The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862. NUMBER 17.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
GORDON M. FISK & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months, 67 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.
G. M. FISK. JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

CLEAR SKY BEYOND.

One's pathway of life is not always clear. Of God it is said, "Clouds and darkness are round about Him." We suppose it means in reference to our conceptions of Him, our not knowing His ways; for it is added, "Righteousness and judgment are the habitation of His throne." But respecting human pathways, it is certain that clouds settle down upon all of us at times. At such times, it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps.—He needs to trust, and to walk by faith.

All men have troubles. When the morning opens fair and clear, its noon soon becomes overcast with dark clouds, and nothing is more natural than to fear as one enters the cloud. We want to see our way; and when God shuts it up, we complain and cry out. All this is against me; as blindly and erroneously as Jacob did. Now, this is unchristian. We ought to trust and not be afraid. What promises we have! "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." "As thy day, so shall thy strength be." "Nothing shall harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good." Beyond these clouds there is a clear sky; and when the traveler can see but little before him, he must still press on, and success shall soon repay all his toil.

"Others sail along smoothly, while my lot is a hard one," is the complaint of thousands. Well, it may be so, or it may only seem so.—Each heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger intermeddleth not with one's inmost experience. Perhaps your friend, who always seems to you so cheerful and undisturbed, has his full share of the ills that flesh is heir to—equal to your own; but he bears up under them better than you do. This is more probable. But if not—if you have more clouds and less sunshine than falls to the common lot, not a sparrow alights on earth without the notice of your Father who is in heaven; the hairs of your head are all numbered; your trials are all known unto God; it is He who appoints the rod, which you are to greet joyously.

But, above all, do not borrow trouble beforehand. More than half of the troubles of mortals are imaginary. Clouds will come that are real. Do not encircle your way with unreal mists. When clouds are round about you, these have silver linings, and the sky is clear beyond. Soon these shall break away, and God's sunshine shall burst in glory about thy head.

PROFITS OF RUM.—We are reaping the national profits of rum drinking. It is said that Gen. McClellan designed to bring on a general battle when he lately sent out his reconnoissance under Gen. Hooker, and took Malvern Hill; but his plan was frustrated by Gen. Patterson, who failed to execute his part of the programme, in consequence of *drunkenness*. The result was, that Malvern Hill had to be abandoned, and our troops marched back to camp in the night, as still as cats, to avoid rousing the enemy who were strongly posted all around them, except on our road. Bull Run has become notorious for our disgrace, brought about by rum in an officer's head, which so befuddled him that he could hardly tell which end up to read an order; and now it has cost us the loss of another advantage. It has also cost us several other sad disasters; and it will, undoubtedly, cost us more. Yet people must have it. It must be sold. It is as awful to attack the liquor fiend as it is to assault slavery. Laws must not be made, or, if made, not executed, to suppress it. They who would save the country from such defeats and mortifications, by destroying the cause, are denounced as fanatics; while they who encourage the "flowing bowl" are reasonable men! The truth is, fanatics, or those stigmatized as such, have been the only real conservators of the world, from the beginning until now.—But for them, the world would have become so corrupt ere now, as to have all rotted out.
—*Greenfield Gazette.*

FOR THE UNION.—In Carroll county, Mo., a man was tried for boldly avowing Union sentiments. He defied his enemies, and said he would stick to the Union as long as there was a piece left. He was told that the Union was broken so fine that a piece could not be found. "Then," said he, "I will hang to the stub, and when the stub is gone, I will hang to the hole the stub came out of." He was released.

GRAPHIC PRAYER.—Father Taylor, the venerable sailor preacher, recently offered the following prayer:

"O! Lord, guide our dear President, *our* Abraham, the friend of God, like old Abraham. Save him from those wriggling, intriguing, politic, piercing, slimy, boring keel-worms; don't let them go through the sheathing of his integrity."

BATTLE OF LIFE.—If life be a battle, how mad must he be who fails to arm himself for the contest. If life be a storm how infatuated is he who sleeps while his bark is driven amid unknown waters. If life be a pilgrimage, how unwise is he who strays from the road, nor seeks to return until the twilight shadows gather around his pathway.

NOT DECIDED.—At a debating society, the other day, the subject was:—"Which is the sweeter production, a girl or a strawberry?" After continuing the argument for two nights, the meeting finally adjourned without coming to a conclusion—the old ones going for the strawberries and the young ones for the girls.

☞ Hollow metallic canes, filled with condensed gas, are now used in some of the European cities. The bearer has only to turn a small nipple and apply his match, when he will instantly find himself furnished with a torch that will light him several hours.

☞ Celibacy is on the increase in France. In some parts of the country they amount to 70 per cent., and the minimum in others is 52.

ORIGINAL.

"To Idora."

Let each drink to the maid whom he loves best,
Let Beauty Divine be the toast;
To the girl who of all is the fondest,
Whose true heart he prizes the most.

Then Idora, to thy beaming eye of love,
This goblet of nectar I'll drain;
Oh, may thou be always as pure, love,
And as bright, and as constant remain.

The planets that twinkle by night, love,
The sun that illumines the day,
By the light of those soft beaming eyes, love,
Are not more resplendent than they.

When others around thee are sighing,
And breathing in love tones thy name,
'Tis sweet to hear thee replying,
"Doubt me not; I still love thee the same."

Let us drink to the maid whom we love best,
And Beauty Divine be the toast;
To the girl who of all is the fondest,
Whose true heart we value the most.

Philadelphia, August 14, 1862. T. H. F.

MY SCHOOL-GIRL DAYS.

Four years ago I was in the graduating class of S——— Seminary. I am of a mischievous turn of mind, and though I applied myself closely to my studies, it did not prevent me from gratifying my love of mischief. I will relate a little incident of myself that happened near the close of the term.

I had a lover—a young student, Ned Crawford by name—an intelligent and fun-loving young gentleman, but very egotistical—oh! how I did love to tease him! He thought all of us girls were setting our caps for him.—Soon he began to pay particular attention to the "mad-cap" as he termed me. His company was agreeable to me, for we were kindred spirits in sport, but I would as soon have married a weather-vane as Ned, for he was as variable.

One night he made love to me in the most approved fashion. I humored him, but was determined at some future time to punish his audacity. So we girls put our heads together one night to plan a defeat for the enemy. We met the evening before, and my Adonis proposed an elopement. I was apparently pleased at the prospect of becoming his wife. "You little mad-cap," said he at parting, "I'll soon tame you when you are mine," after I had teased him most unmercifully. "Not as you know of, Mr. Impudence," I mentally exclaimed.

Well, as I was saying, we girls—Lizzie Raymond, Belle Ashton and Lillie Stone, your most humble, but wicked servant, put our early pates together the next evening to plan. I was to keep my eyes open until twelve o'clock, then rise, go to my window, and with the help of a ladder provided for the occasion, descend to my lover's impatient arms; and a carriage was to be in waiting at the gate. But I knew a thing worth two of that.

There was a negro servant that belonged to our institution, Dinah by name. Well, we girls conceived the idea of bribing her to personate the happy bride instead of myself. As she was nearly of my height we thought the disguise would be complete. Dinah had a spice of mischief in her composition, and readily consented to the arrangement.

Twelve o'clock came, and with it the expectant lover. Dinah was arrayed in my travelling dress, cape and bonnet, and over the latter I threw a thick veil to conceal her features and *blushes*, just as I heard my lover's signal. Then we were all on the *qui vive*.—We placed ourselves near the window and peeped from behind the curtain.

"Now, girls, for the denoument!" I whispered; and we could scarcely keep our risibles in check as we saw the delicious burden descend into the arms of Ned, who clasped her passionately to his palpitating bosom.—And then—*such a kiss!*—enough to wake the seven sleepers. O! shades of Venus! what a kiss! All was still for a moment, and then—*mirabile dictu!* we heard Ned running at the top of his speed, and the deserted bride set up such a laugh! and then we broke out in full chorus, making all ring again, forgetting where we were; and then we all scampered to our beds as we all at once comprehended our situation, leaving poor Dinah to get in as she might.

Soon we heard the Principal shouting "Thieves! murder!" all in one breath, as he went stumbling down stairs; his wife took up the refrain in a treble key, and in a moment she was in our chamber. Dinah had barely shut the window and got safely ensconced under our bed before she came in. We were all feigning sleep, snoring away as if our very lives depended upon it.

"What's the matter, girls? didn't you hear a noise?" said she, as she shook my shoulder, breaking off a snore in the middle.

"Wha—what did you say?" I managed to ask, in a sleepy tone, that was echoed by Lizzie and Belle.

"There's some one in the house!" she exclaimed.

"Where?" said we all, springing up as if frightened. Then all at once Dinah rose from her hiding place, and peeped out from under the bed-clothes. Mrs. G——— was always a timid woman, and no sooner did she get sight at her sable visage than she gave one leap and landed in the entry, shrieking with all her might, "Here he is, here he is."

As soon as Mrs. G—— had gone down stairs in pursuit of the Principal, Dinah took that opportunity to run to her chamber. Mrs. G—— soon came back to our room, armed with a broom and shovel, her husband keeping sentry outside.

"Where is he?" we cried, as if frightened out of our seven senses.

"He's gone," she exclaimed, as she poked the broom into vacancy under the bed; "I must have been mistaken, girls, but I *thought* I saw a man's face, but there is no one here. Don't be frightened, girls," said she, as she marched out like a grenadier, with the broom and shovel looming up above her.

And we were *not* frightened, dear reader. In a few moments all was still; but we girls did not sleep much that night. To our great relief, we were not suspected of having had any hand in the excitement, nor was the matter ever alluded to afterward. Ned Crawford I saw once or twice before the term closed, but he annoyed me no more with his attentions.

☞ Gratitude is the music of the heart when its chords are swept by kindness.

DID HE DIE RICH?

"*He died poor.* It was a sad funeral to me," said the speaker; "the saddest I have attended for years."

"That of Edmonson?"

"Yes."

"How did he die?"

"Poor—poor as poverty. His life was one long struggle with the world, and at a great disadvantage. Fortune marked him all the while with gilded promises that were destined never to know fulfillment."

"Yet he was patient and enduring," remarked one of the company.

"Patient as a Christian, enduring as a martyr," was the answer. "Poor man, he was worthy of a better fate. He ought to have succeeded, for he deserved success."

"Did he not succeed?" questioned the one who had spoken of his perseverance and endurance.

"No, sir; he died poor, as I have just said. Nothing he put his hands to ever succeeded. A strange fatality seemed to attend every enterprise."

"I was with him in his last moments," said another, "and thought he died rich."

"No, he has left nothing behind," was the reply. "The heirs will have no concern as to the administration of the estate."

"He left a good name," said one, "and that is something."

"And a legacy of noble deeds that were done in the name of humanity," remarked another.

"Lessons of patience in suffering, of hope in adversity, of heavenly confidence when no sunbeams fell upon his bewildering path," was the testimony of another.

"And high trust, manly courage, heroic fortitude."

"Then he died rich!" was the emphatic declaration; "richer than the millionaire who went to his long home the same day, a miserable pauper, all but his gold. 'A sad funeral,' did you say? No, my friend, it was rather a triumphant procession! Not the burial of a human clod, but the ceremonial attendant upon the translation of an angel. 'Did not succeed!' Why, his whole life was a series of successes. In every conflict he came off victor, and now the victor's crown is on his brow. Any grasping, soulless, selfish man, with a share of brains, may gather in money, and learn the art of keeping it; but not one in a hundred leaves the world behind them enriched by their acts of constant charity, benevolence, and the encouraging of the unfortunate and repentant to live a better life."

THE PRESENT.—Enjoy the present, whatsoever it may be, and be not solicitous for the future; for, if you take your foot from the present standing and thrust it forward to to-morrow's event, you are in a reckless condition. It is like refusing to quench your present thirst by fearing you should want drink the next day. If it be well to-day, it is madness to make the present miserable by fearing it may be ill to-morrow; when your belly is full of to-day's dinner, to fear that you shall want the next day's supper; for it may be you shall not, and then to what purpose were this day's affliction? But if to-morrow you shall want, your sorrows will come soon enough, though you do not hasten it. Let your trouble tarry till its day comes. But if it chance to be ill to-day, do not increase it by the cares of to-morrow. Enjoy the blessings of to-day, if God send them, and the evils of it bear patiently and sweetly; for this day only is ours—we are dead to yesterday, and we are not born to-morrow. He, therefore, who enjoys the present, if it be good, enjoys as much as is possible; and if only that day's trouble leans upon him, it is singular and finite. "Sufficient to the day," said Christ, "is the evil thereof;" and sufficient, but not intolerable. But if we look abroad, and bring into one day's thoughts the evils of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

CHRIST IN THE HEART.—"That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith," was the prayer of an apostle. Now, faith is to the soul what the eye is to the body. The sun is a vast and glorious orb, and yet upon the retina of the eye, opened to receive its light, it is pictured with inimitable grace and perfectness. So does the Sun of Righteousness daguerreotype his image upon the soul; nay, more, he causes his divine beauty, unmarred, to dwell there, so that whoever looks into that soul will see the Lord's glorious image. And as the natural sun is a whole sun to every one of the millions who gaze upon it, so is Christ a whole and complete Saviour to every one who looks unto him. The Sun of Righteousness arises "with healing in his wings," for each one, as well as for every one.

☞ When a man has done a mean thing, it is not charitable to say, "Well, yes, it was mean; but then—" That *but then* is the gate of hell. Hell has three or four gates: *but* is one, and *if* is another; and either of them is large enough to take in a whole platoon! I know I ought to be honest, but—; I know that lying is wicked, but then—; I know that virtue is esteemed, if—! *But* and *if* are to a man's conscience what a knife is to his throat.

FACETIOUS NEWSBOY—"See here, Auntie, wot bird is it that rides on the tempest and bids defiance to the storm?"

Patriotic Apple-woman—"Why, the 'merican eagle, in course."

Facetious Newsboy—"Not as you knows on. It's the weathercock."

☞ A person was once rebuked by another for smoking; the smoker replied that he used the weed "in moderation." "What do you call moderation?" inquired the other.—"Why, sir," replied the smoker, "one cigar at a time."

☞ Some people are ever dull when perfectly sober; like a wafer, they must be well wetted to be good for anything.

☞ It is difficult to keep one's temper in a hot day, but getting under a shady tree is the best way of taking umbrage.

☞ Down South, they now spell the capital of Tennessee Gnashville.

"GONE TO THE WAR."

Looking over some old notes and papers the other day, I took up a small, white, folded paper, and, opening it, I came upon a beautiful golden curl of softest hair. Marked on the inside of the paper was the pet name of the lovely child, from whose head I had clipped this sunny ringlet years ago. I wondered where he might be now, and what he might be doing. A few days after, as if I had sought for the information, I was told he had gone to the war.

"Gone to the war!" The words gave me a strange chill. It seemed but a few weeks ago since the summer afternoon when, tired with play, he had fallen asleep, his cheeks rosy with heat, the very picture of exquisite childish beauty, and I had clipped this glossy curl from close to his white neck, without waking the little sleeper. And now he toils over dusty roads, through pathless swamps, with gun, and blanket, and knapsack, his fair, youthful face burned by the southern sun, and his young heart exposed to all the temptations of the camp—profanity, drunkenness, and crime; or, wounded, he is trampled by friends and foes, perchance mutilated and brutally abandoned to a worse than soldier's fate.

O! war, horrible, cruel war, that has been forced, with all its horrors, on the peace-loving and loyal sons of the North, by the ungrateful, rebellious children of this once prosperous republic!

"Gone to the war!" Another, our quiet, dark-eyed, undemonstrative boy, who must be known to be loved, so unobtrusive was he, and so retiring, but best loved by those who knew him best. But the echo of Sumter's guns fired his Northern blood; his dark eye flashed; he seized his rifle, and was gone.—And so, one by one, and thousands by thousands, all over the land, they have departed, and many a home and heart is desolate.—From one home, the youngest, the pet, the darling of the house, is given up; from the next, the eldest, the proud, noble first born, on whom his old, gray-haired father leaned; and from the next, the widow's son; and from across the way, every son of the household. Oh, who but the recording angel shall estimate the agony, the untold sacrifice called out by this cruelest of rebellions? Yet shall not their precious blood have been shed in vain, if by it is purchased liberty for all, now and forever. If, from these battle fields, Liberty shall rise in shining garments, with new glory on her shield; if, one kindred and one people, we stand again with clasped hands of reconciliation, and the black stain upon our national honor purged out forever; then blessed shall they be who can count their best beloved among the heroes by whose struggles the glorious result shall have been consummated. God speed the time, and shield our dear ones in the day of battle.—*Chris. Register.*

THE DESTROYER.—O! ye who grasp the cup that is haunted by widows and orphans—ye whose poverty has been caused by the damning infatuation of drunkenness!—ye who have seen the dearest relatives and friends swept by the burning flood from the circle of your love and friendship!—in the name of the hearts it has broken, the dead who might be living but for it, of your own disappointed hopes, denounce it! Ye who cannot but *see* how that destroyer of health, honor, reason, happiness, wealth—all that is most cherished in all this ill governed world of ours—surrounds you with their ruins, fills poor-houses, hospitals, graves, and sends men to the gallows—speak no more of its harmlessness; smile no more upon its hypocritical fascination; but call it, as it is, a greater curse than war, famine, or pestilence; and do all you can, in time to prevent your fellow creatures from pursuing that path which leads to a drunkard's grave.

"MOTHER."—Oh, word of undying beauty! Thine echoes sound along the walls of time, until they crumble at the breath of the Eternal. In all the world there is not a habitable spot where the music of that holiest word is not sounded. Aye, by the flower of the river, by the crystal margin of the forest stream, in the hut built of bamboo cane, in mud and thatched cottage, by the peaks of the kissing mountains, in the wide spread valley, on the blue ocean, in the changeless desert, where the angel came down to kiss the parched lips, the sweet waters of the wilderness, under the white tent of the Arab, and in the bark covered wigwam of the Indian hunter—wherever the pulse of the human heart beats quick and warm, or floats feebly along the current of failing life, there is that sweet word spoken, like a universal prayer—"Mother."

THE DINNER HOUR.—There are few changes in social customs more interesting than those relating to the hours of repast. In an old manuscript, treating of Henry VIII.'s household, dinner is ordered to be served at 10 o'clock A. M., and supper at 4 P. M. The Duke of Northumberland's household book shows that the dinner hour, in the middle of the seventeenth century, was 11 o'clock. A hundred years later, we find the members of the Royal Society Club dining at one o'clock, and the hour was subsequently periodically altered to two, three, four, and five o'clock. This last hour continued in force from 1818 to 1853, when it was ordered that dinner be put on the table at six o'clock, precisely, without waiting for further orders.

THE CAPITOL.—The dimensions of the U. S. Capitol at Washington are thus officially stated: Whole length of buildings, 751 feet 4 inches; length of wings, including steps, 324 feet; width of wings, 142 feet 8 inches; width of old capitol, 352 feet 4 inches; hight of the dome above the basement floor, 264 feet; ground actually covered, 153,-112 feet, or more than three and a half acres.

☞ Many persons who have a raging war fever before going into battle are apt to get the ague afterwards.

☞ A farmer, a lawyer, or a doctor, may be a very respectable individual, but a hotel keeper is a whole host.

☞ It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name, if a nice young gentleman gives her a better.

SOUTHERN IGNORANCE.—A Chicago letter-writer, who accompanied the Tennessee River expedition, tells this anecdote:

"While the boat was lying at Patriot, a town about twenty miles below here, many of the passengers went on shore and strolled through the streets, as is usual in such cases. Among these was Lieut. Tidrich, of Co. G., Third Iowa, who is something of an admirer of the gentler sex. During his walk, he noticed the door of a house standing open, and a beautiful young lady, the daughter of a man who owns seventy negroes, in the doorway. The Lieut. became suddenly weary, and invited himself in to rest awhile, to which the young lady made no objection, but appeared to be highly pleased by the attention shown her by the handsome Lincolnite. Their conversation embraced a variety of topics, the *tete-a-tete* was delightful to both parties, and no one knows what would have been the result of it, had not the Intan's bell just then interrupted the lovers (for they had already become such), and warned them that they must part, for a time at any rate. As the Lieut. was taking a sorrowful leave of his new friend, she asked him, sobbingly, whither the army was going. 'To New Orleans,' was the reply. 'I have friends there; won't you have them spared, for my sake?' 'Most certainly, Miss ———; there, don't cry! But you must write your name on this blank card (handing her one), so that I can show it to your friends, and let them know I have seen you.' 'Yes,' said she, 'I would do that, but—but—I never went to school, and *have never been taught to write.* I shouldn't wonder if I could spell it out for you!' Tidrich has been on the sick list ever since."

"COMING BACK."—What a world of comfort there is in these two words, when they signify the return of those we love. "He is coming back," says the loving wife of the self-exiled patriot soldier, who has fought the good fight valiantly and received an honorable discharge. She kisses the letter that brings her the happy tidings; she weeps tears of joy over its kind and tender words; she sleeps with it under her pillow; and, by virtue of the amulet, sees, with sealed eyes, her hero, crowned with laurels, speeding to her outstretched arms; and when awakened by the rapture of the visioned meeting, whispers to herself: "Well, well, he is coming back; it will all be true to-morrow." The coming back of children from school, of friends from distant lands, and of husbands, fathers, brothers, sisters, from visits of business or pleasure, to the expectant hearts at home—all, all, are delightful.

A CONSTANT MIRACLE.—The Bible itself is a standing and an astonishing miracle. Written fragment by fragment, throughout the course of fifteen centuries, under different states of society, and in different languages, by persons of the most opposite temper, talents and condition, learned and free; cast into every form of instructive composition and good writing—history, prophecy, poetry, allegory, emblematic representation, judicious interpretation, literal statement, epistle, sermon, prayer; in short, all rational shapes of human discourse, and treating, moreover, on subjects not obvious, but most difficult; its authors are not to be found, like other writers, contradicting each other upon the most ordinary matters of fact and opinion, but are at harmony upon the whole of their sublime and momentous scheme.—*Prof. Maclean.*

DESTRUCTION OF AN ISLAND.—The Friend of India says:—"The Island of Makian, formerly so fertile, has been completely laid waste by a volcanic eruption. Not one of its 4000 inhabitants remains upon it, and there is not a blade of grass to be seen. The twelve villages which were to be found on the island have been more or less destroyed. Some of them have been buried to the depth of thirty or forty feet under sand, stone, and ashes.—How many of the inhabitants have found their grave by this calamity has not been fully ascertained, but it is reported that out of Bohawa alone, a village of about 1000 souls, only about half made their escape. The bodies of 63 persons have been found under the ruins of the mosque in the principal village, while about 50 persons were found suffocated in a cave."

MAKE THE CHILDREN HAPPY.—Oh, do what you can to make children happy! Oh, seek to give that great, enduring blessing of a happy youth! Whatever after-life may prove, let there be something bright to look back upon in the horizon of their early time. You may sour the human spirit forever, by cruelty and injustice in youth. There is a past suffering which exalts and purifies; but this leaves only an evil result; it darkens all the world, and all our views of it. Let us try to make every little child happy.

☞ A Californian adventurer was recently lamenting to another his folly in leaving the comforts of a home, with a kind wife and two beautiful daughters. The other, after listening in silence, replied, "My case is much worse than yours, for I have a wife and six children at home, and never saw one of them." "How can that be?" said the first speaker; "were you ever blind?" "No, sir." "Then, pray, what can you mean by saying that you have a wife and six children, and yet have never seen one of them?" "Why, simply, that one of them was born after I left home."

☞ The decay of wood, when in contact with iron, is so rapid that the Warrior, England's great iron-plated ship, will have to be taken to pieces and rebuilt every seven years. So say English engineers.

PEAS.—Peas for seed should be sown late in the summer. They will be better, and will not be troubled by bugs.

☞ A respectable gentleman doesn't like to have a heavy charge levelled against him, especially if it is in a gun.

☞ The soldier who marches up, undaunted, to the cannon's mouth, may cower before the mouth of a scolding woman.

☞ Your poverty will never prove a disgrace to you, unless you hasten to be rich by illegal proceedings.

GREAT MEN.

Xerxes, King of Persia, was great in position, not in ability. He undertook the conquest of Greece with 2,000,000 soldiers, and 3,000,000 servants, and an immense fleet. A few hundred Spartans with a few galleys nearly destroyed this force in two years. Xerxes, alarmed for his own safety, long before returned home, and was soon assassinated.

Alexander the Great was a Grecian prince. When he was twenty years old his father, Philip, was assassinated. He assumed his father's position, and at the head of an army of 35,000 he conquered Persia, besieged Tyre, a city on a rock half a mile from the shore, and took it without ships, by means of a stone bridge; took Egypt, and part of India. He died from the effects of drinking two gallons of liquor in an evening.

Julius Cæsar was a wealthy Roman citizen. Alexander's victories were over foreign foes, but Cæsar's were over enemies at home. He was a model politician. After working his way upward till he had but one rival, Pompey, he took western Europe in eight campaigns, and returning with his devoted army, conquered his way to supreme power. Numerous rebellions for some time occupied his attention, and five months after the last had yielded to him, he was assassinated in the senate house.

Mahomet was by descent keeper of the sacred stone in Mecca, Arabia. He assumed to be a prophet, and the Holy Spirit predicted by Christ as to follow, and having gathered an army by eloquence, he conquered Arabia and Syria. His successors continued to extend the dominion of the religion for many years.

Genghis Khan was a petty Tartan prince, but was defrauded of his kingdom till forty years of age. His ambition having received an impetus by its recovery, he slew Uang Khan, the Great Mogul, and assumed that office. With the great armies at his command, he conquered India, Persia, the chief part of China, which comprised all central Asia, in twenty-six years. It is estimated that he killed and slaughtered 14,000,000 human beings.

Tamerlane rose a century later, and accomplished nearly the same conquests, but overran Turkey instead of China, and made prisoner of the Sultan.

Bonaparte was of humble birth. In the ordinary way he climbed to the position of general, and afterward carried on six successive wars against combined Europe, four of which were successful. In the first he conquered the Netherlands; in the next he took Egypt, Switzerland, Italy, and parts of Austria, and became Emperor; in the third he took 140,000 with 140,000, and defeated most as many more; in the fourth he took half of Prussia; in the fifth he took Spain and half of Russia, but the cold defeated him and slew most of his half million men; he raised as many more and was defeated; in the sixth he was defeated in the first battle, taken prisoner, and imprisoned during life in St. Helena.

Washington rose by ability to be commander-in-chief. After several months siege he took Boston; he was driven from New York city to Pennsylvania, and the next year followed the enemy back, meanwhile suffering five defeats. He then made a quick, concerted movement to the Peninsula, where with the French army, both numbering 16,000, he captured Cornwallis and 8000. This ended the war.

ONE OF THE LESSONS OF OUR CIVIL WAR.—Mr. Robert C. Rogers, who delivered the oration in San Francisco on the 4th, very aptly points out one of the lessons which we have learned through our civil war as follows:

Within the duration of a single life, we have, from a poor, friendless and persecuted foundling, attained the stature and stamina of a well and splendidly developed man.—From the first proclamation of the Declaration of Independence, with its magnificently bold and logical exposition of our natural rights; upheaving the feudal tenures and prescriptions through which the "divine right" deduces its claim to throne and privilege; elevating the great Aggregate nearer the eyrie where the eagle sits with unquailing eye on immensity; uplifting the dead weight of tyranny from the intellectual muscle—slipping off the moral tether imposed by mediæval ties, thus leaving to man the natural exercise of limb, look and aspiration; from the first utterance of those great truths, we have had no friends among the nations of Europe; and I thank God that this war teaches us, through its bitter lessons, that we *need none.*

HAPPINESS AND DUTY.—We know of nothing more contemptible, unmanly or unwomanly and craven, than the everlasting sighing for "happiness." Those who have the most of it think the least about it; but in the thinking about and doing their *duty*, happiness comes—because the heart and mind are occupied with earnest thought, which touches, at a thousand points, the beautiful and sublime realities of the universe; the heart and mind are brought—and reverently said—in contact with the Creator and Ruler and Father of all—the perfect bliss.

PROLIFIC MOTHERS.—Some curious facts have come to light in the Scotch Registrar General's report in reference to prolific mothers. One mother, who was only 18, had four children; one, who was 22, had seven children; and of two, who were only 34, one had 13 and the other 14 children; and, on the other hand, two women became mothers as late in life as 51, four at 52, and one mother was registered as having given birth to a child in the 67th year of her age.

☞ Troubles are like babies—they grow bigger by nursing. Don't meet troubles half way, for they are not worth the compliment.

☞ We may perform acts to-day, the consequences of which may not be realized until eternity.

☞ The most obvious way to make a discordant political party a unit is to kill all its members but one.

☞ If a man is murdered by his hired men, should the coroner render a verdict of "killed by his own hands?"

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1862.

AN iron clad rebel war ship has captured several merchant ships off the Bahama Islands, and at last accounts was at Cardenas. The Nashville has again run the blockade, with a cargo of cotton.

THERE has been no fighting in front of Washington since Monday evening. Our armies are concentrated in and around the fortifications upon Arlington Hights, many of the regiments occupying the same camp grounds they did a year ago. Washington is safe, beyond a doubt; and the enemy, foiled in its intention to capture the city, is sending a large force up the Potomac to Leesburg and beyond. If it is the intention of Jackson to rush into Maryland, he will be met by a force competent to deal justly with him. Several gunboats lie in the river, just below Washington, and everything is quiet in and about the city.

The Draft Postponed.

Owing to the impossibility of getting returns from the towns and arranging the quotas before the third of September, the draft in Massachusetts, has been postponed till the 17th. It is stated that government cannot furnish supplies fast enough to equip the men who are being sent into the field, and volunteers from the West are mustered in ununiformed. The postponement of drafting should not cause a relaxation in the efforts to obtain volunteers. If more men are enlisted than required under the present call, they may be reserved for the next, or they will be credited to the next call if sent into the field now. It is a fact that the people have always been ahead of the government in the prosecution of the war. Men have been furnished faster than they could be provided for since the call for the first 300,000 was issued. If volunteering continues as fast as it has for the past fortnight, no draft will be necessary in Massachusetts, if anywhere else.

Nearer Washington.

The rebel horde are pressing nearer Washington. They have passed Manassas, Bull Run, and crowd the highway towards the fortifications that crown the summit of Arlington Hights. The boom of their cannon reverberates through the halls of the Capitol!—Flushed with repeated victories, the maddened host of Lee, Jackson, and Longstreet, eagerly hope to press beyond our fortifications, and swoop down upon the city. For a year our army guarded Washington against Beauregard. Fortifications were built on every hill; cannon were mounted on every eminence; till we were told that it was an impossibility to capture the city. Now, men tremble for its fate! The city is again beleaguered by a hostile army, more numerous and more desperate than that of a year ago. The thought of this makes every loyal heart beat quick, and every cheek to burn with indignation. No man can see the capital of his country threatened, without feeling like springing to its rescue, and defending it with his life's blood if necessary. Our brave soldiers are doing this, by thousands, every day. If they be strong enough, and are numerous enough, the tide of war will be rolled back upon the rebel army till it is crushed or scattered beyond recovery.

Something Wrong!

Our troops fight well, equally as well as those of the rebel armies; we have better arms than they, yet they seem to defeat us.—Our flanks are too easily turned; they make destructive raids upon our rear; destroy our stores, break up our lines of communication and cause us to retreat. There seems to be a lack of watchfulness, a lack of energy sufficient to guard against these occurrences. We have paid dearly for them in the past fortnight, and the severe lessons we have learned may prove profitable in the end. It is often said that those who do not fight should not find fault with those who do; but persons outside of the ring are apt to see pretty clearly what is going on within. The idea cannot be choked down that there is treachery somewhere in a high position. Were it not so, it does not seem possible that we should meet with such numerous reverses, where everything promises success. There must be something wrong somewhere, or it may be that the nation is not yet humbled enough for its sins to meet Divine purpose.

SUFFERINGS ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—Those who fell in the fighting near Bull Run on Friday and Saturday, remained on the ground till Sunday, when a flag of truce was sent in asking leave to bury our dead. Leave was granted from noon until night. Those who visited the scene describe it as sickening in the extreme. The wounded, with few exceptions, have received no attention. The physicians immediately commenced their operations but their means and help were very inadequate. About one half the wounded were brought in, and their wounds partially dressed. Some amputations were performed, and the ambulances brought away about 200.—About 150 or 200 still remained on the field, and now that our army has retreated back, no chance remains of sending them succor. A terrible responsibility rests on those having charge of this matter that the flag of truce was not more successful. Some were seen whose limbs were commencing to mortify for want of dressing, and who were faint and almost famished from hunger and thirst.

A NEW WAY TO OBTAIN VOLUNTEERS.—Sunday morning, about two o'clock, a wild Irish youth, while returning from a ball on the cliffs at Scituate, Mass., fell in love with an Irish damsel, threw her on to a pile of moss, and attempted to violate her person. Bridget's screams brought two men to the spot, and her assailant ran away. A complaint was made and he was arraigned before a Justice. There was no legal examination of the case, the accused stating that he was so drunk he did not know what he was doing, and Bridget finally withdrew her complaint, provided he would enlist and give her $100 (the bounty).

THERE is a report that Col. Clark, of the 21st Mass. regiment, was killed in one of the late battles. Col Clark belonged in Amherst, and was professor of chemistry in Amherst College.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Last week was one of blood and battles—of disasters and defeats to the Union forces in Virginia. It was, indeed, the most disastrous of the war. During the week, Gen. Pope fought a battle every day, gaining successes in one place and suffering defeat in another; and the fate of Washington, for one or two days, seemed to alternate between the contending forces. Superiority of numbers in this, as in other cases, gave success to the rebels, until our forces took a strong position at Centerville, on Saturday. The list of killed and wounded is a long one, numbering, we are told, 8000 on our side, and more upon the side of the rebels.

The accounts which we published last week brought the history of affairs down to Tuesday, when the rebels made a raid upon Manassas Station. They had previously disappeared in front of Gen. Pope, on the Rappahannock, and it appears that they took a wide circuit around our right wing, and burst through Thoroughfare Gap into the rear of our forces. Nothing was known of this until their advance came upon Manassas, which was the forerunner of the whole rebel army. Their manifestation that night, however, was confined to the destruction of railroad property and the capture of a few prisoners.

Wednesday. The above events having become known, and their purport detected, Gen. Pope dispatched McDowell and Sigel to the neighborhood of Thoroughfare Gap, while he himself marched back toward Manassas, meaning to settle the matter with those who had already got in his rear and to cut off others from coming to their aid. Of his force, Hooker's division encountered the rebel Ewell's brigade on Wednesday afternoon, a few miles south of Manassas, and drove them back, with heavy loss, to the latter place. On the same day occurred two skirmishes near Bull Run, one with some New Jersey troops, who were driven back to Centerville, and the other with a part of Gen. Cox's division, for the possession of the railroad bridge.

Thursday. On the afternoon of this day McDowell and Sigel encountered the enemy six miles west of Centerville, and a severe battle took place, lasting till darkness separated the combatants. According to Gen. Pope, "the enemy was driven back at all points."—The action, however, seems to have covered a wide area, and probably did not, on the whole, much change the relative position of the parties.

Friday. This was a battle day, from sunrise till sunset. Gen. Pope's history of it is comprised in his second dispatch, which was published Saturday evening. The attack was made by our troops—the enemy remaining on the defensive throughout—and night found us in possession of the field. Gen. Pope had with him the army corps of Heintzelman, Sigel, and McDowell, who are supposed to have encountered 50,000 or 60,000 rebels. The scene of the battle was a few miles northwest of the site of the old Bull Run fight. It is of this engagement that McDowell telegraphs: "The victory is decidedly ours."

Saturday. Saturday morning opened with no new reinforcements for Gen. Pope. The army corps of Sumner and Franklin, which had been the last to embark from the Peninsula, had arrived at Alexandria probably, and were on the march to his assistance. The rebels, on the other hand, must have been strongly reinforced on Friday night; otherwise they would not, on the heels of their defeat, have hastened to renew the combat. As it was, they opened the fight on Saturday morning, and another severe struggle occupied the day. The result was, that Gen. Pope was compelled to fall back on the strong position of Centreville, which he did in good order. After the battle was over, Franklin came up with his corps, and Sumner was reported coming forward, near at hand. Thus closed the memorable week.

Sunday both armies rested from the contest, but on Monday evening a severe engagement took place at Chantilly, about four miles north of Fairfax Court-House, between a portion of Gen. Pope's command and Jackson's army.—It is stated that our loss was heavy, but that we succeeded in driving the enemy back a mile or more, and occupied the field of battle Tuesday morning. Gen. Stevens was killed, while gallantly leading his command against the enemy. Gen. Kearney was also killed on the field of battle. His body fell into the hands of the enemy, but was subsequently delivered to us under a flag of truce. Beyond the brief telegram announcing the engagement and the loss of the two Generals, we have no particulars of the affair, whatever.

Following the skirmishing on Monday evening, was the capture of one hundred wagons, loaded with commissary stores, near Fairfax, by the rebel cavalry, on Wednesday morning. They were driven off towards Manassas before our troops could intercept them. Immediately after, Gen. Pope evacuated Centerville and fell back to Munson Hill, followed by rebel cavalry. This affair created great excitement in Washington.

Gen. Burnside has evacuated Fredericksburg and fallen back to Aquia Creek, destroying large quantities of stores.

Gen. Banks, who was left in charge of Catlett's and Bristow's Stations, on our left, reached Centerville on Monday noon, with all his trains.

There is a report that Jackson, with 40,000 men, is marching into Maryland, but this story is not credited.

Gen. McClellan has been appointed to command the fortifications around Washington.

Gen. Grant telegraphs that a portion of his command had whipped a body of rebels in Tennessee.

Baton Rouge, La., has been partially destroyed by our forces. The city is threatened by Breckinridge, and our troops are throwing up fortifications.

KENTUCKY INVADED.

Lexington, Ky., was evacuated by the Federals on Monday afternoon. The Lexington operator closed his office on Monday evening, with the announcement that Kirby Smith was before the city, and had demanded its surrender, which was complied with by the citizens. The public archives were removed to Frankfort, and $1,000,000 in treasure, from the banks of Richmond, Lexington, and Frankfort, has arrived at Louisville, where the headquarters of the Adjutant-General of the State are established. The greatest excitement prevails throughout that section of the State, and the Union citizens are rallying at the call of the Governor.

OHIO THREATENED.

The rebels threaten to invade Ohio, under Humphrey Marshall. Cincinnati has been declared under martial law. The railroad cars have stopped running. Business is ordered suspended until a thorough organization for defence is made. No male citizen is allowed to leave the city. Gen. Lewis Wallace has assumed command over Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport. Humphrey Marshall is reported advancing from Piketon. Preparations are in progress for the evacuation of Cynthiana. Paris has already been evacuated.

FIGHTING AT THE WEST.

It was reported at Cairo on Monday that Gen. Buell had a fight with the rebels at Chattanooga Wednesday and Thursday. The first day's fight, it is said, turned to the advantage of neither party. The second day brought repulse to the enemy. If the telegraphic report relative to this affair may be relied upon, Buell has taken 7,000 prisoners.

It was rumored in Nashville on Wednesday last, that a battle was fought on the previous Sunday between the National forces under Gen. Alex. McCook, and the rebel army under Gen. Bragg, near Altamonte, in which Bragg was repulsed with great slaughter.

OTHER NEWS.

If an extra of the Wheeling Press, issued on Sunday, may be believed, Buckhannon, in Western Virginia, has fallen into the hands of the enemy. It was taken by a body of cavalry under Imoden and Jenkins. The rebels are reported as advancing against Clarksburg, and great alarm is felt there by the inhabitants.

We learn from Cincinnati that two bridges on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, east of Loveland, were burned on Thursday morning, it is supposed by rebel sympathizers. The probable motive for the outrage was the hope that it would delay the forwarding of troops into Kentucky, which are pouring into that State at the most rapid rate. Indiana has sent in about 15,000 during the past week, and Ohio has done about as well.

The news from Fortress Monroe is not important. All of Porter's mortar fleet and the gunboats have left James River, and are now at anchor in Hampton Roads. Part of the flotilla, it is said, is to proceed immediately to the Potomac.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell has been assigned to the command of the department of the South, and will repair immediately to Hilton Head.

The latest intelligence from Cumberland Gap represents that Gen. Morgan is in no immediate danger. He had provisions and forage enough to last him thirty days. He had repulsed a large force of the enemy on the Tennessee side, and no doubt was entertained that he could hold the position until assistance arrived. This assistance was being rapidly hurried forward.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—In the late brilliant fighting in Virginia Gen. McClellan has taken no part. He has been virtually stripped of his command, and, in the language of an order from the war department, assigned "to command the forces not sent to Gen. Pope." He was ordered by Gen. Halleck to forward the divisions of Franklin and Sumner to reinforce Pope on Saturday, but they were not sent on in season to render assistance, and Pope was obliged to fall back to Centerville. We cannot believe the delay was intentional, but Gen. McClellan is much blamed for it, and the charge of treachery has been brought against him by a correspondent of the New York Tribune. Gen. McClellan, all at once, seems to be deserted by the many friends who lauded him to the skies a year ago. His campaign in Virginia has won him few laurels, and he is offered no chance now to make good his promises of defeat to the rebel armies.

Since the above was put in type Gen. McClellan has been appointed to command all the forces in Virginia. This restores him to his late position, but Gen. Halleck is the real commander at this time.

EFFECT ABROAD.—If the defeat of McClellan on the Chickahominy had a bad effect abroad, what must be the effect in Europe of the recent reverses in Virginia? We do not believe that interference or recognition will follow. The news will rather encourage foreign governments to believe that the North will soon give up the contest, and accept terms from the rebels. In this, however, they will be greatly mistaken.

DISTINGUISHED SLAIN.—The recent battles in Virginia have taken away some of our best officers. Among the slain are Gens. Kearney and Stevens, Col. Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, and Lieut. Banks, a brother of General Banks. Col. Webster and Lieut. Banks left places in the Boston Custom House to enter the field.

ADVANCE OF RAILROAD FARES.—In consequence of the imposition of a national tax upon railroads, such corporations in this State have generally made an advance in passenger rates. Upon the Boston and Worcester Railroad, the increased price of tickets is about five per cent. The war tax of the Boston & Worcester, and Western railroads amounts to $170,000.

SAVED BY CRINOLINE.—Gov. Moore, the secession chief magistrate of Louisiana, came near being shot, the other day, by a number of exasperated Southrons. He was saved by four women, who encircled him in crinoline, and prevented justice from being done to him. But it may be he was saved only for the gallows.

NAPOLEON'S TOMB.—Twelve hundred applications have been made to the French Government for the place of Guardian of Napoleon's tomb, just vacated. It is added that most of the applicants are Corsicans. But one man can get the place, so that eleven hundred and ninety-nine will be disappointed.

THE DRAFT.—A Washington dispatch says it is understood that the period of drafting will be left with the Governors of the respective States to decide for themselves, as the Government is not disposed to push the matter unless the emergency should be such as to render a single day's delay fatal.

NEGRO REGIMENTS.—The World says that the Secretary of War states that none of the negro regiments now being raised in Kansas, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and other places, will be mustered into the United States service, though some local use can probably be made of them.

PATRIOTIC OFFER.—The father of three young ladies in Portland, Me., has, on their behalf, proffered their services to supply the places of three clerks who will enlist and go to the war, and to do so free of remuneration. The offer is genuine.

OBJECTS.—The Governor of Wisconsin objects to the organization of a regiment, to be composed exclusively of Methodists, although he does not wish to deter them from enlisting, if they desire to do so.

The Struggle for Supremacy.

The person who has watched with earnest eye the progress of the conflict in which the nation is engaged, cannot fail to see that it is a conflict for supremacy. In short, the North must conquer the South or the South must conquer the North. Were our armies to be defeated, the victorious rebels would rush upon Washington, with the intention of establishing their capital there. Maryland would be overrun, and, unless resisted successfully, the unsatiated foe would not pause until the old Government was completely overthrown and the Confederate dynasty established in its place.

The North must conquer or be conquered. There can be but one National power in the Federal States. The boundary line between the two hostile parties cannot be drawn.—Neither would be willing to accept the demands of the other. The free use of the Mississippi cannot be abandoned by the West, nor would the grand highway to the Pacific be yielded to any section. If our armies are defeated, new ones must be raised; if we lose ground one day, it must be made up the next; if the rebels obtain Washington, we must regain it; if we are vanquished now, we must rally and renew the struggle, till we have conquered the enemy. The idea that two Governments, like the Federal and Confederate, can live in peace side by side, when the interests of all sections are centered in one, is preposterous. A division could never be amicably agreed upon, and arbitration would entail upon both a series of contentions that would continue so long as they remained distinct Governments.

This war, then, must go on a year, or ten years, if necessary, to conquer. Twenty millions of people cannot, will not, submit to eight millions. Virginia must become one thickly populated grave-yard, and its soil must be made "sacred" with human blood, rather than this people should yield to rebel arms.—The glorious result may be delayed, but it must be obtained. Onward, then, to the rescue of the nation! No energy is too prompt, no sacrifice too great. To this end, let every man pledge his fortune, his life, and his sacred honor.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The national debt, July 1, 1862, including all liabilities known at the Treasury Department, which embraces demand Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, and temporary loans, was five hundred and eleven millions. On that day there were seven millions in the treasury, subject to draft, leaving the balance of debt five hundred and four millions, in round numbers. Sixty millions of this amount is old debt, and the present Secretary has paid for old Treasury notes and interest on the funded debt twenty-one millions. The expenditure, therefore, on all accounts, from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1862, is four hundred and twenty-three millions.—This amount, divided by four hundred and eighty days, gives the total expenditures per diem at eight hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The liabilities not known, on those claims that had not yet reached the Treasury, are not included in this statement.

NEW SOLDIERS NOT INTENDED FOR BATTLE.—A letter from Washington says:

The statement has been made in one or two journals that the new regiments have been pushed down into battle. This is a great mistake. None of the new regiments have been sent under fire, and no General would think of such a thing for a moment. They will garrison the forts and guard the railways until they have had a couple of months' experience in the duties of the soldier. Troops are coming in from the North and West at the rate of three or four regiments per day.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE DRAFT.—Gov. Andrew has appointed commissioners in each county to superintend the drafting of the militia, and surgeons for examining and deciding cases of exemption from physical disability.—Jas. H. Morton of Springfield is the commissioner for Hampden Co., Horatio G. Knight of Easthampton, for Hampshire, and Charles G. Stevens for Worcester. Nathan Adams and W. G. Breck of Springfield are among the surgeons for Hampden, and D. W. Miner of Ware, for Hampshire.

PATENT GUNPOWDER.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says Dr. Doremus, of New York, has just sold to the French Government, for a large sum of money, his patent for the manufacture of gunpowder.—Thorough experiments with this powder have been going on for the last three months, under the eye of the French Minister of War and the inventor.

REBELS FROM MARYLAND.—It is believed that great numbers of the Maryland secessionists have crossed the Potomac into Virginia to join the rebel service, since the promulgation of the order for the draft. It is asserted that an entire company of cavalry left Montgomery county, on the upper Potomac, last week, and that squads are constantly moving over. It is perhaps easier to fight these men in Virginia than in Maryland.

COWARDLY TROOPS.—The 11th Pennsylvania cavalry are reported to have acted very cowardly on the appearance of the enemy in the neighborhood of Manassas. It is said that they put spurs to their horses and "skedaddled," and that the artillery cut the traces of their horses and followed them.

FUTURE COTTON FIELDS.—Thirty-five different countries sent samples of cotton to the English exhibition. The English people are confident that from some of them a new and sufficient source of supply will be opened.

EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON.—Every hill from Fort Ellsworth to Washington, and on many of the roofs of the houses, crowds on Saturday and Sunday were observed listening for the distant cannonading. The secesh families generally kept their houses closed.

REBEL INVASION OF THE NORTHWEST.—The Grenada Appeal says that the Confederate armies "are on the march to the Ohio River.—May God speed and favor them."

☞ Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, on his own responsibility, has extended the period for drafting in that State until the 10th inst.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

A SEPTEMBER frost laid its white hand heavily upon vegetation in some places the present week. The nights have been cool, but rendered delightfully pleasant by a silver faced moon, which, to all single ladies, has looked as though it had "a man in it." A copious rain at the beginning of the week has been followed by weather as fair as a pippin apple, if the fruit of Pomona may be allowed in a comparison.

—"Going to the War!" That is the story on every hand. Something in the heart stirs up the young men to gird on their armor and join the host which is fighting for the salvation of our country. Noble youth! Years hence your names will be inscribed among those to whom the country shall do honor.

—Steamboat accidents are becoming as common on Western waters as Federal failures in Western fields.

—Orchards are literally loaded with fruit, causing some people to wonder what can be done with all the apples. They are a cheap and nutritious article of food, and a man may live weeks upon nothing else and grow fat. They are a luxury, too, which none are so poor as to do without.

—The reported suppression of the New York Tribune for publishing a charge of treason against Gen. McClellan, had no foundation. The establishment is yet in full operation.

—The rebels have executed one John Richardson for counterfeiting Confederate notes. That was hard punishment, when we consider that the counterfeit notes were worth just as much as the genuine.

—The War Department has decided to exempt from draft all magistrates, sheriffs, and constables.

—Philadelphia has raised a military fund of one million dollars. She loves her soldiers to some purpose, as becomes her name.

—Rev. Anthony Barns, the fugitive slave, who caused a big rumpus in Boston a few years ago, died in Canada on the 28th of July. After his liberty had been purchased, he was educated at Oberlin and became a Baptist preacher.

—The rebel generals and leaders are imitating ours in the way of quarrelling among themselves. Lee and Johnston want to be in chief command, but Lee carries his point. Toombs is called a coward, and Gen. Hill is under arrest. Magruder is recalled from the Mississippi department, for incompetency. We had much rather they would fight among themselves than fight us.

FRIENDSHIP.

"Great souls by instinct to each other turn,
Demand alliance, and in friendship burn."

—It is said to be now definitely settled that the first call for three hundred thousand volunteers embraced the number requisite to fill up the old regiments.

—It is reported that the rebel army in Virginia numbers about 250,000 men, which is probably 100,000 too many.

—The wool crop of Indiana the present year is estimated at $2,000,000 in value.

—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that the real heroes of the battle of Cedar Mountain were Banks, Geary, and Prince.

—Young men are getting to be scarce, which fact is moaned by the other sex, who have the fear of single blessedness before their eyes, and deplore the loss of gallants who have gone into more gallant service.

—Southern gentlemen pay as high as $1200 for a substitute. The northern price is not yet known, as we have not got to that point yet.

UNPATRIOTIC CLERGYMEN.—The people of the Granite State are quite active in their endeavors to encourage enlistments. In one town, at a public meeting, a citizen proposed to pay $50 in addition to the town bounty, if a particular clergyman, who had been a busy politician, would enlist. Additional sums were bid by other citizens, till the sum offered amounted to $600, but the clergyman remains at home. Hon. Edmund Burke, although above 50 years of age, has added to the bounty, and sent his substitute to the field. He offered to pay $50 in addition to the town bounty to the clergymen of his town, but they had not patriotism enough to accept the offer.

COMMITTED SUICIDE BECAUSE HE COULD NOT ENLIST.—The Elyria (Ohio) Democrat gives the particulars of a suicide that will become memorable in the future. Two sons of Leonard Johnson, not far from Elyria, had enlisted, and still another, John, aged seventeen, desired to do so. He was told that it was his duty to stay with his father. He still desired to go, saying he would be lonesome with his brothers all away. On Saturday last his father and elder brother attended a war meeting at Amherst. On their return John was found in the barn hanging by the neck—dead.

THE INDIAN WAR.—From the Indian war we have news that the town of New Ulm is destroyed. Col. Sibley had not left St. Peter, Sunday morning, deeming his forces insufficient. The available force under Col. Sibley will be near 2,500 men. Gen. Dole, Senator Wilkinson, and Col. Thompson have left for Fort Ripley, to hold a conference with the Chippewa chief. Gov. Ramsey has detailed two companies to report to Gen. Dole, in addition to the company which lately left Fort Ripley.

REBEL SHELLS NON-EXPLOSIVE.—We are informed by a gentleman who witnessed a two days' artillery fight at Rappahannock Station, on the Rappahannock, last week, that the shells fired by the rebels did not burst; only one exploded on the last day. Whenever our boys saw a shell fall they would run and pick it up. The rebels at last exhausted their stock of non-explosive shells, and took to firing spikes, railroad iron cut in pieces, &c., which was much more destructive than their shells.

ADULTERATED MILK.—In the New York Court of Special Sessions recently, a milkman was prosecuted for adulterating milk at a pump. His council contended that the addition of water was not an adulteration of the milk. The District Attorney contended that it was, and that, although some men might suppose that milk was improved by an admixture with brandy, and thus made milk punch, still, if a man purchased it as milk, he was entitled to the genuine, unadulterated article. The Court agreed, and fined the defendant $50.

A SOLDIER'S FEELING.—A young soldier who has been in more than one of the terrible battles of the war, writes, as he gazes upon dead comrades, dear to him almost as brothers: "After all, life is of little value compared to honor. I sometimes feel inclined to envy the man who has fallen bravely in a good cause. Truly, 'to die for liberty is a pleasure and not a pain'." Thousands around him in the very face of danger share this feeling; and with such men meeting the rebellion in the fiercest fights, shall any at home shrink from "Standing by the flag" at ALL HAZARDS?

THE NEW POSTAL CURRENCY.—The demand for the new Postal currency is altogether beyond the power of the Treasury Department at present to supply, and it will probably be a fortnight yet before a free circulation of the new currency will be established.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

HOP.—The ladies at the Nassowanno had a social gathering and Hop on Wednesday evening.

TO THE WAR.—Palmer has sent 104 men to the war, while Springfield, with a population five times as large as Palmer, has sent but 102 men into service.

TAKEN A NEW "SHOOTING STICK."—Our late partner, A. J. Goff, who recently became one of the proprietors of the Joliet (Ill.) Republican, has sold out and enlisted.

CAUCUS.—A caucus, to select delegates to the State Convention at Worcester, will be held at the Town House this, Saturday, evening.

WEST WARREN.—The barn of S. D. Foskit & Brother, in West Warren, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, last week. Loss about $400. Insured. There is little doubt that the fire was purposely set.

SHOT THROUGH THE HAND.—John Barton, of Brimfield, a member of the 36th regiment, while amusing himself with a pistol, in this village, on Sunday, was shot through the hand. He expected, however, to join his regiment before it left on Tuesday.

GEN. CORCORAN passed through Palmer on Saturday, and was greeted by an artillery salute and the cheers of a large crowd that had gathered to get a view of him. He looks considerable younger than the pictures the printers make of him.

THE QUOTA OF PALMER.—It is estimated that the quota of Palmer will be 43. This is unofficial, but it will approach the right number. The men will soon be wanted, and those who have the matter in charge should secure enough to avoid a draft.

TOWN MEETING—ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.—The town meeting last Saturday promptly voted the extra $50 bounty to volunteers, there being but two votes against it. One of the nays was abruptly striken from a committee on which he had been appointed, to raise volunteers.

PROMOTED.—Horace Waite of this village enlisted on the receiving ship Sabine, at New London, a fortnight ago, and has since been promoted to lieutenant's clerk. Several others from this place, who went on the same vessel, begin to regret that they did not join the nine months' men at home.

A SHORT FURLOUGH.—The Palmer and Monson company came home from Worcester on Saturday evening and remained over the Sabbath. There were some affecting partings on Monday morning, as it was known that the regiment would leave on Tuesday; but the boys all seemed to feel in good spirits, and willing to depart.

FAMILY PATRIOTISM.—An old lady entered our office a day or two since and enquired for a list of the killed and wounded in the late battles, remarking that she had three sons in the Virginia armies, and six nephews. She also has three neices employed as hospital nurses, and her husband, who is much younger than herself, has enlisted under the last call.

MONSON—SUDDEN DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Henry Cady, a practicing physician of Monson, died very suddenly on Wednesday morning last. During a fit of coughing, about 2 o'clock in the morning, he ruptured a blood vessel and lived only about seven hours after. He was a successful physician, and a man highly esteemed by all who knew him. His age was 62.

THORNDIKE.—The ladies of Thorndike forwarded to Washington on Thursday the following hospital supplies, prepared by them the present week: 24 sheets, 38 shirts, 3 pillows, 3 coats, 3 pairs stockings, 13 pillow cases, 46 napkins, 30 towels, 6 handkerchiefs, 3 quilts, lint and bandages, 3 bottles currant wine, 1 raspberry do., 1 grape do., 1 blackberry do., 2 bottles raspberry jelly, 2 currant do., 1 lb. corn starch, dried apples, whortleberries, pickles, sago, and peppers.

SOLDIERS' CAMP.—There has been a desire expressed that a camp for nine months' troops should be established on the Park in this village. There will be a camp located somewhere in the Connecticut Valley, and we learn that Northampton, Westfield and Springfield are urging their claims before the proper authorities at Boston. There will be but one such encampment in this region, and the Governor will locate it where he thinks it will be most advantageous. The camp will be designated as soon as a regiment is ready to occupy it.

HOSPITAL STORES.—The ladies of this village have been busy this week preparing hospital supplies for our wounded soldiers. Contributions have been liberal, the ladies feeling patriotic and energetic in the work of providing for those who have shed their blood in defence of their country. On Thursday they forwarded to Washington a box containing 30 handkerchiefs, 14 pillow cases, 1 dressing gown, 1 quilt, 2 pillows, 21 pairs of drawers, 51 shirts, 15 crash towels, 58 soft towels, 13 sheets, 3 pairs woolen socks, 2 pairs cotton socks, one box and one package of lint, several packages of old cotton, 29 rolls bandages, 4 tin cups, 1 package sweet crackers, 15 packages cocoa, 16 packages corn starch, 6 packages farina, 4 packages broma, 2 pounds of tea, 12 bottles currant wine, 2 bottles grape wine, 1 bottle whiskey, 3 bottles bay water, 1 bottle cologne, 6 bottles Antalgica, 15 jars of jellies, 1 package of dried apples, 2 bottles cherry rum.

CAMPMEETING AT WILBRAHAM.—The Advent campmeeting broke up last Monday morning. The meeting on Sunday was attended by nearly four thousand persons. At the close of the services in the afternoon several believers were ordained into the ministry, and eighteen were baptized in the river. A larger number of brethren attended this campmeeting than ever before, some of them coming from Ohio, Maine, and other distant States.

The Methodists commenced putting up their tents on Monday, but a rain setting in, not much was done in the line of worship till

Wednesday, when the attendance was respectably large. Thursday brought a still larger attendance, but at no time during the week were so many people present as at previous camp-meetings. The conflict of the nation had drawn away those who usually form the crowd of curious spectators, floating upon the outskirts of the camp. The meetings have been of an interesting nature, and spiritually beneficial. There has seemed to be, however, a deeper interest manifested, among the sterner sex, in the peril of the country. About everybody discussed this matter.

The love feast, on Friday morning, possessed unusual interest, showing that the work of the meeting had resulted in a precious harvest of eternal fruit. The breaking up commenced on Friday afternoon, and to-day the ground will be cleared before meridian. The whole number of tents on the ground this year has not exceeded twenty-five—a little more than half the usual number.

DEATH OF A CONDUCTOR.—David F. Williams, freight master and conductor on the New London and Palmer railroad from 1850 to 1856, died of consumption at Pomfret, Ct., on the 23d of August. In 1856 he became conductor on the New York Central road, and on the purchase of the Albany and Northern road by the stockholders of the Central, Mr. Williams was promoted to its superintendency. While here he won numerous friends by his kindness of heart, and gentlemanly conduct as conductor. He died in the prime of life, aged only 32. To all appearances, when he left his position here, few men possessed so healthy and robust constitution as he, and we once heard a distinguished physician remark that such a man ought to live a hundred years. He was a brother of the present conductor on the New London and Palmer railroad.

MINORS.—The question has been raised as to the necessity of a written consent from the parent or other person for a minor to volunteer. This must be done in every case when enlisting into the regular army, and has usually been practiced in enlisting volunteers. But Gen. Wool is willing to receive minors under less stringent rules, as shown by a recent order: "Hereafter no minor, being otherwise qualified, will be rejected by the examining surgeon or recruiting officer, when he can prove by his own affidavit and that of one of his officers, or any other competent witness, that he has the verbal consent of his parents, guardian, or master, to enter into the service of the United States. If he has none such, his own testimony, under oath, will suffice."

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—It has been ascertained that we have in our possession a very large excess of prisoners over the number of our own men in the hands of the rebels. This applies to both officers and enlisted men. In persuance of the agreement for a general exchange, Gen. Thomas has forwarded to the South about 14,000 rebel prisoners, officers and privates. This will leave a large balance to our credit in the exchange account.

GEN. POPE'S PAPERS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser states that the private Secretary to Gen. Pope denies that the rebels obtained any private or valuable papers in the capture of the General's baggage last week. The story here has been that everything was taken, even the commission last issued to him. Nothing of any special value was lost.

EXCITEMENT IN MARYLAND.—A private letter from a merchant in Baltimore says that, as the Potomac is now fordable at every point, much excitement prevails in Western Maryland, in consequence of the recent incursion of the rebels. The enemy, however, has not appeared on the upper Potomac, though much excitement prevails on both sides from an apprehension of an early visit.

DISLOYALTY IN ST. LOUIS.—The members of the old St. Louis Exchange have been notified to appear before the Provost Marshal General of that city, to answer to the charge of disloyal demonstrations at a meeting held by them on Friday last. If found guilty, the Exchange corporation will be dissolved and the property confiscated.

THE NEW TAX LAW.—The act imposing direct taxes on manufacturing goods, and a great variety of things, took effect from and after September 1st. The stamp tax is postponed till October 1st; the income tax will not be collected till the 1st of June, 1863; and real estate is exempt from direct taxation till 1865.

SURGEONS AND MALE NURSES WANTED.—The Washington Star, in speaking of the pressing need for Surgeons and Male Nurses, says that on reaching Alexandria they will find at the railroad depot provisions made for their prompt transmission to points where their services may be needed.

THE SMELL OF THE BATTLE AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington Star says that not only was the sound of the great battle in the vicinity of Centerville heard in Washington, but the smell of the gunpowder was quite perceptible at times, when the wind freshened from that quarter.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT MANASSAS.—Next to Alexandria, Manassas is said to have been the largest depot established for the army of Virginia, and the destruction of government property by the rebels, while in possession of that place, was probably very great.

OUGHT TO BE STOPPED.—The successful dashes of the rebels upon our lines do much to inspirit the enemy's troops and dispirit our own, besides the losses and disarrangement of plans which they involve. They should be stopped if there is valor and skill enough in all the free States to accomplish the work.

APPOINTMENTS.—E. R. Tinker, of North Adams, has been appointed tax collector for this (10 Congressional) district, and Orlo Burt, of Sandisfield, assessor. They are both of Berkshire county.

WARE MANUFACTURES.—We are informed that the flannels made by C. A. Stevens, Esq., of Ware, have been adopted by the Government as the standard for quality and color. One thing is sure; the soldiers will not have to wear shoddy.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican State Convention meets at Worcester next Wednesday. All parties invited.

DOUBLE-DISTILLED TRAITORS.—It is stated on good authority that instances are not wanting where Union officers captured by the rebels have preferred to remain in the hands of their captors—in other words, they have turned traitors.

A LYRIC.

WHAT makes me laugh when others sigh,
No tear can ere bedew mine eye,
It is because I always buy—*Herrick's Pills.*

What is it makes me hale and stout,
And all my friends can't make it out,
I really could not live without—*Herrick's Pills.*

So if you're sad, or grieved or ill,
Pray do not pay a doctor's bill,
But take a dose of magic pills—*Made by Herrick.*

Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cts. per box. Sugar coated. See advertisement on this page.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
17my3m. Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

A Card to the Ladies.

Dr. Duponco's GOLDEN PILLS for Females. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating, and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and al ways successful as a Preventive.

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for females are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success, in almost every case, in correcting irregularties, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint.

The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family will find these Pills a successful preventive. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. After this admonition, the proprietors assume no responsibility, although "their mildness" will prevent any injury to health. Price $1 per box. Sold by Dr Wm. Holbrook, druggist, sole agent for Palmer, Mass. Ladies, by sending him $1 to the Palmer post office, can have these pill sent (confidentially) and free of postage, by mail, to any part of the country. Beware of counterfeits. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills," hereafter, unless the box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are base impositions and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money, if any one offers you the pills for less than $1 per box, look out, there is something wrong.

The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent, and they will tell you they are safe, and will perform all claimed for them. Sold also by A. & S. E. Blair, Warren; C. Deuel, Amherst, and by one druggist in every village and city in the U. S.
33 1y S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

☞Have you a family? Then procure a case of Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives. No well ordered family should be without these invaluable curatives. Better be without bread sometimes, than lose the advantages afforded in arresting disease, thereby saving trouble, sickness, and perhaps life. These preparations, (forty different kinds,) are put up expressly to meet the wants of families. Sold singly in boxes at 25 cents.

Sold by DR. SHAW, Agent, and sent per mail by PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, 136 William St., N. Y.

Manual, with full particulars, sent free on application.

MARRIED.

In Thorndike, 28th ult., by Rev. J. W. Tuck, HENRY H. HITCHCOCK and JULIETTE BARNES.

In South Wilbraham, 1st, by Rev. Mr. Leonard, HOWARD C. WEST, of Somers, Ct., and MARTET CADY.

In Ware, Aug. 29, by Rev. W. G. Tuttle, WILLIAM W. MORSE and SUSAN A. AYRES, both of Enfield.

DIED.

In Willington, Ct., 1st, GEORGE ANDERSON, 58.

At Aquia Creek, Va., Aug. 27, REUBEN T. BEMIS, 23, of Indian Orchard, a member of the 1st Mass. cavalry.

In Ware, Aug. 31, WM. ARMSTRONG, 61.

In Pomfret, Ct., Aug. 23, DAVID F. WILLIAMS, 32, formerly conductor on the New London and Palmer railroad.

In Indian Orchard, 4th, JOHN WINTER, 33, of Palmer.

In Monson, 3d, Dr. HENRY CADY, 62.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in May last,

A RED TWO YEARS OLD HEIFER.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

B. F. MORGAN.

Palmer, Sept. 6, 1862.

FINKLE & LYON
Sewing Machine Company.
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the *FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES* the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This Circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care, and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class sewing machines. Hence is it that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favorably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county throughout the West. Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,
s6 538 Broadway, New York.

"DOUBLE QUICK!"

THE word is "forward at the double quick," all ye who are indebted to me by note or account, for the day of reckoning is at hand. "I speak as unto wise men; judge ye what I say."

GEO. ROBINSON.

Ware, August 14, 1862. tf

THE GREAT REBELLION.

AGENTS are wanted to sell the "History of the Civil War in America," by J. T. Headley, (author of the "Life of Washington.") It is to be issued in two volumes; the first volume, bringing the History down to the battles in front of Richmond, will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. Persons desiring to act as agents for the sale of this work, in order to secure territory, will please apply immediately to or address

J. WHORTOR SMITH & SON,
a30tf. General Agents, Monson, Mass.

NOTICE!

The Republicans of Palmer, and all others who cordially support the National Administration, are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday evening, September 6, at 7½ o'clock to select delegates to the State Convention at Worcester on the 10th.

Per order Town Committee.

Palmer, August 30, 1862.

NOTICE!

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 21st inst.,

A LIGHT BAY HORSE,

about 12 years old, with a strap around his neck. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

B. F. MORGAN.

Palmer, Aug. 26, 1862. a30

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD, & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.
Cooper Union, New York; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education. A scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
ag23 Cooper Union, New York City.

UNITED STATES
BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OFFICE!
GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass.

BOUNTY *and* BACK PAY *collected promptly, and* PENSIONS *procured.*

Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to $100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the $100 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters are entitled as above.

Address GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M.,
Aug 23, 1861.—tf. Thorndike.

FARM IN WAYLAND FOR SALE.

A FINE FARM of 160 ACRES, well and favorably known as the

RICE FARM,

60 acres meadow, 50 acres of excellent upland, 20 or 30 acres of woodland, two large orchards, a fine pond, and superior spring water.

The buildings are old, but the farm is in perfect order, and in every other respect is very desirable.

T. H. LEAVITT, 40 State st., Boston.
July 26. 1862. is6w.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, August 10, a boy named Dennis Carey. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

D. RUGGLES.

Belchertown, Aug. 10, 1862.

I AM constantly receiving large lots of choice brands of

FLOUR,

direct from the mills, consisting of Grand Rapids, Delhi, Minnehaha, &c. Also

LIME, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED,

and

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold

AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Palmer, Aug. 23.—3t. K. H. ALLEN.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner

☞Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—

Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,

And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, or that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to

NASSOWANNO BLOCK.

Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

NEW STORE!

The undersigned has opened a new

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED

Store, in

McGILVRAY'S BLOCK,

South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where he will keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,

All kinds of GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,

LIME AND HAIR,

ALSO BRICK.

All of which will be sold very low for cash.

S. G. SHAW.

Palmer, April 19, 1862.—tf.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods!

We have

NOW IN STORE

A

VERY LARGE VARIETY

OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which we are selling at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Our Stock of

THIN DRESS GOODS,

LADIES' CLOTHS,

AND

SILK SACKS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

WAS NEVER LARGER.

Also on hand

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

OF

CARPETINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

CROCKERY.

HATS AND CAPS,

AND

A CHOICE STOCK

OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

☞Customers will find it for their interest to EXAMINE OUR STOCK before purchasing elsewhere.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.

Good Goods.
Small Profits.
No Goods Overurged.
Gentlemanly Treatment.
Honest Trade.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
RICH DRESS GOODS.
RICH DRESS GOODS.

By M. W. FRENCH.

HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.
HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.
HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.

By M. W. FRENCH.

DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.
DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.
DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.

By M. W. FRENCH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

By M. W. FRENCH.

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.

By M. W. FRENCH.

AT LOW PRICES.
AT LOW PRICES.
AT LOW PRICES.

AND CHEAP! CHEAP!
AND CHEAP! CHEAP!
AND CHEAP! CHEAP!

M. W. FRENCH.
Opposite the Depot.

PIANOS!

Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. x

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for pearly white and sound teeth?

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's
UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER,

warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 27 cents per bottle. This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.
Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

the most effective and delightful remedies known. They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies, and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get

DR. W. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY,

the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price $1. Sent by express on receipt of price. For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose on their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society. Address W. B. HURD & Co., New York.

For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer. x

GOOD ADVICE.

Should pain or anguish cloud thy brow,
Give ear, and I will tell thee how
To make it bright—just listen now,
Take Herrick's Pills.

Should friends grow cold, or foes oppress,
Should fortune never more caress,
There is a cure for such distress,
In Herrick's Pills.

Should faith and trust in man be lost,
Should every path in life be crossed,
Take the sure balm (of little cost,)
Herrick's Pills.

Should sudden illness hint of gout,
Should cruel landlords turn you out,
Your help—your refuge, you can shout,
Is Herrick's Pills.

These remarkable pills continue to achieve unparalleled triumphs over disease. In fact, they are considered the alpha and omega; in medicine compounded exclusively of vegetable extracts, their use is safe, their effects lasting, and their cures wonderful; sustained by their merits for twenty-two years, their sale is unapproached by all others combined; elegantly coated with sugar, and sold in family boxes for 25 cents.

From the Albany Daily Standard.

FROM OUR ARMY.—A letter from the seat of war, received by a gentleman in this city, from his son, says:

"I owe my good health, past and present, to flannel wrappers, and the occasional use of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, with which you supplied me on leaving home. Their mildness and gentle action on the system renders them peculiarly adapted to this climate. Some of my companions have received such powerful medicines from the army doctors, that they would not recover their appetites for a week. Tell Dr. Herrick that if he will send me a quart bottle filled with his pills, I can do much good with them, as I have dosed out those I had until I have only a dozen left."

Comment on the goodness of these renowned pills is unnecessary—purely vegetable, powerful as mercury, safe as bread. Large boxes, 25 cts.

Agents—A. M. Higgins, & Co., Dr. Holbrook, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; H. T. Small, Stafford Springs, O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. L. HERRICK & Co., Albany, N.Y.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267
LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

☞Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

☞Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
1y3 Opposite Chicopee Bank.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1861.

NOTICE!

J. H. BOLTON has left papers for recruiting with H. T. Small, at the post office. Some 20 men can get into the Stafford company if sworn in before next Tuesday, when they will be taken into camp. Hurrah for the 16th!

Stafford, Aug. 16, 1862.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

NO. 1 POTASH, Just Received by
H. T. SMALL & Co.

KEROSENE OIL, for 50 cents per gallon,
A good article at H. T. SMALL & Co.'s.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitos and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

"COSTAR'S"

Vermin Exterminators,

The "Only Infallible Remedies Known,"

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These Preparations, (unlike all others) are

"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the Human family,"
"Rats do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
"They are the only infallible remedies known."
"12 years or more established in N. Y. City."

Used by—The City Post Office.
Used by—The City Prisons and Station Houses,
Used by—The City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by—The City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
Used by—The City Hotels,—"Aster,"—"St. Nicholas," &c.
Used by—The Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
Used by—More than 50,000 Private Families.

See one or two specimens of what is everywhere said by the people—editors—dealers, &c.:

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More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster [Wis.] Herald.*

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Druggists, Windsor, Md.

"Costar's" RAT, ROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c.

In 25 cent, 50 cent. and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks; $3 and $5 sizes for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

CAUTION!

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by spurious and highly pernicious imitations, a new label has been prepared, bearing a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature. Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but "Costar's."

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Principal depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
j7 4m

Alternations.

When green leaves come again, my love,
When green leaves come again—
Why put on such a cloudy face,
When green leaves come again?

Ah, this spring will be like the last,
Of promise false and vain;
And summer die in winter's arms,
Ere green leaves come again.

"So slips the seasons—and our lives;
'Tis idle to complain,
But yet I sigh, I scarce know why,
When green leaves come again."

Nay, lift up thankful eyes, my sweet!
Count equal loss and gain;
Because, as long as the world lasts,
Green leaves *will* come again.

For sure as earth lies under snows,
And love lives under pain,
'T is good to sing with everything,
When green leaves come again.

ONE HOUR WITH A SNORING WIFE.

Talk about your scolding wives and smoky chimneys, but they ain't nowhere—they ain't a circumstance. I would rather have a chimney that emits smoke enough to cure the whole family, and be forced to live with a dozen Xantippes all together—let them be ever so much "sprinkled" with (un) "holy water," than to have to put up with a snoring wife! Oh, the very idea makes a nervous man tremble from the top of his stove pipe hat to about a foot below the soles of his boots! A snoring wife! Boo-o-o!

But I started out to tell a story, and I am going to do it.

Well, "in life's morning march, when my bosom was young," I wooed and won the beautiful and accomplished Miss Ann Dash. The difficulties of the courtship I will not enumerate, for they will not weave into the plan of this story, which is intended to be short—very short.

The appointed time for the wedding arrived, and hundreds of young people, from far and near, assembled at the mansion of the old man Dash, to witness the ceremony and "trip the light, fantastic toe." It was a brilliant wedding, and "happiness—our being's end and aim"—was ours. When a couple really love, their wedding day is really the happiest of their lives; and if they should be unfortunate in after life, they look back to that day as a bright oasis in the desert of their memory. About two o'clock in the morning the party broke up, and we went to bed.

* * * * * * *

Before I got to sleep, Nancy began to snore. I was dumbfounded, "Great God!" I mentally exclaimed, "is this a reality? Is it possible that I am bound up for life to a woman who snores?" I was miserable. I thought over Pope's couplet:

"Oh! thoughtless mortal, ever blind to fate,
Too soon dejected and too soon elate."

Here I had been in ecstacies just a moment before over the possession of, as I thought, a treasure! "Can I love her?" I exclaimed in my heart; and the answer instantly came: "It is impossible!" I debated with myself whether I should "secede;" but snoring was not a ground for divorce. It ought to be—you bet. I sat up in bed, and from thinking I went to talking:

"I can't and won't stand this. I'll just get up and leave, let the consequences be what they may. I loved her, I know, but I did not know that she snored!"

About this time I noticed that she had quit snoring, and was shaking the bed with suppressed laughter.

And I began to see that I was sold. There never was a poor devil, before nor since, that rejoiced more on discovering that he had been sold.

"Why," said she, "I thought you took me for better or for worse; but here you are raising a row, and threatening to leave me, at the first little fault you find about me."

"Well," said I, "I will make the same promise again, if you won't snore; but I'll be hanged if I would live with a snoring wife ten minutes."

A Vow of Vengeance.—Col. Daniel McCook, when he read the dispatch announcing his brother's murder, an eye-witness says, even in the agony of bereavement, his thoughts could not be restrained from the idea of wreaking a terrible vengeance on the cowardly assassins who could murder his brother while alone and prostrate in sickness; and through his grinding teeth came the stern resolve: "I'll never take another rebel prisoner as long as God gives me breath!"

Enlisting Drunken Men.—Chief Justice Hinman, of Connecticut, has recently decided that a man who is enlisted while in a state of absolute intoxication cannot be held as a soldier, against his will. He has also decided that enlistments made between the hours of sunrise and sunset on Sunday, are illegal.

Old Bullet.—At a grand war meeting in Hartford, Ct., Thursday, Rev. Mr. Trask, of Fitchburg, Mass., exhibited a bullet received by a drummer boy on the 17th of June, 1777, and which he carried in his body 77 years.—Mr. Trask said he took the bullet from the dust in his coffin only four weeks ago.

The Effect.—The civil disorders in Missouri are having a disastrous effect on trade. St. Louis, being the centre of trade in that State, is visibly affected. The Levee, which but two years ago presented a scene of activity for miles, hundreds of boats arriving and departing, is now almost desolate.

☞ The drafted men of 1814 received no bounty, but on the contrary, had to furnish their own equipments, including gun, knapsack, canteen, cartridge box and twenty-four rounds of ammunition. Their pay from government was $8 per month. Offers of substitutes were numerous, but few were accepted.

☞ Gen. Pillow says that the Southrons "will accomplish their independence," but at the cost of negroes worth one thousand millions of dollars. A good many negroes, therefore, must "accomplish their independence" as a consequence of a Southern success—should that success ever become a "fixed fact."

The Highest Bounty.—Newport, R. I., pays a bounty of $500 to volunteers. This is the largest sum paid, we believe.

☞ The safest and much the commonest way to steal is to buy and not pay.

☞ Recipe for making pantaloons last—Make the coat and vest first.

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S. G. SHAW.
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FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS,
Are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow, the touch elastic. Each piano warranted for three years. Prices from $175 to $700.

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The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862. NUMBER 18.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
GORDON M. FISK & Co.

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G. M. FISK. JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

A DEFIANCE TO GREAT BRITAIN.—The General of the Mackerel Brigade is no friend to England. He is reported to have made this strong speech:

We have borne with Great Britain a great while, my boy; but it is now time for us to take Canada, and wipe every vestige of British tyranny from the face of the globe. The American eagle, my boy, flaps his dark wings over the red head of battle, and as his scarlet eyes rest for a moment on the English custom house, he softly whispers—he simply remarks—he merely ejaculates—Gore!

Americans! fellow citizens! foreigners! and people of Boston, shall we longer allow the bloated British aristocracy to blight us with base abolition proclivities, while Mr. Seward is capable of holding a pen?

"Hail, blood and thunder! welcome, gentle Gore!
Let the loud hewgag shatter every shore!
High to the zenith let our eagle fly,
Ten thousand battles blazing in his eye!
Nail our proud standard to the Northern Pole
Plant patent earthquakes in each foreign hole!
Shout havoc, murder, victory and spoils,
Till all creation crouches in our toils!
Then, when the World to our behest is bent,
And takes the Herald for its punishment,
We'll pin our banner to a comet's tail,
And shake the Heaven's with a big 'All Hail'!"

That's the spirit of America, my boy, taken with nutmeg on top and a hollow straw. Very good for invalids.—*Orpheus C. Kerr's correspondence.*

GOING HOME.—"Going home!" Is it so, bereaved Christian? Then let us comfort one another with these words. We may weep beside the graves which are hallowed to the memory of the departed; but the sunshine of heaven shall illumine our tears, and bring a rainbow of promise over our hearts! True, our friends cannot return to us! but—oh, blessed thought! we shall go to them; nay, we are already going to them. We have set out on the journey which is to bring us to where they now dwell; and, ere long, we shall be clasped in their embrace, and gladdened by their caress. Eagerly they await our arrival, for their joy is incomplete without us; and, as we think of the glad meeting which will restore us to each other, and banish, in a moment, the pain of the past separation, the distance between us seems to lessen, and we say to ourselves, "Patience, sad heart; bear up a little longer; we shall be at home presently."—*Life's Morning.*

THE ROMAN SENTINEL.—When Pompeii was destroyed, there were very many buried in the ruins of it, who were afterwards found in different situations. There were some found in deep vaults, as if they had gone thither for security. There were some found who were in the streets, as if they had been attempting to make their escape. There were some found in lofty chambers. But where did they find the Roman sentinel?—They found him still standing at the city gate, with his hand still grasping the war weapon, where he had been placed by his captain; and there, where the heavens threatened him; there, where the earth shook beneath him; there, while the lava stream rolled, he had stood at his post; and there, after a thousand years had passed away, was he found. So let Christians learn to stand to their duty, willing to stand at the post on which their Captain has placed them, and they will find that grace will support and sustain them.—*Rev. S. Crotey.*

DRIVING AWAY FLIES.—A French paper, the Courrier du Havre, in alluding to a plan lately suggested for driving away flies, (the use of laurel oil,) states that no flies will enter a room in which a wreath of walnut leaves has been hung up.

The Courrier du Lyon, in referring to the same subject, says: "It is a curious fact that although the butcher shops at Geneva are all open, and an immense number of flies may be seen on the outside wall, not one comes inside. This is caused by the inner walls being rubbed over with laurel oil, which is an effectual preventive against the intrusion of these troublesome insects. The same oil is also used with success in preventing the flies from spoiling the gilt frames of looking-glasses, pictures, &c.

BE PREPARED.—No man knows what a day may bring forth; what miseries, what good or what evil, what afflictions, what temptations, what liberty, what bonds, what good success, or what bad success, a day may bring forth; and, therefore, a man need every day be in the closet with God, that he may be prepared and fitted to entertain and improve all the occurrences, successes, and emergencies, which may attend him in the course of his life.—*Thomas Brooks.*

☞ Repeat the following three times in succession without a mistake: "I saw five brave maids sitting on five broad beds, braiding broad braids. I said to those five brave maids, sitting on five broad beds, braiding broad braids: 'Braid broad braids, brave maids.'"

☞ One of the neatest replies was that of a certain Earl Marshal, who, being found fault with by his sovereign for some misarrangement of a coronation, said, "Please your Majesty, I will try to do better next time."

PLANT TREES.—There is an old Turkish adage that every young man should plant a tree in whose shade he could decline in his old age. It is a very good one, too. By all means, plant at least one tree.

☞ Dr. South says the tale bearer and the hearer should be hanged up together—the former by the tongue, and the latter by the ear.

☞ A miser undertakes to make the most of everything, by making no use at all of anything.

☞ Ingratitude is so deadly a poison that it destroys the very bosom in which it is harbored.

After the Battle.

The drums are all muffled, the bugles are still,
There's a pause in the valley—a halt on the hill;
And bearers of standards swerve back with a thrill
Where the sheaves of the dead bar the way;
For a great field is reaped, Heaven's garners to fill,
And stern Death holds his harvest to-day!

There's a voice on the wind like a spirit's low cry—
'Tis the muster roll sounding—and who shall reply
For those whose wan faces glare white to the sky,
With eyes fixed so steadfast and grimly?
As they wait that last trump which they may not delay,
With hands clutch the sword-hilt so grimly.

The brave heads, late lifted, are solemnly bowed,
And the riderless chargers stand quivering and cowed,
As the burial requiem is chanted aloud,
The groans of the death-stricken drowning;
While Victory looks on, like a queen, pale and proud,
Who awaits till the morrow her crowning.

There is no mocking blaton, as clay sinks to clay;
The vain pomps of peace-time are all swept away
In the terrible face of the dread battle-day;
Nor coffins nor shroudings are here;
Only relics that lay where thickens the fray—
A rent casque and a headless spear.

Far away, tramp on tramp, peals the march of the foe,
Like a storm-wave's retreating, spent, fitful, and slow,
With sound like their spirits, that faint as they go,
By yon red glowing river, whose waters
Shall darken with sorrow the land where they flow,
To the eyes of her desolate daughters.

They are fled! They are gone! But, oh, not as they came;
In the pride of those numbers they staked on the game;
Never more shall they march in the vanguard of fame;
Never lift the stained sword which they drew;
Never more shall they boast of a glorious name;
Never march with the leal and the true.

Where the wreck of our legions lay stranded and lorn,
They stole on our ranks in the midst of the morn;
Like the giant of Gaza their strength it was shorn,
Ere those mists had rolled up to the sky;
From the flash of our steel a new day-break seem'd born,
As we sprung up—to conquer or die.

The tumult is silenced; the death lots are cast,
And the heroes of battle are slumbering their last,
Do you dream of yon pale form that rode on the blast?
Would ye free it once more, oh, ye brave!
Yes! the broad road to honor is red where ye passed,
And of glory we asked but a grave!

KITTY DEAN'S OFFER.

"You know, Aunt Lizzie, the silly speeches I made, before I went away, about having an offer. Well, though I knew it was silly, I could not help hoping I might have one to tell the girls about when I came back. I thought it would be so nice to be knelt to on the beach, in the moonlight, and have some one beg me to love him, and pity his misery, and all that; and then, I had made up my mind what I thought the prettiest speech in reply, telling him that I was very sorry, but I could never love him; would always think of him as a friend, and closing by asking if I had ever led him to think I would give him a different reply. And I thought of this so much that, when I reached East Hampton, I looked eagerly around the table, when I first came down to breakfast at Mr. J.'s, to see what young gentlemen there were. But there was not one—not a single one. So, at last, I began to think of—of Mr. Murray."

"John Murray, child! Why—"

"Auntie, auntie, please wait; I can't bear it now. I did not think of Mr. Murray till he began to be with me a good deal, to walk with me, and sit under the trees with me after dinner. And he was so pleasant and agreeable, and there wasn't any one else, and I liked him; so it was very easy to make him think I liked him better than I did. So I never declined any of his attentions; and I used to talk, and sing, and walk, with him; till, at last, we were together nearly all the time. It was so pleasant to have him like me so much, prefer me to all the other ladies, that I really forgot all about the offer—indeed I did, and did not try to lead him on to make it; but at last it came.

"O! Aunt Lizzie, I had never dreamed it would be like that. He was sent for to New York; and, the evening before he went, he made up a party to drive down to the beach and see the moon rise. There was quite a wagon load of us, from J.'s, Parson's, and the other houses. When we reached the beach, we separated and went off in different parties. Some sat on the benches under 'the bower,' some outside, on the sand, while others walked off up the beach. Mr. Murray and I wandered away from the rest, and soon found ourselves quite out of sight of all the others. Then he spread his shawl on the sand, and we sat down to watch for the moon. I knew what he was going to say; I felt that it was coming; and I was a little frightened, but still somewhat vain and glad. Foolish, foolish child that I was! It seems so long ago, as if I had grown old since then.

"He began in such a low, solemn voice, and told me about the one he loved years ago; how she trifled with and deceived him; how, through all the long years since then, he had never breathed her name or spoken of her, till to me. Then, he did not believe with those who think that a man who has once loved earnestly should never love again. He had given all his love to a mere dream—a boy's vision—and it had all come back into his heart; now he should spend it upon a truer, worthier object. And then he told me how he loved me. O! Aunt Lizzie, such words as he spoke then. He told me how, in the short weeks we had been together, this love had come up in his heart, growing every day and hour, as he saw my simple, guileless nature opening before him, 'Simple, guileless!' when I had been so artful and wicked. Then he stopped a minute, and, bending forward to look into my face, he took both my hands in his, and said,

"'Will you be my wife?'

"There was my offer. O! how I wished, in that minute, that I had never met him—that I had never gone to East Hampton. I was trembling and frightened; the story of that other love had made me cry with pity; and now, how could I be the one to make him think all women heartless? I did not say a word. I could not. I only tried to draw away my hands. But he held them tightly, and said again,

"'Will you be my wife?'

"Then, I tried to remember what I had meant to say, and I stammered out something about feeling sorry I could not love him, and hoping he had never thought I meant to encourage his attentions, and O! I don't know what I said; it was all trifling nonsense.—Shall I ever forget his grieved look when I had done? He looked into my eyes a minute, and said, in a low, sad voice—

"'Kitty Dean, if you do not love me, if you will not be my wife, say so at once. I am no boy, to have my love played with. In mercy, say it quickly, if at all.'

"Then I said, as firmly as I could: 'I do not love you, Mr. Murray. I cannot be your wife.' He turned away then, bowed his face in his hands, and sat so a long time, still silent. I thought my heart would break, to see that strong, noble man, whom I am not worthy to think of, so bent down with what I had made him suffer. I could not bear it. I crept up to him and knelt before him, clasped my hands, and said: 'O! Mr. Murray, I am so sorry!' He uncovered his face, put his arms around me, and drew me close to his breast, held me there one little minute, whispered 'Good-bye, my child!' then put me away and rose up. That was our parting. We walked together to join the rest of the party, but all the time I felt miles away from him. We had parted, and I shall never be near him again. He put me out of his heart, just as he put me out of his arms. That is the story. Now you may talk, Aunt Lizzie—now you may say all the harsh, bitter things you can think of—nothing can be too bad for me."

And then she fell to crying again.

"I cannot scold you to-night, Kitty," I said. "You are miserable enough as it is; and you must not cry another tear, or we shall have you really sick."

So I undressed the poor little thing and put her to bed, then left her. Down stairs I met my brother-in-law, anxiously waiting to hear my own opinion of his pet. I quieted his fears, assuring him that Kitty was not seriously ill, only suffering from the effects of the sea air, to which she was not accustomed.

Then I went home, thinking very hard.

Notwithstanding Kitty's grief, my heart turned away from her now to John Murray—my poor John. Was there no one in the world for the foolish child to play her school girl's pranks with but my boy? I was impatient, and could hardly forgive my niece in my heart. To be sure, she was wretched about it now; but it was mere childish wretchedness, which would soon wear away, while John would suffer on.

But days passed by, and Kitty only looked sadder and paler. She seemed to take no interest in any one or any thing. But every day she would steal quietly into my room, as I sat at work, sit down on a cricket at my feet, and lay her head in my lap, scarcely ever speaking unless in reply to some question of mine; and so she would sit by the hour; and there grew such an expression of patient sorrow on the little face, which had always been so bright, that I grew sadly troubled.—I had not thought the child had such a tender heart; and now she was really pining away, from pity for John Murray.

"You must not be so sad, Kitty," I said, one day, as she sat in her usual place at my feet; "it makes your father feel so badly. Try to be brighter and happier."

"Happier! Aunt Lizzie, I can never be happy again," she said, mournfully.

"You must try to be, dear. It is useless to mourn so for the past. You cannot recall it. You cannot remedy the sorrow you have caused by sorrowing so yourself."

"If I could only die for him!" she cried, passionately.

A new light dawned upon me. Perhaps the girl loved John Murray. If so, I felt sure she did not know it. But I thought it was best that she should make the discovery; otherwise, she might possibly reject John again, if he ever wooed a second time.

"Kitty," said I, "what was the true reason for your refusing Mr. Murray's offer?"

"Reason! Why, I was not in love with him,".

"Not *then*?"

"Never, Aunt Lizzie!"

"Yet you would die for him!" I said, quietly.

She started up.

"What do you mean, aunt?"

"That you care for him, Kitty, more than you have owned to yourself yet."

A sudden blush crimsoned her pale face; she stood before me an instant, her bosom heaving, her eyes like those of a frightened child; then she darted from the house. She must be alone with this new-found truth; for truth I knew it was, now. I sat alone, thinking how I should help my troublesome pets out of their trouble. Now that they really loved each other, I felt sure that it would all come out right.

But I must have a hand in it; they would never come together without me.

Now, John had, for some years, been my legal adviser, having the charge of my property. I now determined to send for him, under pretence of wishing him to examine some papers in my possession, and thus to contrive a meeting between him and Kitty. So I wrote for him. I did not tell Kitty what I had done. Indeed, I scarcely saw her at all for several days. Now that I knew her secret, she avoided me, and blushed through her paleness every time she met my eye.

When John Murray came he seemed just the same as he had seemed for years—quiet, grave, reserved; but no more so than when I saw him last. He attended to my business with the same thoughtful care he had always shown. I spoke of Kitty carelessly, that he might not think, by my avoiding the subject, that I knew his secret; asked him if he enjoyed East Hampton, and said my niece had not been very well since her return. To which he replied, absently, that he saw Miss Dean frequently at East Hampton, and that she seemed in good health while there. His manner, while saying this, was not at all lovelike; but then, I did not expect it to be.—John Murray was no boy, to blush and stammer when in love.

The day after his arrival John went out to walk. I was sitting in my little sewing-room, at my work, when Kitty came in. She was pale and quiet, as usual, and, after kissing me, "Good morning," she said, and sat down silently at the open window. Suddenly I was startled by her exclaiming:

"Aunt Lizzie!"

I turned, and, seeing her crimsoned face, her half-frightened, half-reproachful look, I knew she had seen John Murray coming in. She started towards the door, but I laid my hand on her arm.

"You shall not go, Kitty," I said, decidedly. "You shall not trifle with him again. Stay!"

She stood, timid, irresolute, and he entered the room. As his eyes fell upon her he started, and a faint color tinged his cheek; but he bowed courteously, and held out his hand to her (that was for my benefit, who was supposed to be ignorant of the affair). Kitty took his offered hand, without looking at him; but now the blushes had left her face, and it was very white. As John glanced at her, he exclaimed, involuntarily:

"You have been ill, Miss Dean?"

She looked up at him, met his anxious gaze, and, covering her face with her hands, burst into tears. Poor child, she had become a perfect Niobe of late. John Murray looked annoyed. His pride would not let him submit to be pitied by the woman who had refused his hand. His face flushed, and, holding his head high, looking so proud and handsome, he said:

"I am sorry my presence distresses you, Miss Dean. Let me assure you, if those tears are shed from compassion for me, I do not require them. I need no one's pity!" and he turned to leave the room.

Here was a situation! What should I do? I was in despair; and, growing desperate as he opened the door, I whispered, hastily, unseen by Kitty, "You foolish boy—she loves you!"

He hesitated, looked incredulously at me, then glanced at Kitty, whose face was still covered by those little hands, which had grown so thin since he laid them in his own, on East Hampton beach. His expression softened, and I rushed from the room, leaving the two shut up together. So sure was I, now, of a happy termination to my manœuvering, that I went coolly off to market, and staid away an hour. When I came home, Kitty's little straw hat still hung in the hall, and from my sitting room I heard low murmurs issue, which convinced me that the lovers were yet there. So, before opening the door, I thoughtfully made a great deal of unnecessary noise with the handle, all the time singing in the most unconscious manner.

But when I did open it! There was John—the grave, sad, old bachelor—sitting on the sofa, with his arms encircling the waist of my niece, Kitty Dean, who, as I entered, looked up with a beaming, blushing face, and, glancing at the audacious arm, said, apologetically:

"He won't take it away."

"I would not, indeed!" cried I, as, like a silly old woman, I put my arms about both of them, and fell to crying and laughing.

"Kitty has had offer No. 2, Mrs. H——, to make up for the first one, which was so unlike what she expected," said John, laughing.

"Oh, don't speak of that folly, please, Mr.—well—John!" murmured Kitty.

And John, delighted with the sound of his name from those lips, vowed solemnly never to tease her; and, as he had no Bible to kiss, to prove the sincerity of his vow, he had to substitute for the volume what happened to be nearest. So he did!

THE LONG SLEEP.—In the long watches of the winter night, when one has awoke from some evil dream, and lies sleepless and terrified, with the solemn pall of darkness around one—on one of those deadly, still, dark nights, when the window only shows a murky patch of positive gloom in contrast with the nothingness of the walls, when the howling of a tempest round chimney and roof would be welcomed as a boisterous companion—in such still, dead times, only, lying as in the silence of the tomb, one realizes that some day we shall lie in that bed and not think at all; that the time will come soon when we must die.

Our preachers remind us of this often enough; but we cannot realize it in a pew, in broad daylight. You must wake up in the middle of the night to do that, and face the thought like a man, that it will come, and come to ninety-nine in a hundred of us, not in a maddening clash of musketry as the day is won; or in carrying a line to a stranded ship; or in such like glorious times, when the soul is in mastery over the body; but in bed, by slow degrees. It is in darkness and silence, only, that we realize this; and then, let us hope that we humbly remember that death has been conquered for us, and that, in spite of our unworthiness, we may defy him. *Henry Kingsley's "Ravenshoe."*

THE KIND OF NETS.—"You can't do anything with them Southern fellows," said the old gentleman at the head of the table. "If they get whipped they'll retreat to some southern swamp and bayou along with the fishes and crocodiles. You haven't got the nets made that'll catch 'em."

"Look here, old gentleman!" screamed a fiery little fellow at the foot of the table, "we've got just the kind of nets for traitors in the bayous or anywhere."

"Hey! What nets?"

"Bayo-nets!" and the little fellow pointed his joke with a fork, spearing a potato very savagely.

MAN.—Man is a glorious poem; each year a canto, each day a line. The melody plays feebly at first upon the trembling chords of his little heart, but with time gains power and beauty as it sweeps onward, until, at last, the final notes die away, far above the world, amidst the melodies of heaven.—*Goethe.*

☞ An old sailor, passing through a graveyard, saw on one of the tombstones, "I still live." It was too much for Jack, and, shifting his quid, he ejaculated, "Well, I've heard say that there are cases in which a man may lie; but if I was dead, I'd own it."

WANTED—The lid of a box on the ear. The handle of the cup of affliction. The cow that gave the milk of loving kindness. A leaf of the balm of consolation. A few hairs from the tail of woe.

☞ There is not a stream of trouble so deep and swift running that we may not cross safely over it, if we have courage to steer and strength to pull.

The Farewell.

Must hearts who love so dearly part?
And must they bid adieu?
And must those eyes, in weeping, dart
Their last and fondest view?
How cruel comes the parting day,
When we have parted never,
And one must wander far away,
To come no more forever!

They lived securely in their glen,
Like doves they fondly loved,
And never had their feet till then,
Beyond their mountains roved;
But far away the trumpet calls
To danger and to death;
How cold and heavy on them falls
That trumpet's warning breath!

For war is now upon their shores,
And he must meet the foe,
Must go where battle's thunder roars,
And brave men slumber low;
Go, where the sleep of death comes on
The proudest hearts, who dare
To grasp the wreath by valor won,
And glory's banquet share.

O, bright the wreath the warrior twines?
But dark the heart it covers,
For like a blasting fire it shines
On widowed wives and lovers.
How glorious is the front of fight,
When first the gun hath spoken!
But dimly gleams its after light,
For many a heart is broken.

Yes, they must part, who loved so long,
And part forever, too;
How many bitter feelings throng
Around that last adieu!
Their hands are pressed, their bosoms meet,
That look—what words can tell?
And faint the voice when they repeat
That cold, that wild farewell.

LIFE AND DEATH.—Life is but death's vestibule; and our pilgrimage on earth is but a journey to the grave. The pulse that preserves our being beats our death march, and the blood which circulates our life is floating it onward to the depths of death. To-day, we see our friends in health; to-morrow, we hear of their decease. We clasped the hand of the strong man but yesterday, and to-day we close his eyes. We rode in the chariot of comfort but an hour ago, and in a few more hours the last black chariot must convey us to the home of all living. Oh, how closely allied is death to life! The lamb that sporteth in the field must soon feel the knife. The ox that loweth in the pasture is fattening for the slaughter. Trees do but grow that they may be felled. Yea! and greater things than these feel death. Empires rise and flourish! They flourish but to decay; they rise to fall. How often do we take up the volume of history, and read of the rise and fall of empires. We hear of the coronation and the death of kings. Death is the black servant who rides behind the chariot of life. See life! and death is close behind it. Death reacheth far throughout this world, and hath stamped all terrestrial things with the broad arrow of the grave. Stars die, mayhap; it is said that conflagrations have been seen far off in the distant ether, and astronomers have marked the funerals of other worlds—the decay of those mighty orbs that we had imagined set forever in sockets of silver, to glisten as the lamps of eternity. But, blessed be God, there is one place where death is not life's brother—where life reigns alone; "to live" is not the first syllable, which is to be followed by the next, "to die." There is a land where death-knells are never tolled, where winding-sheets are never woven, where graves are never dug. Blest land beyond the skies!—To reach it we must die.—*Spurgeon.*

WHO ARE YOUR COMPANIONS.—"He that walketh with wise men shall be wise, but a companion of fools shall be destroyed."

It is said to be a property of the tree toad that it acquires color of whatever it adheres to for a short time. Thus, when found on growing corn, it is commonly of a dark green. If found on the white oak, it has the color peculiar to that tree. Just so it is with men. Tell me whom you choose and prefer as companions, and I certainly can tell you who you are like. Do you love the society of the vulgar? Then you are already debased in your sentiment. Do you seek to be with the profane? In your heart you are like them, Are jesters and buffoons your choice friends? He who loves to laugh at folly is himself a fool. Do you love and seek the society of the wise and good? Is this your habit? Would you rather take the lowest seat among such than the highest among others? Then you have already learned to be good. You may not have made much progress, but even a good beginning is not to be despised. Hold on your way, and seek to be the companion of all that fear God. So you shall be wise for yourself, and wise for eternity.

THE SUMMER OF YOUTH.—When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away into the nightfall of age, and the shadows of the past years grow deeper and deeper, as if life were at its close, it is pleasant to look back through the vista of time, upon the sorrows and felicities of earlier years. If we have a home to shelter, and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have been gathered together by our firesides, then the rough places of our waylaying will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the sunny spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy indeed are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feelings, or broken those musical chords of the heart, whose vibrations are so melodious, so touching in the evening of age.

☞ Educate your children to activity, to enterprise, to fearlessness in what is right, and to cowardice in what is wrong. Educate them to despise suffering that stands in the way of the accomplishment of many aims, and count it as a little thing. Make them free by lifting them up into the storms of life, and not by covering them with soft and downy plush.

☞ Wisdom is better than riches; wisdom guards thee, but thou hast to guard the riches. Riches diminish in the using; but wisdom increases in the use of it.

☞ We are commanded to let our light shine before men; but the man with a red nose keeps his light shining before himself.

☞ The origin of all men is the same, and virtue is the only nobility.

STORY OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

In the exciting turmoil of war, the loss of the steamer Golden Gate by fire, a short time since, has hardly been noticed. The following from a passenger will be interesting, as it is a brief picture of the catastrophe:—

The day was very warm and I was sitting on deck forward. This was about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon; all was quiet. I suddenly saw smoke issuing from the deck, about midships, and near the smoke stack. I watched it a moment, when, becoming convinced there was a fire, I cried out. Just at this moment others saw the smoke, too, and we all rushed toward the pump, or brakes, forward, which was chiefly used for cleaning the deck.

We used the pumps as best we could. We took turns working. I worked a few minutes when, seeing it would do no good, I went forward. All then began to crowd forward, and had no life-preservers, for they were in the boats behind, and no one could go through the fire after them. In about five minutes from the time I saw the smoke, the flames burst through the deck. It seemed as if the means for extinguishing a fire had been neglected, for they would not work.

The flames kept coming forward every moment, and all pressed still closer to the bows. Ropes were now attached to the vessel and thrown over the sides, to hold on to. Some were so frightened that the moment the fire came near them they plunged wildly overboard and were drowned. Others climbed over and held on to the ropes as long as they could. They got exhausted and dropped off, singly and in pairs, and were lost.

There were ten boats aboard—enough to save every soul aboard, but only three of them could be got at. Two of these, loaded chiefly with the crew, got safely to the shore. The other sailed away for Manzanillo, and has not been heard from. The men that got into the boats leaped overboard, and were picked up. The officers seemed to do very well, and the men were not insubordinate, but appeared to obey orders and work well.

I secured a rope and determined to stay aboard till the last moment, and then swim for the shore. I am a very good swimmer. I had stripped myself of everything but my shirt. I had about my waist a belt with some money; but a large sum which I had in my trunks was lost.

While thus standing at the bows, grasping my rope, a little girl, a lovely little child about eight years of age, came up to me and asked me to save her. Her name was Addie Manchester, and her father lives in San Francisco. She said:—

"O, mister, can you swim?"

I told her I could. She begged me so hard to save her that I determined to try to do so, anyhow. I told her I would try to save her if she would do just as I told her. She said:—

"I will do just as you tell me. Save me, do, please. I don't want to be drowned."

I showed her how to act—to get on my back and grasp me tightly, but that she must not choke me. She promised to do just as I told her. She was quite cool. Just as the fire got up to us the vessel struck the bar. I got over, taking Addie with me. She held on to me tight, as I told her to do. I struck for the beach, not far off. The breakers ran very high. I got past the first one in safety with my burden. I got past the second one also. After I had passed the third one I found that Addie was gone. I turned around and saw her going down behind me. A man, on a plank, who was passing, grasped her by the hair and pulled her on his plank. I saw she was safer than with me, so I continued on and was dragged on the beach. I lay there insensible for about half an hour. When I came to I saw Addie. She was lively.

I dug a hole in the sand to keep warm in. We buried the dead each in a separate grave, which we scraped out with our hands and pieces of board.

Next morning we traveled inland. About five miles off, we reached a spring; here we rested. Some of our party then started across the mountains to reach Manzanillo; others, including myself, were to remain until assistance reached us. We had nothing to eat That afternoon, and after our friends had left us, the St. Louis came along and took us aboard.

Mr. Madison, who was steward of the Gate, just before he jumped from the ship, was approached by Mrs. McMullin, who said that she did not care about herself, but wished him to save her youngest child. He took the child in his arms, and threw himself into the sea. When he approached the shore he used his utmost endeavors to save his charge, but his strength was unequal to the effort. He was compelled to sacrifice the child in order to save himself, which he did by a mere chance.

Mrs. McMullin was lashed to a plank and put overboard; but it seems that the plank, with its precious freight, sunk. Her body was afterward washed ashore and buried.

A girl, whose name I was unable to learn, showed herself to be a real heroine. As soon as she heard the cry of "fire," she rushed to the deck, and seizing a life preserver, threw herself into the sea. With heroic courage she battled the waves and reached the shore. Then, instead of seeking her own comfort, she watched the shore, and as fast as her exhausted companions were washed toward the beach, she would rush to their rescue. In this manner the heroic girl saved seven or eight souls. When the steamer arrived at New York, she at once called for a carriage, and jumping into it, drove up to the residence of her relatives, and was the first to announce the disaster and her safety.

A SUFFICIENT PASSPORT.—A French Canadian, who has resided for some time in Massachusetts, applied, the other day, for a pass to protect him on his way home to Canada; and the gentleman to whom he applied, being well acquainted with his peculiar weakness, gave him a certificate showing that he was exempt from draft for the very good reason that he was not a citizen and was a common drunkard. The "Kannuck" could not read, and he showed the paper to his friends, much to their amusement. He will, no doubt, be allowed to pass the lines unmolested.

☞ Woman clings to the man she loves, as the tendril clings to the majestic tree which shelters and protects it.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1862.

NEXT Wednesday is the day for drafting in Massachusetts, unless its quota is previously filled.

MOVEMENTS of the rebels and our own forces in Maryland are kept in the dark. All we know is that a large rebel force is there, probably 150,000, and that Gen. McClellan is within a few miles of them. Every approach to the capital is strongly fortified, and no fears seem to be entertained of its safety. It is reported that 20,000 rebel troops are at Hagerstown, a short distance from Chambersburg, Pa. Fifty thousand of the militia of Pennsylvania have been called out to repel the invaders. The rebels who are approaching Cincinnati, through Kentucky, have commenced skirmishing along the entire line of defence. A battle is soon expected there. At Washington, N. C., the rebels attacked the town on the 6th inst., but were repulsed after two hours' fighting.

The Hand of God in the Rebellion.

Those who believe in a Supreme Government of the universe, cannot resist the conviction that God is dealing with this nation in a manner that must be felt by every individual composing it. Looking back upon the past, to the time when a proud city rose upon the plain of Shinah, the reader of history cannot fail to trace the hand of Providence through the rise and fall of empires and kingdoms down to the present time. It is now our turn to feel the presence of that Hand moving the hearts of the people in a fratricidal strife, the equal of which has not been known to modern history. Though terrible and deadly the contest, though fearful to contemplate, let us consider whether the nation does not deserve it.

For more than eighty years we have been a growing and prosperous people. From a small republic bordering the Atlantic coast, we have stretched forth our hands across the plains of the West, until we have grasped the shores of the Pacific, three thousand miles away. Cities and towns have risen as if by magic; industry has been rewarded by wealth; and palaces have risen upon the sites of hovels and cabins reared by our forefathers. We have also grown proud and haughty, defying the world and boasting of our strength and greatness.—In addition to this, as a nation, we have become wickedly corrupt. No government on the face of the earth has degenerated more rapidly. It has been entrusted to men of vile character, of evil passions, and Godless hearts. High positions have been occupied by those whose sole aim was to gain wealth. Statesmen have sold their integrity to soulless contractors; and even while the Government tottered upon its foundation, men, having in charge the weighty responsibilities of the hour, seized upon the perilous occasion to rob the treasury. Wickedness of every shade has held high carnival at the capital. It has been the abode of traitors, thieves, robbers, adulterers, and murderers. While flesh and blood have been sold upon the auction block, within hearing of the nation's Senate, other crimes, no less repulsive to christian virtues, have stalked abroad at noon-day. The gold obtained in positions of trust and honor has been squandered at the gambler's board or in dens of more licentious repute. The men who fed on the fruits of their position, plotted the overthrow of the Government that generously gave them place. Could anything be more wicked, more infernal? Overrun with crimes of such baseness, Washington has become a sink of iniquity as deserving of Divine wrath as the cities of the plain. If it were blotted out, and its streets made a wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and hissing serpents, who could say that it were not a righteous judgment? Babylon of old, the harlot of the world, clad in scarlet, and feasting upon crime, was older but not more wicked. Rome, seated upon her seven hills, and mistress of the world, never witnessed baser crimes than have transpired at our own capital. But judgments, which sooner or later overtake the wicked, have at length fallen upon us.

"The mill of God grinds slow, but it grinds fine." This nation is now cast into the hopper, and the ponderous wheels of judgment are grinding us to powder. We may come out purer and better than before, but not till we have felt the heavy weight of the punishment we merit. There can be no greater judgment inflicted upon a nation than civil war.—It comes home to every hearthstone, to every heart. This infliction is upon us. Our strong and defiant Government seems paralyzed before a handful of its own subjects who have risen in rebellion, and other nations look on with derision. Are we to be humiliated, as a nation, still lower? Is the Government established by our fathers to be overthrown by their children? Are we to witness more bloodshed, more homes and villages laid waste and ruined? Is this civil strife to go on till our Government is crushed and we have become a nation only in name? No one can tell! We can only trust that the Disposer of events will deal with us for ultimate good and the good of future generations.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN.—A revolting murder occurred at Otis, Berkshire County, last Sunday. The wife of George Jones, aged 26, and her two children, a boy of four years and a girl of two, went into a pasture to pick berries, and the next day their dead bodies were found concealed under leaves in the woods, their brains beaten out by clubs, and the person of the mother brutally outraged. Suspicion falls upon a party of negroes in that vicinity.

HISTORICAL WAR MAP.—B. B. Russell, of Boston, publishes a neat little pocket war map, which contains a brief history of all the battles, and gives the location of every battle by a red spot. It is very valuable for reference, giving tables of population, and bringing the history of events down to the battle of Cedar Mountain. Price 25 cents.

☞ All the horses in Washington have been seized by the Government, for its use.

The Danger Ahead.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press urges the people of the loyal States to accustom themselves to the use of arms, warning them of the danger which threatens an approach to every door. Read and consider:

Although the Federal capital is, to-day, more impregnable than it has ever been, its seizure by the traitors would make it one vast ruin, and would convert every loyal, and every one who is a half loyal man to-day, in the free States, into a fierce and fanatical soldier. You, of Philadelphia and New York, would then begin to realize the horrors which have so long been familiar to the deluded people of the South. Your idle men about town would then find new opportunity to consume their leisure. Your stores and places of amusement would be closed; and every interest and avocation would be absorbed by, and enlisted in, the great warlike duties of the hour. It is this spirit, coupled with the desperation which springs from slavery, and with the earnest longing for foreign aid, that has enabled the rebels against the United States to conduct so fearful a war upon its authority. With them, the war has been a reality; with us, a pastime. They put their substance into the fight at once; we, only those who have gone forward for occupation, or volunteered from patriotism. They have put nearly their whole fortune upon a single card; we, risking a moiety of our opulence, have trusted to the comfortable theory that victory must be ours, because they were eight, and we twenty millions. The hour of service and of sacrifice is coming, to every man and every woman in the loyal States of the United States.

The people of the Free States must be accustomed to war. The men who have discussed among themselves the possibility of avoiding a draft, must volunteer. Our gentlemen must abandon the practice of invoking the workmen to go into the army. Among the very first to encounter the hazards of the battle, in the South, were the politicians; and, if you read over the list of killed and wounded, you will find that those who advised secession and advocated disunion, fought and bled for both.

It is very true that, in the slave States, the desperation of the secession cause forced the party leaders to take the lead; but we, of the free States, must borrow something from this example, in order to secure the victory we deserve. The peril of Washington—even the loss of Washington—may be the greatest blessing of the American people, and the salvation of the Republic. It cannot give, for we have them now, courageous columns and a self-sacrificing people; but it may create great military genius, and contribute to the Government chieftains who will fight for the Government, because they believe in it and would die for it.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention, at Worcester, on Wednesday, was attended by about 1100 delegates, and, without a ballot, the present State ticket was unanimously renominated. Mr. Nesmith, the present Lieut. Governor, sent in a letter, declining to serve another year, and a ballot for a candidate resulted in the choice of Joel Hayden, of Williamsburg. Several resolutions were subsequently adopted, one of which, endorsing Charles Sumner and recommending his re-election, created a fiery debate and much ill feeling. It was an untimely resolution, which will have the effect to make the election of U. S. Senator *the* issue of the campaign.—We have supposed that he would be re-elected, but the question raised at this time will do him more harm than good. Candidates for senators and representatives will be classed as Sumner and anti-Sumner men, and the question as to our next U. S. Senator will be decided next November, instead of in the legislature next February.

SCARCITY OF MEN.—There is, according to the census, an excess of 733,258 males over females in the United States. This fact is noteworthy and ought to quiet the apprehensions of those who feared the war would cause an undue preponderance of women after peace was declared. No matter how bloody the war may be or how long it may last, it cannot make away with three-quarters of a million of lives. The waste of life may make the sexes nearly even, but even then we shall be better off than in England, where the females are in excess by nearly a million, and the social problem of the day is how to provide them with husbands or occupation.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.—The savages in Minnesota are still active. Advices from Fort Ridgeley to the 4th inst. state that a small party of infantry and cavalry had been attacked by 250 Indians, eighteen miles from that post. The party held out until reinforced by Col. Sibley, when the Indians were driven off. Thirteen whites were killed and forty-seven wounded in this affair. The Indians are also threatening Fort Abercrombie.

UNTRUE.—The stories alleging that considerable quantities of our quartermaster's and commissary's stores fell into the hands of the rebels in the course of our late retrograde movement are untrue. With the exception of fifty thousand rations that they captured at Manassas, no other provisions fell into their hands. They also took forty-eight wagon loads of hospital stores, the bulk of them being whiskey only, an article very much needed by the rebels.

ABUNDANCE OF ARMS.—The National Intelligencer of Washington says that the War Department has arms in readiness for all the troops which have so far been mustered into service; and its arrangements for the future ensure a full supply as more troops take the field. There is no foundation for the reports that there is a scarcity of arms, and that the Department will therefore be forced to pay high prices.

DRAFTING IN NEW JERSEY.—The draft is now in progress in some of the counties of New Jersey which have not filled their quotas. It is not, however, designed to put any drafted men in the field for the present. Time will be given for the various counties to volunteer their quotas, which, if filled, will render the draft informal and of no effect.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A fearful tragedy occurred at South Armenian, Duchess County, N. Y., a few days ago. A wealthy farmer, named Ebenezer H. Cline, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, produced by long illness, cut his wife's throat and then his own. The wife died instantly, and the insane murderer lived two days.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

THE REBELS IN MARYLAND.

The rebel army has invaded Maryland, and is in possession of several places there. They crossed the Potomac above and below Point of Rocks early on Saturday morning. They were led by Jackson, who has since been joined by Lee and several other Generals. A fight between rebel cavalry and a couple of federal regiments occurred at Poolesville on Monday, resulting in a defeat of the rebels, who left several dead on the field. They have possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and are in great force on the bank of Seneca Creek, twenty-two miles above Washington. They are also within sixty miles of Baltimore, claiming a force of 150,000 men in Maryland. The farmers supply the rebels with provision and forage, and furnish them with all information necessary concerning our forces. Gen. McClellan is marching upon the rebels, and a fight is expected every day. Troops are hurrying forward, and our Generals are confident of crushing the rebels. If, on the other hand, we are defeated, Baltimore and Washington will fall into the hands of the rebels.

It is the intention of the rebels to enter Pennsylvania, if they have not already done so, near Hanover, and at the West they are marching upon Cincinnati, which is defended by fortifications on the hights opposite the city.

The painful suspense which hangs over impending battles must soon be removed. We must whip the invading army, or it must whip us. If we cannot defeat the invaders on our own soil, can we expect to do it on their own?

OTHER MATTERS.

A crumb of comfort comes to us in the report of a battle at Martinsburgh, Va., about fifteen miles from Harper's Ferry, in which our forces were victorious. Brigadier General White telegraphs to Gen. Wool, at Baltimore, that four hundred rebel cavalry attacked his position, and were defeated, with the loss of about fifty prisoners, horses and arms. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded.

A dispatch from Gen. Kelley, received at Wheeling, Va., on Tuesday, says he was attacked by the rebel guerrillas under Jenkins and Imboden, the same who made the raid on Buckhannon and Weston, and that he defeated them, killing and capturing several of their number.

We learn, by the way of Louisville, that on Thursday last a foraging party of our troops, from Cumberland Gap, encountered a party of rebels seven miles distant, and defeated them after a sharp skirmish, in which we lost one killed and three wounded. The rebels suffered considerable loss, as they were exposed to a raking fire from a 32-pounder. We also have a rumor from Louisville that Gen. Thos. S. Crittenden has encountered and vanquished a portion of Gen. Bragg's force, near Gallatin, Tenn. Another rumor says that Bragg's entire forces are crossing the Cumberland River, with a view to the invasion of Northern Kentucky.

A report comes to us from Helena, Ark., that Gen. Rosecrans has made an attack upon the rebels at Tupello, on the Mobile and Ohio road, below Corinth, and had been decisively repulsed. The report probably comes from the rebels.

A party of guerrillas, on the 3d inst., captured the steamer W. B. Terry, on the Tennessee River, while she was aground on the Duck Shoals. She had on board two Dahlgren howitzers.

Gen. Buell has been successfully skirmishing with the enemy near Chatanooga, but we get no particulars.

It is announced that the President has adopted Gen. Hunter's policy in regard to negroes, and that five negro regiments are to be raised, armed, and uniformed, for the service of the United States, and that 50,000 in addition are to be enrolled, to be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, nominally as laborers, but organized into companies and uniformed. The exact time of commencing the work of enlisting the colored recruits our correspondent is not able to state, but is expected to be soon.

In view of the invasion of Maryland, Gov. Bradford has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to enroll themselves at once in military organizations.

The military enthusiasm in Cincinnati, and Ohio generally, is up to fever heat. The streets are fairly alive with moving columns of armed men. The city military companies filed through the streets, Thursday, in splendid style, and made a magnificent appearance.—From the interior, we learn the country is fairly alive. Men are rushing to arms, and every train comes in loaded with volunteers, armed and ready for action. They are pouring in by thousands. The Governor of Ohio is doing his part fully, and the military authorities at the State Capital are promptly and efficiently performing theirs.

OUTRAGE AND DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—A most heart-rending affair occurred at Newton, Sussex county, N. J., a few days since, which has brought wretchedness and the most poignant grief upon one family and sadness upon many. A young and interesting daughter of George L. Van Sickle, a respectable farmer, living a short distance from the village, who had been, for some time, receiving the attentions of a young man named Geo. Drake, also respectably connected, was induced to take an evening ride with him, during which Drake administered to her a drug, for criminal purposes. After suffering such agony that her screams were heard wherever they passed along, she was, at a late hour, taken to her home by the villain, in a speechless condition. She died in a few hours, without regaining her powers to speak to her grief-stricken friends.

GEN. HUNTER'S EMANCIPATION ORDER STILL IN FORCE.—Gen. Hunter has never received any official notification of the President's disavowal of the celebrated General Order No. 11, issued by him on the 9th of May last. This being the case that order declaring free all persons in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina heretofore held as slaves, is still in full force, and is still acted upon in the department of the South.

OHIO.—The draft has been postponed till the 16th in Ohio. For the new regiments there are wanted about two thousand men, and for the old regiments about twenty-one thousand men, or in all about twenty-three thousand. The Governor thinks they can be raised without a draft.

CANNON CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.—There is some discrepancy in the account of the number of cannon lost by Gen. Pope's army, one account stating the number at 30, and another at 50. The Richmond papers claim to have taken 80.

COL. WEBSTER.—The funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster, who was killed at the late battle of Bull Run, took place in Boston, on Tuesday. He was interred at Marshfield.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

NOBODY can tell what a day will bring forth, especially in war matters. We have lost confidence in all the predictions of rebel defeats and Union successes, and shall await patiently for the tide to turn. While Washington and Baltimore are threatened, and our army is on the defensive, it does not look much like subduing the rebels.

—The weather, for a week, has been as pleasant as one could desire. It is the ripening season, now, and, until the frosts of October sere the foliage of the trees, the beauties of nature will remain undimmed.

—Gen. Butler is raising a black battalion in New Orleans. If the war should continue much longer, his example may find imitators.

—Stonewall Jackson is said to be great at praying, and he certainly is at fighting. Jeff Davis, on the other hand, swears badly at all reverses to the rebels. If the Confederacy succeeds, between praying and swearing, it must have some virtues that are not yet made public.

—Isn't it time to stop talking about starving the rebels, when we furnish them with half the supplies purchased for our own troops, the latter being, in consequence, half starved?

—American securities were advancing in London, at the latest dates. Our credit has kept up wonderfully abroad, all things considered.

—The rebel army is represented to have become anxious on the subject of religion! Is it the repentance that comes before hanging, which troubles them?

—The last threat of the enemy is, to conquer the North, and make Jeff Davis President of the *Union*.

—The Barre Gazette, recently destroyed by fire, comes to us looking brighter and better than ever before.

—Miss Jane H. Shaw, of Sagadahoe, Me., has been elected register of deeds. May she never have any bad deeds of her own to register.

—A rebel steamer, thought to be the Nashville, ran aground while attempting to run the blockade at Savannah, and was burnt.

—You may wish to get a wife without a failing; but what if the lady, after you find her, happens to be in want of a husband of the same character?

JOY.

"Let fate do her worst, there are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot destroy."

—Empress Eugenie is expected to present another little olive branch to the Emperor and to France.

—The burglars are operating extensively in New York City and suburbs. Six thousand dollars worth of silks were recently taken from a down town establishment, after business hours.

WHERE IS THE TRUTH?—The returns forwarded from Springfield to Boston showed that our young city had sent 102 men to the war. At least, this was so reported in the Boston papers; but the enterprising authorities of Springfield, finding that a heavy draft would be made, have made a second effort to ascertain how many warriors have been sent into the field, and are surprised to discover that the number is *more than one thousand!*—The Republican pronounces the statement first made to the Adjutant General a falsehood, and we think it must be; but that only shows that the assessors of Springfield were not so sharp in their first canvass as they have been in a second. The Republican claims 400 as the number of volunteers from Springfield, under the last calls, and is calling, in a woful manner, upon the patriotism and pockets of the people, to help furnish the next quota; but it seems like calling upon the sea to give up its dead, there being but a faint response to the imploring eloquence of our neighbor.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Trustees of the Worcester Agricultural Society have voted that "in view of the present condition of the country, the imminent exposure of our beloved and brave fellow-citizens, in the service of the nation, and now in the face of the enemy, and the engagements and anxieties of our people at home; and to save to the treasury of the State for more important and greatly urgent occasions, the contribution for premiums to a public exhibition, it is expedient and highly proper that the cattle show advertised by this society for the present year be dispensed with." They further voted to tender to the government the free use of their building and grounds for a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers.

"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER!"—We have at last found out the origin of this popular phrase. A friend of ours who has been absent all winter, returning a few days since, called upon an estimable lady friend. He was surprised to find her confined to a sick bed. After the first salutations were over, our friend remarked: "Why, Mrs. ——, I am very sorry to find you ill; what is the matter?" Quickly reaching over to the back of the bed, the invalid turned down the coverlid, disclosing a beautiful infant, wrapped in the embrace of the rosy god, and said triumphantly, "*that's what's the matter!*"—*La Crosse Democrat*

NEW SCHEME.—Eli Thayer has a new scheme in his line, which is the colonization of the South with armed Yankees. He proposes to begin with Florida, where there are 11,000,000 acres of unappropriated lands.—He will need a colony of alligators; nothing else can live there. Had we not better subdue the rebels before we talk of colonizing their States?

☞ A proposition has been introduced in the rebel House of Representatives for a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, offering to guarantee the free navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to their mouths, if they will desist from the further prosecution of the war.

ENLISTMENTS IN NEW YORK.—Seventy thousand men have volunteered in New York State since the second day of July last, and it is expected that the number will soon reach eighty thousand, as there is no diminution in the rapidity of enlistments.

GARIBALDI CAPTURED.—Garibaldi, the Italian Liberator, who set out on a mad enterprise against Rome, has been defeated and captured, and the fires which so recently threatened to enflame all Europe, are suddenly quenched. He is sent a prisoner to Spezzia.

"THE COMMONWEALTH" is a new newspaper published in Boston, by J. M. Stone. Dr. Stone is so well known that it needs no explanation to say that his paper, like himself, is very *decided*.

NOT KILLED.—Col. Clark, of Amherst, was not killed in the late fight before Washington, as reported last week. He is alive and well.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

EXAMINING SURGEON.—Dr. Amasa Davis, of this town, is appointed to examine volunteers from Palmer and vicinity.

FRUITS OF CAMPMEETING.—Fifty persons are said to have been converted at the campmeeting in Wilbraham last week.

THE drafting commissioner, Judge Morton of Springfield, and a surgeon, were in Palmer on Friday, for the benefit of persons incapacitated to serve their country by weak knees and lame backs. There isn't many in this town, however.

MILITARY CAMP.—Those who have indulged in a hope that a military camp would be located in Palmer, will be disappointed. Springfield, being the center of the world and the hub of the county, will have the honor of quartering the Hampden regiment till it moves to the seat of war.

SCHOOLS.—Four subscription schools commenced this week, in this district. Three, in this village, are taught by Misses Mary Squier, Eliza Tupper, and Jennie Tupper; and one, at Blanchardville, by Miss Bates. The graded school will not commence till winter. The district is short of money, and the length of the schools must be necessarily abridged.

THORNDIKE.—A man in Thorndike, who went out to shoot his neighbor's hens, that were foraging in his cornfield, was attacked by two females, who gave him a severe beating with sticks, for having shot several of their chickens.——Gamaliel Collins was wounded in the hand by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of another person, while hunting, on Saturday.

IN MARYLAND.—The 36th regiment, containing the Palmer and Monson company, arrived at Washington last Sunday, and were immediately sent forward to join Burnside's division, which is pressing upon the rebels who have invaded Maryland. Our boys are likely to see fight pretty early, and we shall, no doubt, hear a good report of them. We have a letter from one of the company, who says they are all well.

BODY FOUND.—Last March, a little boy, five years of age, the son of John Savin of Thorndike, was drowned in the river at that place, and all efforts to recover the body were unavailing. Last Tuesday the body was discovered just below the "apron" of the lower dam, the head wedged under a large stone. His clothes were entirely gone; also portions of both arms; and the body was in a rapid stage of decomposition. It had been six months, to a day, in the water.

WILBRAHAM.—Wesleyan Academy is patriotic. One of her best teachers has enlisted, and will probably have a commission in the "Tiger Regiment" of Boston. Six or eight of the most promising students have joined the army since the term commenced, and others will probably go. Those who remain have organized themselves into a company, and drill daily. Although the school numbers about two hundred, yet nearly or quite two-thirds are ladies, showing that just now the young men of the country have something else to do besides going to school.

CATTLE SHOW.—The directors of the Eastern Hampden Agricultural Society will hold a meeting next Monday, to consider the propriety of abandoning their exhibition this fall, and let the funds they would otherwise draw from the State go to help pay war expenses.—We hope the show will not be abandoned; for the members of the society can give their premiums to the State, and draw no money, which will amount to the same thing. By all means, let the exhibition be held.

OUR QUOTA.—Palmer has 39 accepted men, organized into a company, and ready to go into camp. Our quota is said to be but 17, the town having previously furnished 124 men. It is a question of considerable debate whether the town shall pay more than 17 men the $150 bounty, and if it will pay but 17 who of the 39 shall be paid? In the matter of dollars and cents it will make $3300 difference in favor of the town if it pays only what our quota is represented to be. The men are wanted, however, and Palmer would do herself credit by sending all who have volunteered.

COMPANY FORMATIONS.——The volunteers from Palmer, Belchertown and Enfield met at Belchertown on Wednesday, and organized by the choice of the following officers: Captain, F. C. Cook, of Palmer; 1st Lieut., Geo. W. Dixon, of Enfield; 2d Lieut., Wm. Shaw, of Belchertown. The volunteers from Monson, Brimfield, Wales and Holland also met for choice of officers, at Monson, on the same day. F. D. Lincoln, of Brimfield, was chosen Capt., Geo. H. Howe, of Monson, 1st Lieut., and J. M. Lyon, of Wales, 2d Lieut. The latter company needs a few more men to raise it to the maximum standard, while the Palmer company has more men than are wanted.

POLICE—A FRAIL WOMAN DISPOSED OF.—Margaret Battiese, a young woman of French extraction, with large, lustrous eyes, such as poets dream of, and traces of former beauty, was before Judge Allen the other day on complaint for drunkenness. Margaret, a few months ago, was sent to the State Almshouse, from Boston. She had been one of those frail ones who walk up and down the street, and stand at the corners, to ensnare unsuspecting youth. A trip into the country did not suit her, and she decamped from the almshouse, going over a fifteen feet fence in her hasty flight. Taking refuge with a colored man in Monson, she did his "housework" awhile, but was enticed into the family of another colored man, and then the green-eyed monster took possession of the first. To revenge himself upon Margaret, he complained of her for drunkenness, and the charge was well substantiated. Margaret needed no counsel. She could talk law, and gospel, too; and she attempted to come the "syren" over the Judge. Her song of woe and despair was, however, useless. In vain she boasted her acquaintance with all the distinguished characters in Boston, from Mayor Wightman down to the multitude of legal gentlemen on Court street.—The judge was inexorable, and, cutting short her story of wrong and wretchedness, sent her to the house of correction for thirty days.

To Arms!

The Citizens' Committee of Boston recommend a general arming and drilling of all citizens capable of bearing arms, that they may be prepared for any emergency that may befall us. It is also recommended that each person thus armed should procure blankets, shoes, and all necessary ammunition, for a short campaign, and thus be ready at a minute's notice. The idea is a good one. Our sister States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are threatened with invasion, and at their call we should be ready to aid them. Those who have muskets and rifles should bring them forth and put them in order. The Government is short of arms, and the real struggle between the rebellion and loyalty has but just commenced. Let every man furnish himself with his own accoutrements, imitating the minute men of the Revolution. We shall then be placed upon a war footing in every community. It must come to this eventually, for States must arm for their own defence. The peace of New England is not immediately threatened, but our neighbors are, and we must go to their assistance. Loyalty unites us in closer ties of brotherhood, making the interests of the border States our interests—their safety our protection. To arms, then, and be ready to meet the foe.

WAR ITEMS.—Those who went out from Washington to relieve the wounded, report that the field, over an extent of about five miles in length by three in width, was found completely strewn with our dead and wounded, in all forms and conditions. One space, of many acres in extent, was found very thickly strewn—some lying in masses, and others scattered about. The dead were usually stripped of all their military trappings, and, in most instances, of coats, pants, and shoes, many being found without any clothing, except shirts and stockings. One wounded man said he saw his companion stripped while he was kicking in his dying struggles. The great want was food for the sufferers. Some of the wounded had not tasted food for four days, and they were completely exhausted; and some died of hunger, in addition to wounds and loss of blood. It is represented as being horrible to witness the agonies of these men and be unable to give them food. About four hundred men were saved by these noble laborers, and sent to the railroad station, thence to Alexandria. It is now thought that our entire loss, during the last two weeks, will not exceed 8000, viz: 6000 killed and wounded, and 2000 prisoners, and that the whole rebel loss is not over 10,000,

City Point, near Richmond, has been destroyed by our gunboats. It was made a place of ambush by the secessionists; whereupon, Com. Wilkes smashed it to pieces. Would that he could get Richmond under his guns, and smash that, too!

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, of Sept. 5th, says there is a report there that the "New Merrimac" has come down the James River from Richmond, and is now in sight of our flotilla near Newport News. Two other armed vessels are also reported to have come down with her.

The Charleston papers complain of depredations by guerrillas at places which even the Yankees respected. It is a hard case, but one would think that South Carolina might be quiet.

PRIZES.—The rebels are losing ships and cargoes sufficiently fast now-a-days to furnish foreign shipyards and exotic rebellion sympathizers with employment for some time to come. The United States steamer Hatteras has captured the schooner Josephine, while trying to run the blockade of Berwick Bay, laden with cotton for Havana. The Bienville captured on the 21st ult., near Charleston, the schooner Eliza, from Nassau, with salt and cereals on board, and the Stars and Stripes, on the 24th ult., laid hands on another lady schooner, the Elizabeth, also from Nassau, laden with salt and fruit.

A REBEL TRICK BY TELEGRAPH.—An army correspondent writes that the rebels have used our telegraph wire in Virginia recently with even more signal success than they had in Kentucky, and with quite as much impudence. The moment Fitz Hugh Lee captured Manassas, he telegraphed in the name of Gen. Pope's Chief of Staff to the proper officer in Washington, requesting him to send to the Junction a large supply of shelter tents and harness for artillery horses. The order was promptly filled, and the rebels were soon gladdened by the appearance of a train loaded with what they wanted.

THE BLOCKADE.—The blockade at Mobile is said (by a New Orleans correspondent) to be no longer practically in force. Vessels are constantly running out and in with supplies for the rebels. Coffee was so abundant that it was selling as low as 40 cents per pound.—These statements are vouched for by a man recently arrived at New Orleans from Mobile. If true, the "rat hole" in question cannot be stopped up a moment too soon.

RAW TROOPS IN BATTLE.—The Cincinnati papers state that all the Federal forces engaged in the disastrous battle at Richmond, Ky., were raw men of the last levy. They acted well so long as they were in position, but as soon as their commander attempted to move them they became disorganized, and could not again be brought into position.

HOW THE REBELS GET THEIR ARMS.—The rebels undoubtedly manage to obtain a large supply of improved firearms, and it is now said that their chief source of supply has been through Mexico, and that one reason for the desperate defense of Vicksburg was to prevent this resource being cut off.

BOLD ROBBERY.—While Mr. L. Hall of New Haven was on the road from his house (which is about one-half a mile from the village) to the village, he was knocked down and robbed of $500 in money, which he had received from the town of Durham, as bounty for his sons who had just enlisted in the army.

☞ It is asserted by those who have mixed among them that the Irish Roman Catholics in Canada, in case of a war with England involving the province against us, would fight on the American side, and that they fully intend to do so in case of any such deplorable contingency.

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC FAMILY.—The town of Bedford, Mass., has contributed half as many men for the war as it has names on the militia roll. Four of these are brothers, the sons of Mr. Henry Goodwin, who, he says, would go himself if the examining surgeon would not ask him his age.

Up and Down.—Gen. McClellan stock is up again. Pope has returned to the West, and Gen. McClellan is in full command of the armies of Virginia and Maryland. He has taken the field in person, leading our forces against the foe which has obtained a lodgment this side of the Potomac. The army is enthusiastic over his reappointment, having unbounded confidence in him. He goes up to-day. He may come down to-morrow.

The new postage currency is coming into use. If persons receiving the stamp notes will be careful not to fold them they can be much more easily handled, and will not so soon be defaced. They should never be crushed into a purse with coin, but kept in a portmonaie. They are very neatly executed, and will be much easier to carry than change.

The Bands to be Restored.—It is understood that a distinguished General in the Union army, now in the field, is endeavoring to have all the bands of music of the regular regiments sent to the scene of action. He is said to have represented that it increases the enthusiasm of the troops in a great measure.

Doing Too Much.—The rebels found out, last winter, that they were trying to do too much, and changed their plans. Since then, they have met with success. Are we not trying to do too much, in scattering our troops over so wide a field? Let them be concentrated, and success will follow.

Sad Case of Poisoning.—On Wednesday of last week, a little girl in Waltham snuffed the perfume and dust from a tiger lily into her head, and thereby poisoned her so as to cause her death on Saturday. She was a great sufferer during the last three or four days of her life.

Not Killed.—The Waltham Sentinel has received intelligence that Lieut. Hiram B. Banks, of the 16th Mass. Regiment, was not killed, as reported, but only wounded. The nature of his wound, whether dangerous or otherwise, is not known.

British War Steamers Ordered to Fortress Monroe.—A dispatch from Halifax gives a report that two British war steamers have been ordered from that station to Fortress Monroe.

An Example.—The citizens of Hawley, Mass., *above* the age of 45 have organized an independent company of one hundred and twenty men, and offered their services to the Government *without bounty or pay.*

A Massachusetts Boy in North Carolina. A Union meeting was held at the Court House in Beaufort, North Carolina, August 30th. On the adjournment of the meeting, Sergeant Wilbur Stevens, of Co. A., 10th Conn. Reg., obtained ten recruits for the regiment of loyal Carolinians now in course of organization. Sergeant Stevens is a native of Massachusetts, and has resided in Ware several years, although he enlisted from New Haven, where he has lived for a year or two. He had better success in enlisting in the land of the rebels than most recruiting officers do in New England, in the same length of time.

☞Are you a traveller? does business or pleasure call you away from home? when sick then, of all other times, will be felt the need of "domestic practice." Nothing is more convenient to carry, and no medicine can be relied upon with the same confidence as Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives. They are put up in different sized cases, to meet the required wants of all, or are sold at 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. Shaw, Agent, and sent per mail by Philip Lee, Proprietor, 136 William St., N. Y. Manual, with full particulars, sent free on application.

Volunteers, Attention!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions, and exposures, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 25 cents per box. 299

A Card to the Ladies.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for Females. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating, and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for females are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Dupouco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success, in almost every case, in correcting irregularties, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint.

The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these Pills a successful preventive. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. After this admonition, the proprietors assume no responsibility, although "their mildness" will prevent any injury to health. Price $1 per box. Sold by Dr Wm. Holbrook, druggist, sole agent for Palmer, Mass. Ladies, by sending him $1 to the Palmer post office, can have these pill sent (confidentially) and free of postage, by mail, to any part of the country. Beware of counterfeits. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills," hereafter, unless the box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are base impositions and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money, if any one offers you the pills for less than $1 per box, look out, there is something wrong.

The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent, and they will tell you they are safe, and will perform all claimed for them. Sold also by A. & S. E. Blair, Warren; C. Deuel, Amherst, and by one druggist in every village and city in the U. S.
33 1y S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

A Lyric.

What makes me laugh when others sigh,
No tear can ere bedew mine eye,
It is because I always buy—*Herrick's Pills.*

What is it makes me hale and stout,
And all my friends can't make it out,
I really could not live without—*Herrick's Pills.*

So if you're sad, or grieved or ill,
Pray do not pay a doctor's bill,
But take a dose of magic pills—*Made by Herrick.*

Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cts. per box. Sugar coated. See advertisement on this page.

BORN.

In Wilbraham, 8th, a daughter to Phineas Knowlton.

MARRIED.

In Monson, 9th, by Rev. Mr. Colton, Wallace G. Fowler of Stafford Springs, and Emma P. Kytte of Monson; same day, by the same, F. M. Seymour of Ravenna, O., and Jennie Smith of M.; same day, by Rev. Mr. Coburn, Geo. Thayer of Chicopee, and Mary A. Pasco, of Chicopee Falls.

In Ware, 6th, by Rev. P. Healey, James Downing and Ellen Downing, both of North Brookfield; 7th, Patrick Dunn and Catherine Daley, both of Monson; 7th, Bartly Coggins of Worcester, and Margaret Dalton of Palmer.

In Stafford, 3d, by Rev. I. Woodbury, Loren G. Reed, and Lucy A. Power, both of Warren, Mass.; 8th, by the same. Stewart C. Bennett of Canterbury, and Almira H. Harris of Stafford.

In Sturbridge, 23d ult., by Rev. S. G. Clapp, Ebenezer Smith, to Katie Mack, both of Sturbridge.

DIED.

In Three Rivers, 4th, Laura, 57, wife of Lewis Stutson.

In Brimfield, August 24th, Mrs. Lovisa A. Charles, 58.

In Worcester, 4th, George Ward of Monson, 21, a member of the 10th Mass. regiment.

In Ware, 9th, Miss Hannah Hammond, 30.

In Wilbraham, 6th, Hattie P., 2 yrs., 8 mos., daughter of Horatio K. and Elizabeth C. Calkins.

In Bondville, July 31, William Thompson, 31, son of Elijah Thompson.

In Monson, 5th, of diptheria, Ida Frances, 6, daughter of Wareham J. and Frances Davis.

In North Brookfield, 18th ult., suddenly, of acute inflammation of the bowels, Rev. James Edwin Tower, 22, pastor of the Union Congregational Church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators of the estate of William Thompson, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
ELEANOR THOMPSON,
A. R. MURDOCK,
Palmer, Sept. 9, 1862. Administrators.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will of Benjamin D. Weld, late of Brimfield, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to DAVID WELD, Executor.
Brimfield, Sept. 9, 1861. s13*

NOTICE!

I HEREBY give to my son, Marble F. Bacon, his time, from and after this date, for his own use and benefit, without any interference on my part, and that I shall demand none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting from this time. FREEMAN BACON.
Ware, Sept. 9, 1862.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Hampden, ss. Probate Court.
To the Next of Kin, and all Persons interested in the Estate of Emma Tenney, *of Palmer, in said County, minor,* Greeting:

Whereas, Calista Tenney, the guardian of said minor has presented her petition for license to sell certain real estate therein specified, of her said ward for investment: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Springfield, in said county, on the first Tuesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And said Guardian is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the Journal, a newspaper printed at Palmer, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, John Wells Esquire, Judge of said Court, this ninth day of September, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two.
WM. L. SMITH, Temporary Register.
A true copy—attest, WM. L. SMITH,
s13 Temporary Register.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Palmer, September 8, 1862.

Aavons A	Holley John
Alexander Mrs A	Hunn Miss E
Alden Josiah	Kendall C M
Booth Edward	Lane Miss C M
Brooks Chauncey	McVelve Daniel
Brown Talma	Morgan Miss Jennie M
Collins Miss Mary	Newcomb Edward
" " Fanny	Parmenter J N
Conselman C	Purson Miss Cora
Drake Silas	Retan George N
Dickinson Mrs Hannah	Rogers Miss Parmelia
Finerty Michael	Sedgwick Ellen
Frost Miss Marion	Smith Mrs Sarah
Fowles George	" " Carrie E
Fisk Mrs A	Stetson George A
Ferry Lambert	Wilson Jason
Hitchcock Mrs Geo H	Whitney George
Hooper James W	

Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised." CYRUS KNOX, P. M.

Friends and Relatives of the
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *water-mark*, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

FINKLE & LYON
Sewing Machine Company.
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the *FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES* the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This Circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care, and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was an ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class sewing machines. Hence is it that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favorably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technichally called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county throughout the West. Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,
s6 538 Broadway, New York.

I AM constantly receiving large lots of choice brands of
FLOUR,
direct from the mills, consisting of Grand Rapids, Delhi, Minnehaha, &c. Also
LIME, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED,
and
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,
all of which will be sold
At the Very Lowest Cash Prices.
Palmer, Aug. 23.—3t. K. H. ALLEN.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

AGENTS are wanted to sell the "History of the Civil War in America," by J. T. Headley, (author of the "Life of Washington.") It is to be issued in two volumes; the first volume, bringing the History down to the battles in front of Richmond, will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. Persons desiring to act as agents for the sale of this work, in order to secure territory, will please apply immediately to or address
J. WHORTON SMITH & SON,
a30tf. General Agents, Monson, Mass.

Bryant, Stratton, Packard, & Penn's
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.
Cooper Union, New York; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education. A scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
ag23 Cooper Union, New York City.

United States
BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OFFICE!
GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass.
Bounty *and* Back pay *collected promptly, and* Pensions *procured.*

Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to $100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the $100 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters are entitled as above.

Address GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M.,
Aug 23, 1861.—tf. Thorndike.

NOTICE!

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 21st inst.,
A LIGHT BAY HORSE,
about 12 years old, with a strap around his neck. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
B. F. MORGAN.
Palmer, Aug. 26, 1862. a30

FARM IN WAYLAND FOR SALE.

A FINE FARM of 160 ACRES, well and favorably known as the
RICE FARM,
60 acres meadow, 50 acres of excellent upland, 20 or 30 acres of woodland, two large orchards, a fine pond, and superior spring water.

The buildings are old, but the farm is in perfect order, and in every other respect is very desirable.

T. H. LEAVITT, 40 State st., Boston.
July 26. 1862. is6w.

NEW STORE!

The undersigned has opened a new
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED
Store, in
McGILVRAY'S BLOCK,
South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where he will keep constantly on hand

All kinds of FLOUR, direct from the Mills,
All kinds of GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,
LIME AND HAIR,
ALSO BRICK.
All of which will be sold very low for cash.
S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, April 19, 1862.—tf.

NOTICE!

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in May last,
A RED TWO YEARS OLD HEIFER.
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.
B. F. MORGAN.
Palmer, Sept. 6, 1862.

ENVELOPES, embellished with Business Cards, furnished at this office.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods!

We have
NOW IN STORE
A
VERY LARGE VARIETY
OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Which we are selling at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Our Stock of
THIN DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
AND
SILK SACKS,
Ready Made Clothing, &c.,
WAS NEVER LARGER.

Also on hand
A GOOD ASSORTMENT
OF
CARPETINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CROCKERY.
HATS AND CAPS,
AND
A CHOICE STOCK
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

☞Customers will find it for their interest to EXAMINE OUR STOCK before purchasing elsewhere.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.

Good Goods.
Small Profits.
No Goods Overurged.
Gentlemanly Treatment.
Honest Trade.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
RICH DRESS GOODS.
RICH DRESS GOODS.
By M. W. FRENCH.

HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.
HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.
HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.
By M. W. FRENCH.

DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.
DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.
DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.
By M. W. FRENCH.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
By M. W. FRENCH.

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
By M. W. FRENCH.

AT LOW PRICES.
AT LOW PRICES.
AT LOW PRICES.
AND CHEAP! CHEAP!
AND CHEAP! CHEAP!
AND CHEAP! CHEAP!

M. W. FRENCH.
Opposite the Depot.

PIANOS!

Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. x

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
Insuring Fine Teeth and a Sweet Breath,
And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for pearly white and sound teeth?
Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's
UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER,
warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Celebrated Mouth Wash.
Price 27 cents per bottle. This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache? Get
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.
Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
NEURALGIA PLASTERS,
the most effective and delightful remedies known. They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies, and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get
DR. W. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY,
the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price $1. Sent by express on receipt of price. For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose on their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will Get the Best, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society. Address W. B. HURD & Co., New York.
For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer. x

GOOD ADVICE.

Should pain or anguish cloud thy brow,
Give ear, and I will tell thee how
To make it bright—just listen now,
Take Herrick's Pills.

Should friends grow cold, or foes oppress,
Should fortune never more caress,
There is a cure for such distress,
In Herrick's Pills.

Should faith and trust in man be lost,
Should every path in life be crossed,
Take the sure balm (of little cost,)
Herrick's Pills.

Should sudden illness hint of gout,
Should cruel landlords turn you out,
Your help—your refuge, you can shout,
In Herrick's Pills.

These remarkable pills continue to achieve unparalleled triumphs over disease. In fact, they are considered the alpha and omega; in medicine compounded exclusively of vegetable extracts, their use is safe, their effects lasting, and their cures wonderful; sustained by their merits for twenty-two years, their sale is unapproached by all others combined; elegantly coated with sugar, and sold in family boxes for 25 cents.

From the Albany Daily Standard.

From our Army.—A letter from the seat of war, received by a gentleman in this city, from his son, says:

"I owe my good health, past and present, to flannel wrappers, and the occasional use of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, with which you supplied me on leaving home. Their mildness and gentle action on the system renders them peculiarly adapted to this climate. Some of my companions have received such powerful medicines from the army doctors, that they would not recover their appetites for a week. Tell Dr. Herrick that if he will send me a quart bottle filled with his pills, I can do much good with them, as I have dosed out those I had until I have only a dozen left."

Comment on the goodness of these renowned pills is unnecessary—purely vegetable, powerful as mercury, safe as bread. Large boxes, 25 cts.

Agents—A. M. Higgins, & Co., Dr. Holbrook, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; H. T. Small, Stafford Springs, O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and by all dealers in medicine.
Dr. L. HERRICK & Co., Albany, N.Y.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267
LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

☞Wedding and other parties furnished with
All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,
Ice Cream, of all flavors, Sherbet, Roman Punch, Frozen Pudding, Pyramids, Fruit, Confectionery, &c., &c., at short notice.

☞Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, Springfield, Mass.,
1y3 Opposite Chicopee Bank.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

NOTICE!

J. H. BOLTON has left papers for recruiting with H. T. Small, at the post office. Some 20 men can get into the Stafford company if sworn in before next Tuesday, when they will be taken into camp. Hurrah for the 16th!
Stafford, Aug. 16, 1862.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

NO. 1 POTASH, Just Received by
H. T. SMALL & Co.

KEROSENE OIL, for 65 cents per gallon,
A good article at H. T. SMALL & Co.'s.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the Journal Office.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitos and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

"COSTAR'S"

Vermin Exterminators,

The "Only Infallible Remedies Known,"
DESTROYS INSTANTLY
Every form and species of
VERMIN.

These Preparations, (unlike all others) are
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the Human family,"
"Rats do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
"They are the only infallible remedies known."
"12 years or more established in N. Y. City."

Used by—The City Post Office.
Used by—The City Prisons and Station Houses,
Used by—The City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by—The City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
Used by—The City Hotels,—"Aster,"—"St. Nicholas," &c.
Used by—The Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
Used by—More than 50,000 Private Families.

See one or two specimens of what is everywhere said by the people—editors—dealers, &c.:

Housekeepers troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-bugs quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, [O.] Gazette.*

More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster [Wis.] Herald.*

Henry R. Costar—We are selling your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Vermin disappear rapidly. ECKER & STOUFFER,
Druggists, Windsor, Md.

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder, for Insects,
"Costar's" &c.

In 25 cent, 50 cent. and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks; $3 and $5 sizes for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

CAUTION!

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by spurious and highly pernicious imitations, a new label has been prepared, bearing a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature. Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but "Costar's."

Sold everywhere by all wholesale druggists in the large cities. Some of the wholesale agents in

NEW YORK CITY:
Shieffelin Brothers & Co.
Harral, Risley & Kitchen.
B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.
Wheler & Hart.
James S. Aspinwall.
Morgan & Allen.
Hall, Ruckel, & Co.
Thomas & Fuller.
P. D. Orvis.
Bush, Gale, & Robinson.
M. Ward, Close & Co.
McKisson & Robbins.
D. S. Barnes & Co.
F. C. Wells & Co.
Lazelle, Marsh, & Gardiner.
Hall, Dixon, & Co.
Conrad Fox, And others.

BOSTON, MASS.
Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. Weeks & Potter.
M. S. Burr & Co. John Wilson,
And others. Also, all wholesale druggists at
Providence, R. I. New Bedford, Mass.
Hartford, Ct. Worcester. "
New Haven, Ct. Manchester, N. H.
Portland, Me. &c., &c.
And by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers, and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

SOLD BY
A. M. HIGGINS & Co.,
Dr. HOLBROOK, Palmer, Mass.
Dr. HOLDEN, Ware, Mass.
H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs, Ct.
WM. N. PACKARD, Thorndike.
T. F. PACKARD, Monson.
O. F. PACKARD, Three Rivers.
And by Druggists and Retailers generally.

Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct, (or if prices, terms, &c., is desired, send for [1862] circular, giving reduced prices) to
HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
j7 4m

REBEL BOASTING.—A Confederate writer sends to England the statement that his friends, in the June battles near Richmond, took 280 guns, or more than the federalists had in their army; 62,000 stand of arms; 2,500 horses, and 1,700 mules; $6,000,000 worth of stores, besides a balloon and all its tackle; and 11,201 prisoners, including 201 officers. No such statement has ever been made by any respectable confederate writers in this country. They were manufactured for the foreign market, where they will sell—to those who believe them to be true.

A STRONG INDUCEMENT.—At a recent war meeting in Boston, one of the committee having charge of the war fund for the benefit of soldiers' families, recapitulated the advantages thereof, and among the rest he said the committee would see that the wives of the volunteers had children. This slip of the tongue created general merriment all over the house, and even the ladies smiled and blushed. To explain the mistake he went on to say that the committee would be parents to the children of the brave volunteers. This increased the merriment.

YOUNG QUAKERS IN REBELLION.—There is a rebellion among the English quakers. The youthful fair of the sect have banded together in opposition to the poke bonnet and scant skirt. Crinoline of moderate periphery now surrounds their frames, and flowers and ribbons are invading the precincts of the drab. The elders are moved to lamentations, and through their organ, the British Friend, urge plaintive remonstrances. The young men among them are also exciting consternation by joining rifle corps.

BUSINESS AT THE WEST.—Intelligent travellers at the West state that business on the Mississippi between Memphis and the ports of Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., is still very brisk, though it has rather slackened of late. The navigation of the Mississippi is open and safe as far as Helena, Ark. As soon as the weather is cool enough a land and gunboat expedition will doubtless take Vicksburg and open the whole line of the river to New Orleans. Cotton is coming forward plentifully.

THE FATE OF CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter writer, speaking of newspaper correspondents at the seat of war, says that thus far four have died at their posts from disease contracted while in the army; three have died from wounds received in battle; seven have been taken prisoners; and two have gone over to the enemy. In addition several have returned to their homes enfeebled by disease.

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM.—A gentleman in the city of Salem, whose liberality and nobleness of character are only equalled by his patriotic love of country, contributed during the past week, in aid of recruiting and other military objects in that city, the sum of *eighteen hundred dollars*. His contributions heretofore to the cause of the country have been made with no stinted hands.

THE LARGEST GUN.—The largest gun in the world is said to be an old piece at Constantinople, which has a bore of 22 inches in diameter. The greatest distance to which a projectile has been thrown, so far as we know, is about 5½ miles, with one of Whitworth's guns.

ESTIMATES OF REBEL STRENGTH.—The latest advices from Richmond place the whole number of effective troops in the rebel army in Virginia at about 150,000 men. If this be a fair estimate, our own forces will actually outnumber those of the rebels to-day.

THE PRICE OF A SUBSTITUTE.—A Southerner offers $500 and a likely negro boy for a substitute in the army. Another advertises that he will serve as a substitute in the Southern army for $2500, or in the militia for $1500—confederate currency, probably.

☞ The inoculation of cattle for the prevention and cure of pleuro-pneumonia has proved successful in New South Wales, and is beginning to be generally practiced in that colony.

DESERTER SHOT.—A deserter from the rebel army was lately shot, in accordance with the sentence of a Court Martial, near Williamsburg, Va.

☞ A Washington correspondent notes the remarkable fact that Gen. McDowell has not been in that city for the last three weeks.

☞ One of the chaps at New Fairhaven, Ct., who cut off a finger to escape the draft, has since died of lockjaw.

PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF! A FACT WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

It is a significant fact that physicians, when sick, do not doctor themselves. When diseases for which they have prescribed boldly in other cases, seize upon their own vitals, they hesitate to take the very medicines which they have forced down the throats of hundreds in the same condition as themselves. Other practitioners are called in, and the invalid doctor is as submissive to their directions and treatment as if he were a child, and had never played the autocrat in the sick rooms of patients whose symptoms were identical with his own. We say this is a significant fact. It shows that medical men, despite their assumptions of infallibility, have not in their secret hearts sufficient confidence in their own judgment, and in the drugs they are accustomed to administer, to risk their own lives on the issue.

The sick who choose to be experimented upon by those who dare not experiment upon themselves, are at liberty to abide the ordeal; but we prefer resorting to those world-acknowledged remedies, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which by the unanimous admission of those who have tried them, in every stage and variety of internal disease, never have failed. What a certificate is this! A testimonial drawn from all the nations of the earth, and comprehending the diseases of all the climes and races under the sun! Put the diplomas of the whole faculty, and all the theories, dogmas, and pretensions into the balance against this mass of evidence, and it is not difficult to guess which scale will kick the beam. Ask our dyspeptics, sufferers from liver complaint, martyrs to fever and ague, and victims of ulcerous and eruptive disorders, what they think of Holloway's remedies, and let their verdict decide the question.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

"DOUBLE QUICK!"

THE word is "forward at the double quick," all ye who are indebted to me by note or account, for the day of reckoning is at hand. "I speak as unto wise men; judge ye what I say."

GEO. ROBINSON.

Ware, August 14, 1862. tf

JUST RECEIVED—
a fresh lot of
DELHI FLOUR,
which will be kept constantly on hand; also,
COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, May 3, 1862.

TOWN REPORTS printed neatly, cheaply and expeditiously at this office.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Magazines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this office.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long a white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

THE HORACE WATERS Modern Improved Overstrung Bass
FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS,
Are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow, the touch elastic. Each piano warranted for three years. Prices from $175 to $700.

Opinions of the Press.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

$150.—*New Seven Octave Pianos,*
In Rosewood cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass, of different makers, for $150; do. with mouldings, $160; do. with carved legs, and inlaid nameboard, $175, $185, and $200; do. with pearl keys, $225, $250, and $300; new 6½ octave, $135; do. 6½-octave, $140. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the city. Please call and see them. Second hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, and $100.

The Horace Waters Melodeons, Rosewood cases, Tuned the Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell and Solo Stop. Prices from $35 to $200. Organ Harmoniums with Pedal Bass, $250, $275, and $300. School Harmoniums, $10, $60, $80, and $100. Also, Melodeons, and Harmoniums of the following makers: Prince & Co., Carhart & Needham, Mason & Hamlin, and S. D. & H. W. Smith, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. These Melodeons remain in tune a long time. Each Melodeon warranted for three years.

☞ A liberal discount to clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
HORACE WATERS, Ag't 481 Broadway, N.Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.—35,000 Copies issued.—A new singing book for day schools, called the Day School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, catches, duetts, trios, quartettes, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music. The Elements are so easy and progressive, that ordinary teachers will find themselves entirely successful in instructing even young scholars to sing correctly and scientifically, while the tunes and words embrace such a variety of lively, attractive, and soul-stirring music and sentiments, that no trouble will be experienced in inducing all beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill in one of the most healthgiving, beauty-improving, happiness-yielding, and order-producing exercises of school life. In simplicity of its elements, in variety and adaptation of music, and in excellence and number of its songs, original, selected, and adapted it claims by much to excel all competitors. It will be found the best ever issued for seminaries, academies, and public schools. A few sample pages of the elements, tunes, and songs are given in a circular; send and get one. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 735,000 copies. Prices—paper cover, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, No. 2.—85,000 copies issued.—It is an entire new work of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will soon be as popular as its predecessor, (Bell No. 1) which has run up to the enormous number of 650,000 copies, outstripping any Sunday school of its size ever issued in this country. Also both volumes bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Prices of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15 cents, $12 per 100; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100; cloth, bound, embossed, gilt, 30 cts., $23 per 100; Bell No. 1, paper covers, 13 cents, $10 per 100; bound, 20 cents, $18 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Bells Nos. 1 and 2, bound together, 40 cents, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100, 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—President Lincoln's Grand March, with the best vignette of his excellency that has yet been published, music by Helmsmuller, leader of the 22d regiment band, 50 cents. Our Generals' Quickstep, with vignette of 35 of our generals; music by Graffula, leader of the 7th regiment band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Gallop, and Laura Keene Waltz, 35 cents each; Comet Schottische, 25 cents, all by Baker. Music Box Gallop, by Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grassa, 25 cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents. Spirit Polka, Gen. Scott's Farewell Grand March, 25 cents each; Airy Castles, 30 cents, all by A. E. Parkhurst. Freedom, Truth, and Right Grand March, with splendid vignette; music by Carl Heineman, 50 cents. All of which are fine productions.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to thee; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jennie Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my mother and my home; Merry little birds are we, (a song for children); Slumber my darling, and Why have my loved ones gone? by Stephen C. Foster. Shall we know each other there? by Rev. R. Lowry. Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts. There is a beautiful world, by I. M. Holmes. Price 25 cents each. Freedom, Truth, and Right, a national song and grand chorus, music by Carl Heineman, with English and German words, 30 cents. Where liberty dwells is my country, Plumley. Forget if you can, but forgive; I hear sweet voices singing, and Home is home, by J. R. Thomas. 50 cents each. These songs are very popular. Mailed free at retail prices.

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NEW MUSIC FOR THE MILLION, in cheap form; arranged as Quartettes and Choruses, for Musical Societies, Choirs, Sunday Schools, Public Schools, Seminaries, etc.:

Shall we know each other there? Shall we meet beyond the river? Be in time; There is a beautiful world; Don't you hear the Angels coming? Where liberty dwells is my country; Freedom, Truth, and Right, (national songs); Is there a land of love? Sorrow shall come again no more. Price 3 cents, 25 cents per dozen, $2 per 100. Postage 1 cent. In sheet form, with Piano accompaniment, 25 cents. HORACE WATERS,
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Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—
Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,
Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,
And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, or that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.
Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

10 DOZ. Wood's Colebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

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THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.
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At short notice and in a workmanlike manner
☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE!
$1,000! PREMIUM. $1,000!
It is not a Dye!
Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will restore grey or diseased hair to its original condition and color; will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates dandruff; will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is a certain cure for all diseases of the head.
It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.
Read the following testimonials:—
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1861.
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Southern District, New York.
PRICE....75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES....$2.
Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.
At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 115 Franklin st.; D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway; HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New York, and retailed by all responsible druggists throughout the United States.
N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars containing certificates from people of the highest respectability, from all parts of the country.
52—1y.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.
Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.
Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

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Trains Leave Palmer 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.
Leave New London 7. A. M. and 2.45 P. M.
Trains connect with Western road, east and west, with Hartford and Fishkill road at Willimantic, at New London with Stonington and Providence, New Haven and New York trains and boat to New York.
Trains connect at Palmer with Western road at 11.05 a.m., 1.58 p.m., for Boston, and 11.20 a.m., 7.38 p.m., for Springfield. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

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The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.
One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.
For sale by A. M. HIGGINS & Co.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1862, trains will run as follows:
Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m., and 3.45 p. m.
Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m.
Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland, j7.
Amherst, June 2, 1862. W. DIXEY, Supt.

INSURANCE AGENCY!
F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.
☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS
Ware, Feb, 16, 1861.

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or, The Heroism of Our Soldiers and Sailors.
Illustrated. 1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by John Lothrop Motley, LL.D., author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the relief of disabled soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending an account of it.

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NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish, is certified by all the leading New York Furniture dealers and Piano Forte makers, to be the best in the world for removing scratches, marks, and dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of varnished work, from furniture to leather. It is cheaper and better than varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by furniture dealers and storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

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EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.
This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the medical profession, and the public as
The most efficient and agreeable Saline Aperient.

It may be used with the best effect in Billious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles, and all complaints where a gentle and cooling Aperient or Purgative is required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents of Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

☞ It is in the form of a powder, carefully put up in bottles, to keep in any climate, and merely requires water to be poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

Numerous testimonials from prominent and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public. Manufactured only by
TARRANT & CO.,
278 Greenwich st., cor. Warren st., ... NEW YORK.
52.1y And for sale by Druggists generally.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms,
No. 478 BROADWAY,
are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent
NEW SCALE FULL 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO,
containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, overstrung, bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame,
FOR $150 CASH, WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.
☞ *Rich Moulding Cases, $175 to $200,*
all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country. GROVESTEEN & HALE.
my17 3m 478 Broadway, New York.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.—
I. H. STOCKWELL,
Having taken the store formerly occupied by M.S. Monlton,
Would announce to the citizens of Stafford Springs and vicinity, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches and Jewelry, eight day and thirty hour Clocks, Gold, Silver, Steel and Plated Spectacles, Chains, Fancy Goods, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought anywhere for the same quality.
☞ All kinds of Watch Repairing done promptly, at reasonable prices, and *warranted to give general satisfaction.* Clocks and Jewelry repaired, and Spectacles fitted.
☞ Next door north of H. T. SMALL & Co.
Stafford Springs, Jan. 1, 1862.—1y

G. K. CUTLER,
Dealer in
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
PAPER HANGINGS, MUSIC,
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Ware, March 15th. 3m 44.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862. NUMBER 19.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
GORDON M. FISK & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months, 67 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.
G. M. FISK. JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

WHY DON'T YOU LEARN A TRADE?—This question was propounded in our hearing, a few days since, to a young man who had been, for weeks, unsuccessfully seeking employment as a clerk or salesman in some of our leading houses. Complaining of his ill luck, one of his friends, who knew he had a mechanical talent, but doubtful whether he could make himself useful as a clerk or salesman, put the interrogatory to him which we have placed as the caption of this article.—The reply was, that a mechanical trade was not so respectable as a mercantile occupation.

Under this delusive idea, our stores are crowded with young men who have no capacity for business, and who, because of the fancied respectability of doing nothing, waste away their minority upon salaries which cannot possibly liquidate their expenditures.—Late, too late, in life, they discover their error; and, before they reach the age of thirty, many of them look with envy upon the thrifty mechanic, whom, in the days of their boyhood, they were accustomed to deride.

A GOOD WOMAN NEVER GROWS OLD.—Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life opened to her view. When we look at a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor.—Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat, such a woman can never grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in bumble deeds of mercy and benevolence.

SCANDAL.—The habit of talking of private character in any way, good or bad, is a dangerous one. If we allow our tongues to run in that direction, we shall be sure to hear it, we shall be in danger of speaking of it. The peddler will deal in the wares his cart contains, and of what is in our minds we will be apt to speak. Hence the less we know to the injury of private character, the greater our security against inflicting on another the wounds of a slanderous tongue. There are objects enough on which to converse, without obtruding upon the sanctuary of private character. If there is anything lovely and of good report, let us rather think and speak of such things.

WORTH TRYING.—Scoop out the pith from a twig of elder, or any twig with a pith in it, and having split it lengthwise, fill each of the parts with seeds that produce flowers of different colors. Surround them with earth, and then, tying the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot filled with earth properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye but one stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers, analagous to the seed which produced them. By selecting the seeds which germinate at the same period, and which are nearly similar in regard to texture of their stems, an intelligent florist may obtain artficial plants exceedingly curious.

☞ In all our progress there must be some retrogression. The course of truth cannot run smoothly and straight forward. Like the waters of the earth, truth must have its ebb and flow. If we were not convinced that this retrogression is over-ruled by Providence, so that it becomes one of the most vital elements of progress, it would be discouraging, indeed, for us to see those very lands where, eighteen centuries ago, celestial light was beaming in morning freshness, now buried in heathen darkness, and the temple of an imposter reared on the very site where rested the ark of God, and where our Saviour taught.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.—He was truly great in all those powers and capacities which can elevate one man above his fellows. We cannot help applauding the extraordinary energy of his genius, though we condemn the selfish and cruel ends to which his life was devoted. He was simply a robber, but yet a robber on so vast a scale that mankind, in contemplating his career, have generally lost sight of the wickedness of his crimes in their admiration of the enormous magnitude of the scale on which they were perpetrated.—*Jacob Abbott's Histories.*

PRAYER OF A TEXAN RANGER.—Oh, Lord! Thou knowest that this thing of praying is altogether out of my line, and as hard for me to do as for Wigfall to keep sober, or Jeff Davis to be made to pay his debts, or Floyd to keep from stealing; but Thou knowest we are some on tangle-foot whisky, good at horse-racing, and tip-top at poker, and can hold four aces about as often as John Morgan, "or any other man." Help us this day, for we are in a peck of trouble, and it will be the last time I'll ever trouble you. Amen!

HOPE.—Hope is peculiar to all men; it is the support of the disappointed, the encourager to the unfortunate, the rest of the weary, and the firm friend of all mankind. Many an unhappy person has been enabled to support himself in the trying moments of affliction, by the indulgence of a hope that the dark hour would not last forever, but that the time would soon arrive when he should once more be happy. Hope will spring up in the mind of man until faith is lost in sight, and mortality is swallowed up in life.

☞ A man, praising porter, said it was so excellent a beverage that it always made him fat. "I have seen the time," said another, "when it made you lean." "When?" asked the eulogist. "Why, last year, against a lamp post."

☞ The swan subdues the eagle when he attacks her on her own element; so the weakest may subdue the strongest foe, if he will but keep his place and do his duty.

ORIGINAL.

The Week of Battles Before Richmond.

From cannon's rattle,
And long and dreary,
And sad and weary,
Wild shocks of battle,
The heart turns wildered with the rage
Of that dread week of fierce earnage.
That week of battle,
And gory masses,
Within the passes,
Blent with the rattle
Of the musket's sharp and awful roar,
That did their murd'rous wrath outpour.

And oh! the storming,
The rush and rally,
'Mid swamp and valley,
And fiercest swarming
Of mighty hosts of armed men;
Oh! who shall see the awful like again?
Retreat and forward,
Went armies dashing,
With weapons clashing,
'Gainst brave and coward,
As on that week of battles sped,
Around the dying and the dead.

They fought together—
The friend and foeman,
And hardy yeoman,
On hill and heather;
The one for sacred freedom's laws,
The other for the tyrant's cause.
'Twas not for glory,
Our armies fought so,
And bravely wrought so,
To live in story,
But 'twas that round us still might be
A sacred land of liberty!

The screaming thunder
Has ceased, that madly
And wildly, sadly,
Lent death and wonder;
And our hosts outnumbered far.
By foes that fiercely sought the war.
But, oh! the gory,
The dead and wounded,
That contest bounded,
With youth and hoary,
Have left a nation's heart to mourn,
With grief it ne'er before has borne.

Palmer, Aug. 9, 1862. ORRIN PIERRE ALLEN.

WEARY OF LIFE.

A SKETCH FROM THE GERMAN.

Midnight was past, and the lights of the vessels lying at anchor in the stream were beginning to be extinguished, when two men hurried from different directions towards the shore. The elder of the two had already reached the strand, and was preparing to make a leap the design of which was not to be mistaken; but at that instant the younger seized him by the arm, exclaiming:

"Sir, I believe you want to drown yourself!"

"You have guessed it. What is that to you?"

This was the answer, spoken in the most angry tone.

"Nothing, I know. I would simply request you to wait a couple of minutes—when, if you like, we will make the great journey together. Arm in arm—the best way of dying."

With these words, the younger extended his hand to the elder, whose was not withheld. The former continued, in a tone of seeming enthusiasm:

"So be it! Arm in arm! Truly, I did not dream that a human heart would beat with mine in this last hour. I will not seek to know who you are—an honest man or a villain—come, let us begin the journey together!"

The elder held the young man back, and, fixing his dim, half extinguished eyes searchingly upon the countenance of his companion, exclaimed:

"Hold! You seem to me too young to end your life by suicide. A man of your years has still a brilliant, alluring future in his grasp——"

"*Brilliant!*" answered the young man, scornfully. "What have I to hope in a world full of wickedness, falsehood, treachery, and unhappiness? Come, quick!"

"You are still young! You must have had very sorrowful experiences to make life already thus insupportable to you!"

"I despise mankind!"

"Without exception?"

"Without exception!"

"Well, then, you have now, perhaps, found a man whom you will not, necessarily, despise. I have, believe me, during my whole life, lived an honorable man."

"Really? That is highly interesting! It's a pity I had not earlier made your acquaintance!"

"Leave me to die alone, young man! Live on! Believe me, time heals all wounds, and there are men of honor yet to be found."

"Now, if you take this view, why are you hurrying so fast to say "*Vale*" to the world?"

"Oh, I am an old, sickly man, unable to make a livelihood; a man who cannot, will not, longer see his only child, his daughter, blighting her youth, and laboring day and night, to support him. No, I would be an unfeeling father, I would be barbarous, if I lived on thus!"

"How, sir, you have a daughter who does this for you?" asked the young man, surprised.

"And with what endurance, with what love, does she sacrifice herself for me! She works for me; she goes hungry for me; and has only the tenderest words of love—a sweet smile for me always!"

"And you want to commit suicide? Are you mad?"

"Shall I murder my daughter? The life which she is now leading is her certain death," answered the old man, in a despairing voice.

"Good sir, come, go with me to the nearest inn which is still open, and let us drink a bottle of wine together. You will relate to me your history, and, if you like, I will let you know mine. So much, however, will I say to you beforehand: Chase all thoughts of self-murder from your head. I am rich, and, if things be as you say, from henceforth you and your daughter shall lead a pleasant life."

The old man followed the younger without opposition. A few minutes later, over full glasses, the elder began:

"My history is soon told. I was a merchant's clerk, but always unlucky. As I had nothing by inheritance, and the young girl I married was poor, I was never able to commence business on my own account, and remained on to old age, in a dependent, subordinate position. Finally, I was discharged, on account of my years; and then began the struggle for subsistence. My wife died of trouble, and now my poor child wearies to gain my support. I cannot bear to see her working herself to death for me—therefore, it is better that I go. Now you know all."

"Friend," exclaimed the young man, "you are the most fortunate man I ever encountered in my life. It is insane to call that misfortune. Nobody is easier to help than you. To-morrow I will make my will, and you shall be—no resistance!—my heir. The coming night is my last. Before this, however, I must see your daughter, out of mere curiosity. I would, for once, see how one looks who really deserves the name of '*woman.*'"

"But, young man, what can it be that, so early, has made you so unhappy?" questioned the elder, much moved.

"I believe it was the wealth which my father left me. I was the only son of the richest banker in this city. My father died five years since, leaving me more than was good for me. Since that time, I have been deceived and betrayed by every one, without exception, with whom I have had any connection. Some have pretended friendship for me—on account of my money. Others have pretended to love me—again for my money; and so it went on. I often mingle, in the garb of a simple workman, with the masses, and thus, one day, became acquainted with a charming being, a young girl, to whom my whole heart went out in love. I disclosed to her neither my name or position. I longed to be loved for myself alone, and for a time it appeared as if I was going to be happy—at last, at last! The young girl and I, whom she still regarded as a simple workman, met every afternoon in the Marcusplatz, where we walked up and down together, passing many happy hours. One day my girl appeared, with red eyes—she had been weeping—and told me that we must part, confessing that her life belonged to another! With these words, she tore herself from me, and disappeared among the crowd. Her faithlessness decided my destiny. Vainly did I rush into the pleasures which so-called "good society" has to offer, but found my lost peace of soul never! never! I then determined to bring my joyless existence to a close."

"Unhappy young man," said the elder, wiping his eyes; from my whole heart, I pity you. I must acknowledge that I was more fortunate than you; for I was, at least, by two women—my wife and daughter—tenderly loved."

"Will you give me your address, good sir, that I may convince myself of the truth of your story? It is not exactly mistrust, but I must see to believe. To-morrow, I will arrange my affairs as I have already told you. You will remain in this inn to-night, and in the morning, early, I will return. Give me your word of honor that you will not leave this house until I come back, and that you will not, in the meantime, speak to any one of what has transpired between us."

"You have my word. Go to my dwelling, to my daughter, and you will find that I have but told you the simple truth. My name is Wilhelm S———. Here is my address."

With these words, he handed the young man a paper, giving the locality of his dwelling. It lay in a suburb inhabited by the poorer classes, at some distance from the city proper.

"And my name is Carl T———," hereupon said the young man. "Take this bank note; it will reach until my return."

Carl rang for the waiter, had the proprietor called, commended the old man to his care, in suitable terms, and left the house.

* * * * * * *

Hardly had the morning broke, when Carl found himself on his way to the suburb where lived the daughter of the old man with whom he had become acquainted under such peculiar circumstances. It was not without trouble that he found the house. It was a poor place. The young man knocked, opened the door, and involuntarily stepped back.

What did he see?

The young girl whose inconstancy had rendered his life a burden unendurable, stood before him.

She had grown pale—very pale; but he knew her at the first glance; it was Bertha, whom he had once hoped to call his own.

At his appearance, the young girl sprang towards him, overcome with joy, holding out her little hand. The young man waved her back, exclaiming:

"You did not expect to see me?"

The poor girl sank into a seat, and covered her pale, beautiful countenance with her hands.

"Are you Wilhelm S——'s daughter?" the young man asked, coldly, after a pause.

"I am," answered the maiden, timidly.

"And who and where is that *other*, to whom, as you told me at parting, your life belonged?"

"That other is my father," answered the young girl, looking up to the young man with a glance in which spoke the tenderest love.

With lightning quickness the truth dawned upon him, the scales fell from his eyes—suddenly, all was clear.

Speechlessly he rushed to Bertha, took her in his arms, and pressed her to his breast.

"Come to your father!" he faltered to the young girl.

"My father? Oh! I forgot; where is he? He has been out all night. I have watched for him in tears the long night through."

"Your father is saved. He is with me," was Carl's answer, as he hurried the young girl out, and through the streets, to the arms of her—of his—father.

A fortnight later, in the midst of the greatest splendor, the marriage of the rich young banker, Carl T——, to Bertha S——, took place.—*Home Journal.*

VANDALISM.—The masonic jewels belonging to Fredericksburg Lodge, of which Gen. Washington was a member, were stolen while that city was in possession of the enemy. Their intrinsic value is small compared with the association with which they were connected. They were worn by Gen. Washington in his several offices of Deacon, Warden and Master of Fredericksburg Lodge, and were highly prized as relics.

☞ Do I believe in second love? Humph If a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it sweet? and when it's gone, don't he want another pound; and isn't that sweet, too?—Troth, Murphy, I believe in second love."

PAYING THE FIDDLER.

As we approach the time of the great tax, it is interesting to know—who pays? To find an answer to this question, we have been reading the tax bill; and the answer appears to be—everybody. The tax-hill, like a curiously contrived net, is designed to drag the whole country, catch every one. Big or little, there is no escape. If it is a calamity, each sufferer has the entire community for companions and sympathizers.

Let us give up grieving, then, and go cheerfully to work. We are all brothers now, devoted to a single cause. Look where you will, you see your neighbors industriously helping to pay the tax. Every butcher who knocks a calf on the head, knocks the tax on the head, also. Not a lady lifts a parasol, but she likewise lifts a portion of the public burden. The fop wears a little of it out with his patent leather; and the farmer's stout boots trample it under foot; and the horse that is harnessed, and the horse that is saddled, assist to draw or carry it. The auctioneer's hammer knocks away at it. The apothecary's pestle pounds away at it. You drink it with your coffee and chocolate, and smile to think everybody is doing the same. A little of it disappears with the toper's brandy. A little more of it is burnt with every cigar.—The chewer of quids chews at it. The billiard player plays at it. The bowler bowls at it. Not a sick man buys a bottle of medicine for his own constitution, but he also takes a little for the constitution of his country. The dentist, filling your tooth, is filling Uncle Sam's pocket at the same time. Every traveller by steamboat or railway is going, not on his own business only, but is doing a little at the same time for the said uncle.—With the shuffling of every pack of cards, something of the nation's debt is shuffled off. Every furnace, stove, and gas burner, helps consume it. Children suck it with their sugar candy. With every legacy, a trifle is bequeathed towards the one great object.

Indeed, it is difficult to find any person or occupation that is not, somehow, affected by the tax. Even the trudging peddler who stops at your door must pay the nation for his license; so be affable, and encourage him. Learn to look upon your countrymen as *fellow tax payers.* Take a cheerful and resolute view of the subject. Do your share uncomplainingly; and trust that the rebellion, after it is duly put down, will be duly paid for.—*True Flag.*

FARMERS AND THEIR WIVES.

Said a young person to a lady recently, who sat holding her child—"Now, what good is all your education going to do you? You have spent much time in study, graduated with high honors, learned music and painting, and now only married a farmer. Why do you not teach school, with your talents? or, if you choose to marry, why not take a teacher, a clergyman, or some professional man? But, as it is, you did not need so much learning for a farmer's wife." The lady made the following reply: "You do not look as far as I do into the future. Do you see this boy on my lap? I need all the study, all the discipline, both of mind and body, that I could possibly get, in order that I may train him aright. You see I have the first impressions to make on the fair blank of his pure heart, and unless my own mind was first cultivated, my own heart first purified, how could I well perform the task now placed before me? And do you not suppose that farmers have tastes and hearts like other men, even if they do hold the plow and till the soil for a living? Do you not suppose their minds are just as susceptible of cultivation as those of other men? Have they no love of the beautiful in art or in Nature—or does the evening hour never pass as pleasantly with them, when they gather around the piano, after the day's labor is finished? Oh! my young friend, you have made a sad mistake in your reckoning. Of all occupations, give me that of a farmer. It is the most healthful; his life is freer from care; his treasures safer. A farmer need not be the slave of any, for he has none to please but himself. Not so with almost any tradesman, mechanic, or professional man. They have more or less to do with the world at large, and have all manner of persons to deal with, so that they have need of the patience of Job to live. They are well aware that they must not freely speak their minds at all times; if they do, they lose custom, for they depend upon the people for a living; they are the servants of all. Then, what can be desired more? What is more peaceful, prosperous, honest, healthful, and happy, than a farmer's life and a farmer's wife?"—*Dollar Newspaper.*

A WAY OF HER OWN.—An army correspondent, near Corinth, writes the following significant paragraph:

I have seen only one man a resident of the country (he quite old) and some four families of women and children—all the women being widows, by their own statement. One said her husband had been dead ten years, she having a sucking infant about three months old, and about a dozen children of all ages. She asked how that happened, and if it was common in Mississippi. She said it was a way of her own she had of doing things.

☞ Elias Howe, Jr., the well known inventor of the sewing machine needle, whose patent yields the princely income of a quarter of a million of dollars annually, left for the seat of war on Wednesday, last week, as a private in the 17th Conn. regiment.

ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED.—The Spanish schooner Conception was captured off the River Congo by a British cruiser, and sent to St. Helena, where she arrived on the 15th of July. She had 195 slaves on board, of whom 18 died on the passage.

☞ Parson Brownlow delivered a speech in Philadelphia, on Monday, in which he said that there was great probability that the rebels would be in that city by the close of September.

☞ Young ladies at needlework are not always what they appear. They are sometimes *seaming.*

☞ A countryman who has read about sailors heaving up anchor, wants to know if it is sea-sickness makes 'em do it.

Marriage.

——Marriage is like
A cast of dice!—Happy indeed his lot
Who gets a good wife, one of morals pure,
And withal easy temper; but alight on
A gadding, gossiping, expensive jade,
And Heaven deliver thee! There is not
In the habitable globe so dire a torment
As this devil in she's clothing!

AN AFRICAN LEGEND.

We are told that once all men perished. A prodigious animal, called Kammapa, devoured them all, large and small. It was a horrible beast; it was such a distance from one end of his body to the other that the sharpest eye could hardly see it all at once. There remained but one woman on the earth, who escaped the ferocity of Kammapa by carefully hiding herself from him. The woman conceived, and brought forth a son in an old stable. She was very much surprised on looking closely at it, to find its neck adorned with a little necklace of divining charms.

"As this is the case," said she, "his name shall be Litaolane, or the Diviner. Poor child! at what a time is he born! How will he escape from Kammapa? Of what use will his charms be?"

As she spoke thus, she picked up a little straw to make a bed for her infant. On entering the stable again she was struck with surprise and terror; the child had already reached the stature of a full grown man, and was uttering words full of wisdom. He soon went out, and was astonished at the solitude which reigned around him.

"My mother," said he, "where are the men? Is there no one else but you and myself on the earth?"

"My child," replied the woman, trembling, "not long ago the valleys and mountains were covered with men; but the beast whose voice makes the rocks tremble has devoured them all."

"Where is the beast?"

"There he is close to us."

Litaolane took a knife, and deaf to his mother's entreaties went to attack the devourer of the world. Kammapa opened his frightful jaws and swallowed him up; but the child of the woman was not dead; he entered, armed with his knife, into the stomach of the monster, and tore his entrails. Kammapa gave a terrible roar and fell. Litaolane immediately set about opening his way out; but the point of his knife made thousands of human beings cry out who were buried alive with him. Voices without number were heard crying to him on every side: "Take care, thou art piercing us!" He contrived, however, to make an opening, by which the nations of the earth came out with him from the body of Kammapa. The men delivered from death said one to another:—

"Who is this who is born of woman, and who has never known the sports of childhood? Whence does he come? He is a monster, and not a man. He cannot share with us; let us cause him to disappear from the earth."

With these words they dug a deep pit, and covered it over at the top with turf, and put a seat upon it; then a messenger ran to Litaolane, and said to him:—

"The elders of thy people are assembled, and desire thee to come and sit in the midst of them."

The child of the woman went, but when he was near the seat he cleverly pushed one of his adversaries into it, who instantly disappeared forever. Then the men said to each other:—

"Litaolane is accustomed to rest in the sunshine near heaps of rushes. Let us hide an armed warrior in the rushes."

This plot succeeded no better than the former. Litaolane knew everything; and his wisdom always confounded the malice of his persecutors. Several of them, while endeavoring to cast him into a great fire, fell into it themselves. One day when he was hotly pursued, he came to the shores of a deep river and changed himself into a stone. His enemy, surprised at not finding him, seized the stone and flung it to the opposite side, saying:—

"That is how I would break his head if I saw him on the other side."

The stone turned into a man again, and Litaolane smiled fearlessly upon his adversary, who, not being able to reach him, gave vent to his fury in cries and menacing gestures.

Can this tale be a confused tradition of the redemption of man wrought out by Jesus Christ? I certainly should not venture to affirm that it is so; but Kammapa might, without much difficulty, be supposed to represent Satan.

In all ages the imagination has delighted to clothe this spirit in the most hideous forms, and the evils he has caused have often been compared to the ravages of a wild beast. The supernatural conception of Litaolane, his birth in a stable, his quality of a prophet, his premature wisdom, the victory he gained over Kammapa by becoming his victim, and the persecutions he suffered, seem to be so many points of resemblance to the history of our Saviour. I must add that the natives declare themselves incapable of giving the explanation of this extraordinary legend.—*Casatis' Twenty-Three Years in South Africa.*

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.—What a world of sorrow, of joy, of mingled tears and smiles, we live in! To-day, youth goes full of hope and confidence—to-morrow, he trembles and hesitates—the next day, prays and struggles, and on the fourth, often sinks to rise no more. Thus life's little span is run. Soon the heart ceases to beat—the deep affections that exalted or depressed the mind are hushed and still, and all those mighty loves and doubts which thrilled with ecstacy or depressed with fear—sinking in the human bosom like ocean's storm-beaten waves—are hushed in the grave. How mysterious is our existence!

COMPANIES OF CLERKS.—All the clerks and employes in the Civic Departments, and the employes in the public buildings at Washington, are organized into companies, and armed and equipped for the defense of the Capital.

☞ William Corliss, of Carmel, Me., was recently, after trial, found guilty of perpetrating a brutal crime on the person of his own daughter, only 14 years of age.

A RABBIT IN A BATTLE.

AN INCIDENT ON THE BATTLE FIELD OF MALVERN HILLS.

A full-grown rabbit had hid itself away in the copse of a fence, which separated two fields, near the center and most exposed portion of the battle ground. Rabbits are wont to spend the day almost motionless, and in seeming dreamy meditation. This one could have had but little thought—if rabbits think—when choosing its place of retreat at early dawn, that, ere it was eventide, there would be such an unwonted and ruthless disturbance.

During all the preparations for battle made around its lair throughout the forenoon, it nevertheless remained quiet. Early in the afternoon, however, when the rage of battle had fairly begun, and shot and shell were falling thick and fast in all directions, a shell chanced to burst so near Mr. Rabbit's hiding place, that he evidently considered it unsafe to tarry longer. So, frightened almost to death, out he springs into the open field, and runs hither and thither with the vain hope of finding a safe retreat. Whichever way it ran, cannons were thundering out their smoke and fire, regiments of men were advancing or changing position, horses galloping here and there, shells bursting, and solid shot tearing up the ground. Sometimes it would squat down and lie perfectly still, when some new and sudden danger would again start it into motion. Once more it would stop and raise itself as high as possible on its hind legs, and look all around for some place of possible retreat.

At length that part of the field seemed open which lay in a direction opposite from where the battle raged most fiercely. Thither it accordingly ran with all its remaining speed. Unobserved by it, however, a regiment was in that direction, held in reserve, and, like Wellington's at Waterloo, was lying flat on the ground, in order to escape the flying bullets. Ere the rabbit seemed aware, it had jumped into the midst of those men. It could go no further, but presently nestled down beside a soldier, and tried to hide itself under his arm. As the man spread the skirt of his coat over the tremhling fugitive, in order to insure it all the protection in his power to bestow, he, no doubt, feelingly remembered how much he himself then needed some higher protection, under the shadow of whose arm might be hidden his own defenceless head from the fast multiplying missiles of death scattered in all directions.

It was not long, however, before the regiment was ordered up and forward. From the protection and safety granted, the timid creature had evidently acquired confidence in man—as the boys are wont to say, "had been tamed." As the regiment moved forward, to the front of the battle, it hopped along, tame, seemingly, as a kitten, close at the feet of the soldier who had bestowed the needed protection. Wherever the regiment went, during all the remaining part of that bloody day and terrible battle, the rabbit kept close beside its new friend. When night came on, and the rage of battle had ceased, it finally, unmolested and quietly, hopped away, in order to find some one of its old and familiar haunts.

METHUSELAH ONLY A YOUNGSTER.—Most people have been accustomed to regard Methuselah as rather an old man, as the good book says he lived to be nine hundred and sixty-nine years old, when he died. But, as compared with the people of whom accounts are given by the sacred writings of India, he was only a green stripling. Mr. Buckle, referring to the statements in the Sanscrit books, on the subject, says: "The imagination of Hindus distanced all competition.—Among an immense number of similar facts, we find it recorded that, in ancient times, the duration of life of common men was 80,000 years, and that holy men lived to be upwards of 100,000. Some died a little sooner; others, a little later; but, in the most flourishing period of antiquity, if we take all classes together, 100,000 was the average. Of the king whose name was Yuoisohir, it is casually mentioned that he reigned 27,003 years; while another, Alarka, reigned 66,000 years. They were cut off in their prime, since there were several instances of the poets living to be half a million. But the most remarkable case is that of a very shining character in Indian history, who united the functions of a king and a saint. This eminent man lived in a pure and virtuous age, and his days were, indeed, long in the land, since he was made king when he was 2,000,000 years old; and he reigned 6,309,000 years; having done which, he resigned his empire, and lingered on for 100,000 years more, when he died.—Who will say, after this, that Methuselah was anything more than an exceedingly juvenile individual? The Sanscrit writings, it will be remembered, are regarded as sacredly by the East Indians as the Bible is by our people."

AN EVENTFUL PERIOD.—This is, indeed, an important era. The American people are now making a history that will be read with interest, not only when the boys and girls of to-day shall have grown gray with age, but for centuries to come. None of the events recorded in the history of Greece and Rome, that are still read with so much interest, were of such world-wide importance as what is now transpiring, in this year of Grace 1862. Our young readers, and even grown people, who pore over the details of the war of the Revolution and that of 1812, can hardly realize that a greater strife, and, if possible, more important one, is now in progress in our very midst. The result is to determine for the whole world whether or not a free government like ours is a strong one, capable of endurance, and adapted to the wants of the human family. The struggle, its causes, its details, will be constantly written about, talked about, referred to in the highest legislative councils of this and other countries, longer than the youngest child that reads these pages will live.

A QUESTION.—A newspaper correspondent contends that a man ought to show as much courtesy to his own wife as to his neighbor's wife. That's what superficial people think. Are not a man and his wife one? and would it not be absurd to have a man perpetually bowing and scraping to himself? Marry, come up, and go to, now, and answer us that.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1862.

THERE has been a terrible battle near Sharpsburg, Md., lasting two or three days. It commenced on Sunday, and culminated in a desperate struggle on Wednesday. This is reported to be the bloodiest battle of the whole war. Our loss in killed and wounded is placed at 10,000. Gen. Mansfield was killed, and Gen. Hooker was wounded in the ankle. Gen. Duryea was also wounded. The rebels held possession of Harper's Ferry at last accounts, and Jackson had joined Lee with his army. The contest was undecided on Wednesday, although McClellan claims a victory. Both armies rested on Thursday, but an early renewal of the conflict was expected. The rebels are determined to fight to the last and maintain their position in Maryland. Several of our new regiments took part in the fight, and behaved splendidly.

Dreams of Conquest!

In the flush of victory, the Confederate leaders have been dreaming of conquests which, heretofore, they had never thought of. If invasion proved all they had anticipated, there would be no pause in the onward march of the rebels till the entire North should be conquered. Then, instead of an independent Government, the Federal power would be overthrown, and that inaugurated by the rebels established over all the States. The rich cities and communities of the North would be taxed to pay the expenses of the war, and abolitionists would be treated as criminals. We get many hints of such intentions from the Southern papers, while Northern secessionists intimate as much. The Richmond Examiner approaches the matter in this way:—

"The only terms which the Confederate States can accept will be the immediate recognition of the present Confederate States, and the permission to the other States to elect their own destiny, and to decide whether their future shall be with the Confederate States or with the United States. We are of the opinion that the principle of election should be applied, not only to the border slave States, but to each and all of the remaining United States. Not that any of the Northern States are wanted in the Confederacy, but as an acknowledgment of the right of secession—for which this war has been waged. The peace which ends this war should acknowledge the ends for which it was fought, and apply its principles to each and all of the United States.

The earnest desire of the people of the Confederate States for peace is known to the North. Whenever the United States are prepared to have peace, it can be obtained upon proper terms. In the meantime, our armies will speedily approach the enemy's territory, and be prepared to aid all peaceably disposed persons and communities, by cooperating against the enemy's forces."

Now, the real danger seems to be, not that of a permanent division of the Union, but a conquest of the whole. The idea of overthrowing the Lincoln Government, and establishing one claiming to be truly constitutional, and restoring unity to the divided States, is gradually insinuating itself among the people of the loyal North. A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"From several sources it has been intimated that the rebels are anxious to abandon the independent nationality programme, and *to proclaim themselves the friends of the Union and the Constitution.* It was reported, a few days ago, that the rebel army, under Stonewall Jackson, upon touching the soil of Maryland, laid aside the Stars and Bars and raised the Stars and Stripes, and announced that they were coming to *restore the old Union as it was, and support the old Constitution.* A gentleman, who is reported to entertain secession proclivities, who has recently been a prisoner on the other side of the line, speaks of a conversation with an officer of the rebel army, in which he was confidentially informed that the purpose of the invasion of Maryland was to raise the old Stars and Stripes, and to *call upon the people of both the North and South to aid the army of Gen. Lee in subverting the present Administration, and restoring the Union and the Constitution.* He says that this idea was promulgated officially through the rebel army, and that its announcement revived the hopes and spirits of the men, and filled them with more enthusiasm than had at any time before been exhibited."

If rebel hopes really took this direction on entering Maryland, they must have been seriously dampened by the indifference with which the people received them. Instead of rushing to their support by tens of thousands, as anticipated, they have lost more than they have gained. Failing in their first enterprise, the rebels should be followed up with such rapid blows as will soon put them on the defensive, and eventually crush them as a power in the land.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A terrible affair occurred at Southwick on Tuesday. De Witt Griswold and L. D. Fowler had married sisters, and the latter had been arrested for abusing his wife. The former became his bondsman, but as his conduct toward his wife continued outrageous he was about giving him up to the officer for imprisonment. Fowler declared he would never go to jail, and procuring a gun went to the house of Griswold and shot him through the body, causing his death in about 6 hours. Fowler then cut his own throat with a razor. Then he attempted to get into the house, but his wife fastened the door. He kicked the panels through, but his strength failed him and he died soon after in the yard. It is one of the bloodiest tragedies that can be recorded.

FATAL COLLISION.—A collision between an excursion train and the regular passenger train on the Eastern railroad from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H., occurred Wednesday evening. The crash was fearful, and several cars were badly smashed. Dudley Weeks and Augustus Whitman, engineer and fireman of the regular train, were instantly killed, also the fireman of the excursion train. Several others were seriously hurt, and about twenty slightly wounded.

THE CAMP AT SPRINGFIELD.—The camp for the Hampden regiment is located about three miles from the city hall of Springfield, on the road to Chicopee. It is named Camp Banks, and will be ready to receive companies the first of next week.

EXEMPT.—All physicians not members of the Massachusetts Medical Society or of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society are subject to draft.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

UNION VICTORIES AND REBEL DEFEATS.

The clouds of darkness which have for months hung over the Union cause, begin to break away, and we can see daylight in the opening. The tide of disasters which have overtaken us now turns, and is sweeping away the rebels. Our last week's report found the rebels advancing upon Pennsylvania, upon the Hagerstown road. They evacuated Frederick, and took up a strong position nine miles distant. Our forces overtook them on Sunday, and a desperate fight ensued. The divisions of Gens. Hooker and Reno, forming the right flank of our army, carried the heights by storm, gaining the crest of the hill. The center and right, commanded by Gen. Franklin, was also successful, the rebels being driven from Turner's Gap, a pass between the mountains. This success completed the discomfiture of the rebels, who became panic stricken and fled towards the Potomac. Gen. Lee was wounded, and Gen. Garland killed. Our troops pursued the enemy as fast as possible. Gen. Hooker captured over a thousand prisoners, and Gen. Lee, it is said, places his own loss at 15,000, and is represented to have said that he was shockingly whipped. Near the close of the engagement, Gen. Reno was killed.

Fighting, at the same time, was going on at Harper's Ferry, the gallant Col. Miles, with a small force, holding out till Monday against a large force of rebels, when he surrendered, with about 6000 troops. The cavalry escaped, and, in retreating, captured an ammunition train of the rebels, consisting of fifty wagons. Col. Miles is reported killed. Before all of our prisoners were paroled at the Ferry, the reinforcements for Col. Miles came, and the rebels hurried across the river into Virginia, without having time to carry off captured stores, or to destroy the bridge behind them.

TWO MORE BATTLES!

Another battle was fought at Burkitsville, near Sharpsburg, Md., on Tuesday, which lasted till darkness set in. The enemy was driven back half a mile, and our troops were considered victorious. The fight was renewed on Wednesday morning, both sides having been largely reinforced during the night. The battle raged furiously, and the loss was severe on both sides. Gen. Longstreet was killed, and Gen. Hill, and Howell Cobb of Ga., were captured. As many as ten thousand rebels have been captured, and their dead literally covered the battle field. The rebel army has staked its all on the result in Maryland. It must win or be annihilated, for escape seems almost impossible. Jackson had joined Lee, and the whole rebel force in Virginia was massed for a desperate struggle.

Later particulars from Harper's Ferry make our surrender to the rebels a disgraceful affair. Over 11,000 troops were surrendered to the enemy with fifty pieces of artillery and over a million dollars worth of stores. Col. Miles is said to have neglected taking possession of the highest ground in that vicinity, and surrendered against the wishes of his men. He paid the penalty with his life. To us the loss is one of the greatest of the war, as it gave the rebels control of the railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch informs us that a rebel force of cavalry with three pieces of artillery, made an attack on Williamsburg on Tuesday morning, surprising our forces there, after capturing our pickets.—After an engagement lasting about thirty minutes, the rebels were driven off, with the loss of their commander, Col. Shingles, and eight of his officers and nine men killed.

We learn from Western Virginia that Jenkins' whole force of guerillas was met and routed by six companies of the Second Virginia Cavalry, a few days ago. Our loss was one killed. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

At Charleston, Western Virginia, Col. Lightburn defeated a party of rebels and burned the town.

The rebel campaign in the West is beginning to show signs of unsteadiness. After a very vigorous push of considerable armies through Kentucky, almost to the bank of the Ohio—accompanied by the usual threats of invading the North—the enemy's columns are seen to waver, and now they are reported falling back precipitately and in some confusion. A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the rebels lately menacing that city have fallen back to a point four miles south of Florence, where they are supposed to be awaiting reinforcements—probably from the force which has been menacing Gen. Morgan's rear, at Cumberland Gap.

From Cumberland Gap our advices are to the 31st ult. Gen. Morgan's force was in the best of spirits. Forage was being obtained from the surrounding country, and no doubt was entertained that our forces would hold out until relieved. An entire rebel company had been taken prisoners at Rogers' Gap, after a dozen of them had been killed and wounded, without the loss of a man on our side.

An expedition from Memphis a few days ago, under Gen. Smith, proceeded to Senatobia, 37 miles below Memphis, on the railroad, and destroyed the communication of the rebels in that direction. The railroad bridge over the Coldwater river was destroyed, and the depot and its contents at Senatobia were destroyed. The party had skirmishes with the rebels on the way, but were successful in every respect.

A dispatch from Cape Girardeau, Mo., informs us that the town of Bloomfield, in that State, was captured by the rebels on Thursday last, but was recaptured by National troops on Friday. The losses were small.

Porter, with about 500 guerillas, made a dash on Palmyra, Mo., on the morning of the 12th, and released 40 secesh prisoners. He held the town for awhile, but withdrew when he heard an engine from Hannibal whistle. He did no damage whatever. The railroad and telegraph office are in order.

Charleston advices report the shelling of Fort Beauregard, on Sullivan's Island. The fort replied slowly, and not much damage, apparently, was done on either side.

☞ Western papers charge the recent Indian outbreak in Minnesota upon rebel agents. At a recent council of one of the tribes, it was said that all the Indians on the border were going to join the South.

EXEMPTS.—This class are forming for a reserve force in some places. *Some* of them have shown themselves capable of guarding chickens at home.

NOT SO.—The report that justices of the peace, constables, and deputy sheriffs are exempt from draft, is a mistake, all being held liable to be drafted.

Desperation and Failure!

Never was the saying that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," better illustrated than by the reckless attempt of the rebels to invade the North and West. They have completely, utterly failed. With sounding trumpets they entered Maryland, expecting to be received with open arms, and an addition of 50,000 men. In this they were sadly disappointed. Rushing into a network of Union divisions they have been met and defeated in every quarter. Their desperation only made their defeat more sure, and with humiliated pride the rebel victims flee before the Union host pressing upon them. Threatened Pennsylvania is relieved, and even the disloyal people of Maryland have tasted war to their satisfaction. We are not sure that our reverses in Virginia were not the best things that could have happened to us. At the West it is the same. Ohio, which was threatened with a horde of rebels, seeking booty from the well-stored city of Cincinnati, is relieved, and the invaders put upon the defensive, with a narrow chance of escaping.

Jeff Davis always opposed an attempt at invasion, but Beauregard and other distinguished rebel generals contended for it, till the confederate congress recommended it. Davis was overruled, and the result is witnessed in an utter failure. The rebels can now appreciate the disadvantages which our forces labor under in invading the South. Their success in Maryland is certainly no better than ours has been in Virginia. It is quite certain they will not attempt it again very soon.

THE LONDON TIMES PLEASED.—A late number of the London Times expresses its satisfaction over Jeff Davis' message as follows:

"We read with much pleasure the measured and statesmanlike manner in which the Southern President pays a well-earned tribute to the gallantry and good conduct of his troops, deplores the desolating war, and expresses confidence of the final triumph of the desperate struggle against despotic usurpation."

After pointing to the horrors which may be expected from President Davis' threatened retaliatory measures, to the exigencies which require an extension of the conscription, and to the dangers which the South run if they fail to conciliate the Indians on their frontiers, the Times' article concludes as follows:

"Yet in such a situation they are able to speak and act with moderation and dignity.—In the midst of reverses, they can look forward with confidence to success. In the midst of success, they can contemplate and look forward to the possibility of loss and failure.—Such men would seem worthy of a better destiny than to be *dragged at the chariot wheels of a conquering democracy, and live under a perpetual reign of terror.*"

FEARS OF THE INDIANS.—Lively apprehensions are entertained that Fort Abercrombie, Minn., will fall into the hands of the Indians, if such a disaster has not already occurred. It is a fort only in name, and will not sustain an attack like that made on Fort Ridgely. There were, at last accounts, some 30 or 40 women, and 35 children, huddled in the garret of a small building occupied by the commanding officer. Every other building was filled with the soldiers and the people seeking refuge there who had fled from their homes. There is no water to be had nearer than the river, which is about 600 feet from the officers' quarters. In case of an attack by a swarm of Indians, it would be almost certain death to venture outside of the buildings.

CHAPIN GATHERING.—The Chapin family gathering took place in Springfield on Wednesday, about fifteen hundred descendants of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who lived in Springfield about 200 years ago, being present. An address was given by Judge Chapin of Worcester, and a poem read by Dr. J. G. Holland. Brief speeches were made by others, and letters were read from those who could not be present. From the church when the address had been made, the audience marched in procession to the city hall, where refreshments were provided. It was a pleasant gathering, which united the scattered branches of the parent tree, and long will the union be remembered.

MINNESOTA INDIANS.—The Indians of Minnesota do not cease their depredations on the whites, and Governor Ramsey estimates in his address to the legislature that five hundred persons have been killed, and the amount of property destroyed embraces several millions of dollars. He says 30,000 people have been involved in the consequences and recommends that the annuities due the Minnesota Indians from the U. S. Government, amounting to $2,000,000, be taken for the benefit of the sufferers. He thinks the Indians must be exterminated or driven beyond the boundaries of the State.

REBEL OFFICERS CAPTURED.—The Baltimore Police, having obtained intelligence that a squad of rebel officers were being entertained on Friday night at a house about seven miles from the city, a squad of them proceeded to the spot, surrounded the house, and captured the entire number, as well as their entertainers. Considerable booty was also captured.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred at Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday. One of the rooms of the arsenal, in which were a large number of workmen, blew up, and the building was set on fire, involving in its destruction the loss of nearly a hundred lives, mostly girls and boys.

A SORRY THANKSGIVING.—Jeff. Davis appointed Thursday last as a day of Thanksgiving for rebel victories, but before that day the rebels had been defeated in Maryland, carrying tidings of sorrow to Secessia, for which they had small reasons to rejoice.

THE OTIS MURDER.—All is yet a mystery in regard to the murder of the wife and two children at Otis. Several negroes who were arrested on suspicion have been discharged, it being proved that they were not in the same town that day.

THE CORCORAN LEGION.—The organization of the Corcoran Irish Legion is making good progress. Six regiments have been accepted, including the 69th. A general camp has been selected, and already more than 3.000 men are in quarters.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

THERE have been intimations that, unless the President had yielded to the desire of the army to have Gen. McClellan for their leader, the troops would have placed him there themselves, and set at naught the wishes of the President. That would have been equivalent to making him Dictator and overthrowing the authority of the Government. This idea, we have no doubt, originated in the brain of some admirer of the General, for we do not believe that the army ever thought of such a thing, or if it had, that Gen. McClellan would have listened to it for a moment. When all other authorities fail, there will be time to think about appointing a Dictator. When that time comes, however, we may bid farewell to a Republican Government.

—Very slow work it is, getting the nine months' men into camp. Napoleon would have created an army of a hundred thousand men, and put them in the field, while the States have been fussing and fugling about establishing camp grounds and getting them ready.

—The draft took place in Connecticut last week, and some of the drafted are offering as high as $1000 for substitutes. Some of the richest men in Hartford are among the number.

—It is true that money is worth little unless we use it; and then, it is worth little unless used to good purpose.

—There are 4000 teamsters in and about Washington. They have become interested in religion, and spend their Sabbaths now in attending outdoor meetings.

—More than three-fourths of all the cotton mills in New England are standing idle, waiting for cotton. Cotton is waiting for the war to close, and the war is waiting for our Generals to finish it. So we all wait.

—At the late fight at Washington, N. C., contrabands handled some of the batteries, while others took care of the dead and wounded.

CUSTOM.

"Man yields to custom as he bows to fate,
In all things ruled—mind, body, and estate;
In pain, in sickness, we for care apply
To them we know not, and we know not why."

—Another of Hazard's powder mills was blown up last week, injuring nobody.

—American gold is hard upon 120. The flow of gold to Europe has most sensibly diminished.

—The marriage of the Prince of Wales with a Danish Princess is spoken of as something that is certain to occur. Prince Alfred has been on a visit to St. Petersburgh.

—Com. Wilkes is going to the West Indian seas, with a flying squadron, to make the new series of rebel cruisers fly.

—Over four hundred thousand dollars prize money, in gold, is now in the hands of the United States Marshal in Philadelphia, awaiting orders for distribution.

—$1,000,000 worth of slaves have run away from two counties in Virginia, since the war broke out.

—In Ohio, under the State laws, no person, not even the Governor, is exempt from a draft.

—Non-Resistants are exempt from military service in Pennsylvania. We should think that some of them had found their way into the federal government.

—One hundred thousand of the militia of Pennsylvania are already under arms to defend that State from the threatened invasion of the Southern armies.

—The attacks on Gen. McDowell have called forth some strong defences of that unfortunate soldier, from men who know him well.

—Kossuth is dying of consumption, and will never realize his dreams of Hungarian freedom.

—The inventor of flax-cotton, Chevalier Claussen, has gone crazy. The cotton men of America went mad some time ago.

—The rebels seized and sold into slavery the colored men we sent after our wounded soldiers week before last. That is but one of their mean and brutal acts.

—The English have been trying their war steamer Black Prince, but her machinery did not work well. It would work worse if sent to interfere with affairs in this country.

—Garibaldi was wounded before being captured, but his wounds are recovering, and he will, no doubt, soon be pardoned out of imprisonment.

A SINGULAR CASE.—The engineers of the Troy and Boston railroad have, of late, been greatly embarrassed by obstructions on the track. On Saturday last, a woman, who had long been suspected as the guilty one, was seen, after the train had been stopped and the obstruction removed, in such a position as to warrant her arrest. She was taken to Troy and placed in jail. She has already almost confessed that she was the guilty one, but refuses to give her name, or accept food of any kind.

GEN. POPE'S CAMPAIGN.—According to the Richmond Dispatch, the rebel army sent against Gen. Pope numbered 150,000. With all General Pope's reinforcements, his army never exceeded 60,000, and yet he fought the enemy for sixteen days and nights, whipping him successively in each engagement, until the pressing need of supplies and utter exhaustion compelled him to fall back to save his little army, which was done in the face of an overwhelming force.

THE DRAFT AGAIN POSTPONED.—Governor Andrew has further postponed the draft in this State till the 1st of October. He says there will be no further postponement; but it is probable there will be no draft at all in Massachusetts, and those who have been so earnest to exempt themselves will find that they have exposed themselves for nothing.

BACKED OUT.—At a war meeting in Deerfield, Mass., a few days since, one young man offered to volunteer if the young ladies present would kiss him, upon which two ladies bestowed the favor craved; but his pluck was not equal to the emergency, and he backed out, amid the hisses of the audience.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN.—At Dearborn, in Michigan, last week, Capt. Speed organized a company of one hundred young women, and administered to them the constitutional oath, with the pledge to search out the families of volunteers and supply their wants.

RIGID ORDER.—An order has been issued to the Union army in Maryland, prescribing that any officer or private found guilty of stealing even an ear of corn shall be shot.

TEARS OF BLOOD.—The wife of Gen. Lee, the rebel commander-in-chief, writes to a friend that her husband has shed "tears of blood" over this terrible civil war.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEESBORO, MD., Sept, 10th, 1862.

As the good people of your vicinity feel a lively interest in the movements of the Mass. 36th regiment, I herewith give you a hurried description of our journey hither. We left Worcester Tuesday noon, and arrived in Boston about three P. M. The fine steamer Merrimac, with the 20th Maine regiment on board, lay ready to receive us at Battery Wharf; but, although embarkation commenced at once, owing to the dense crowd and want of accommodation, it was past 10 o'clock when the rear of our regiment reached the steamer's deck.—At 5 A. M., Wednesday, the Merrimac got under weigh, and proceeded on her course to Alexandria, at which city we arrived on Saturday afternoon, after a pleasant passage of nearly four days, during which the boys experienced but little seasickness, although their crowded condition occasioned considerable uneasiness—and no little swearing. Much excitement existed at Alexandria, on account of the close proximity of rebel forces. Troops were constantly arriving and departing, and the Potomac was filled with Government vessels, conveying munitions of war to the various military depots on the river. Sunday morning we were transferred to the steamer "City of Norwich," and taken to Washington, where we were disembarked at noon, and marched to a small field near the Navy Yard, to rest and await orders from headquarters.—Here we were obliged to pass the night, without tents; yet, though our blankets were well saturated with dew, we slept quite comfortably. Monday we received our tents, which are made to accommodate two men, and so constructed that each man carries half of his tent in his knapsack. We were obliged to remain in Washington until yesterday morning, when we took up our march for Leesboro.—Those who have never marched 12 miles through clouds of suffocating dust, beneath a boiling sun, with a weight of over sixty pounds attached by galling straps, can hardly appreciate our "pheeclinks." The innumerable army wagons and cavalry men passing nearly blinded us with clay dust, which was almost shoe-deep in the road. Although we stopped several times to rest, many were obliged to fall out of the ranks along the way. We halted for an hour at Brightwood, where the 10th formerly encamped. Here, a Pennsylvania regiment was engaged in building a fort, and felling the trees within range of its heavy guns. We expected to find Burnside at Leesboro, but he left Tuesday, with a part of his division. It is probable we shall push on after him, though, of course, we know nothing of our future movements. There are many regiments encamped about us; and artillery, cavalry, and infantry, are continually passing by us.

The boys in Company E. are in good health and spirits, and eager to meet the rebels, who are hovering near this vicinity. We have entire confidence in our officers. During our march, yesterday, Col. Bowman, seeing a private exhausted, dismounted, and, taking the soldier's gun, shouldered it and marched beside us, amid the cheers of the regiment. Capt. Warriner is esteemed and beloved by every man in our company, while the boys boast of the best looking lieutenant in the regiment. Yours in haste, OSBORN.

THE QUOTA OF THE TOWNS.—They are a long time in settling upon the quotas of the various towns. The State House officials need stirring up with a long pole. If we were to raise a new army to stop the progress of the rebels they would be thundering at the gates of Boston before Massachusetts would get her militia in line. In a month from the time of the call we ought to have had the enrolment completed and the troops raised. Instead of that it will be two months before we shall know whether the quota of Massachusetts can be raised by volunteering. It is estimated that the whole draft upon the people since the war commenced will be from 40, 45 to 50 per cent. of the able men. It is not yet decided whether the war department will make any allowance to Massachusetts for the men she has sent into naval service. If it does, the quota will not be over 40 per cent. Any town can estimate its next quota by adding to its present enrolment the number it has sent, then taking 40, 45 or 50 per cent. of that number as the total number it has to furnish. Subtract the number sent, and the number now to be raised will be the result.

RUN AWAY WITH.—President Lincoln was run away with by a powerful horse while returning from the Soldiers' Home, on Saturday. He succeeded in stopping the animal at the expense of a sprained wrist. The President, however, is driving a spirited war horse, which is running away with him and the whole Government. If he can check him even at the cost of a broken neck we shall be thankful.

TOO HEAVILY LOADED.—M. Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, after watching our troops as they marched past on their way from Washington to Rockville the other night, said that we had the finest army in the world, but that no soldier could do his duty who carried so much luggage on his person—twice as much, he said, as a Russian soldier was allowed to carry, and far more awkwardly and inconveniently placed than his load.

THE CONSERVATIVE ADDRESS.—It is rumored that an address to the people of Massachusetts is already written and signed by certain conservative gentlemen, recommending a convention, for the nomination of State officers, without reference to party, to be held at a time designated in the address, which it is presumed will be published shortly.

A HARD CASE UNDER THE DRAFT.—A peculiarly hard case, under the draft, is that of Mrs. Hills, a widow lady, residing in Hartford. She has three sons. She consented that two of them should enlist, and they are now in the army. The presence of the other son at home was necessary for the support of the mother. He is now drafted.

THE REBELS DESERT THEIR SICK COMRADES.—The rebels before leaving Frederick robbed the hospital of all its medical stores, leaving their sick comrades and our own destitute of medical remedies. This is about the worst piece of vandalism on the part of the rebels that disgraced their short stay in Frederick.

POLITICAL.—The democrats of Mass. hold a convention on the 2d of October. A large committee of Boston are about calling a Citizens' Convention.

☞ It is said that on the same hour Gen. Stevens was killed in battle, it was in contemplation to place him in command of the army of Virginia.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

CIRCUS.—R. Sand's well known circus is coming to Palmer on Tuesday, next week.—For particulars, see advertisement.

THE 36th Mass. regiment, in which was the Palmer and Monson company, probably had a taste of fighting in the late battles in Maryland, as it was connected with Gen. Burnside's division.

COMPANY FORMATION.—The company formed from Wilbraham, Ludlow, Agawam, and Longmeadow, met at East Longmeadow on Tuesday afternoon, and elected Rev. W. G. Leonard, of South Wilbraham, captain; Reuben Dewitt, of Agawam, 1st lieutenant; N. Saxon Cooley, of Longmeadow, 2d lieutenant.

THIRTY-FIVE FEET OF SNAKES.—D. A. Calkins, of Monson, killed a water snake, near his mill, the other day, which contained sixty-four young water snakes, each at least six inches in length, and all in running order. The old snake was three feet in length, making the aggregate length of snake thirty-five feet.

WALES.—The Monson company of nine months soldiers met for drill in Wales on the 12th, when the ladies of that place provided for them an excellent supper. The example was followed by the ladies of Brimfield, and it is expected that the ladies of Monson will not be outdone in the matter when the company meets for drill there.

THE SHOW NOT POSTPONED.—The directors of the Eastern Hampden Agricultural Society met last Monday, and voted not to dispense with their annual exhibition this year. As this will be the only Agricultural Exhibition in the county this year, there is every prospect that it will be a large one. People should begin to get ready for it, recollecting that it is a little later than usual this year, coming October 14th and 15th.

AT HOME.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, surgeon of the 18th regiment, arrived home on Saturday night, having been in the hospital at Washington for a fortnight. The Doctor has seen some of the hardest service in the war, and was a witness of Gen. Pope's fight at Centerville, one of the most destructive that has occurred.—Worn out by constant service and exposure, he is but the shadow of what he was; but, with rest and relief from camp anxiety, he hopes soon to recover and return to duty.

FIRE IN WEST WARREN.—The barn and granary of Joseph Ramsdell at West Warren was burned on Thursday evening. No fire had been taken into the barn for six months, and it was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The house narrowly escaped by being protected with wet carpets. The furniture of the house was considerably damaged by removal. Half a ton of cheese was removed and returned to its place, with only damage to one cheese. Loss $4,000; insured. The light was distinctly seen in this village.

FLORAL PYRAMID.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Jackson Blanchard, of Wilbraham, have contributed to the cheerfulness of our sanctum a splendid bouquet, tastefully arranged, and beautiful beyond description. A delicate note attached, expressing kind wishes, rendered the gift doubly acceptable. The delight of the eastern traveller on first viewing the pyramids of Egypt cannot be greater than was ours at the reception of this pyramid of flowers. May the hands that prepared it ever find their toil blessed by the presence of flowers.

POLICE.—On the 11th inst., John Cavenaugh, of Duckville, was brought before Justice Allen, for larceny of apples from the orchard of Wm. Fuller. John pleaded guilty, and was fined $3 and costs, amounting to $9.70. John thought the justice was rather hard to make him pay $9.70 for taking only a peck of apples. He declared it was oppressive, and ought to be put in the paper.—The justice replied that the idea was a good one, as his case might be an example to others, and his desire should be gratified. Not have the *rocks*, John had to go to Springfield, where he will have an abundance of time to study economy in the purchase of apples.

THE RUSH FOR EXEMPTION.—Friday, of last week, was improved by persons wishing to be exempt from military draft. Commissioner Morton and Surgeon Adams met at the Antique House, and were waited on by a large crowd from Brimfield and Holland—enough to form a splendid military company. It is said that every draftable man in Holland was present. Each paid his dollar, yet few received exemption. Two or three from Palmer applied, but only one received exemption.—The hotel appeared, all at once, to become a hospital for persons afflicted with chronic diseases, lame legs, dim sight, rheumatic limbs, and numerous other complaints, that prevented them from serving their country. We should think several doctors could get an excellent living in the towns east of us.

REUNION OF AN OLD RIFLE COMPANY AT BRIMFIELD.—The Brimfield Rifle Company, which was disbanded 22 years ago, was called together for drill and dinner on Tuesday.—Over 40 members, from all parts of the country, responded to the call. They drilled, marched, and dined, much to the satisfaction of themselves and of their friends. If they had forgotten some things in connection with their regular drill, they were as near perfect in their dinner drill as any company we ever saw. They appeared under the command of Capt. C. R. Brown, their oldest captain. Every living commissioned officer the company ever had was present, except Gen. F. H. Warren, who is now in command of his brigade in Missouri. The review was a perfect success, and will long be remembered by all present.—The volunteers of the Monson, Brimfield, Wales and Holland company met in the afternoon for drill, under the command of Capt. Lincoln. After two or three hours' exercise, they marched to the Town Hall, where they partook of a splendid entertainment, provided by the ladies. Everything passed off well. It was a day long to be remembered in Brimfield.

LITERARY.—Godey's Lady's Book, for October, is received. Among the illustrations is a capital steel plate engraving, "Plotting Mischief." The reading matter is up to the usual standard.

HON. GEO. WALKER, of Springfield, has been appointed Commandant of the military camp established for the Hampden regiment, at Springfield. The selection is a very good one.

A SHORT STAY.—Nearly all the Marylanders who enlisted in the rebel army while at Frederick, have been taken prisoners. They confess that they have already had enough of the war.

DARING ATTEMPT.—An attempt was made Sunday night to fire the State Arsenal building in Hartford, Conn. The incendiary, who had provided himself with cotton waste saturated with camphene, was discovered and fired at by the guard, but managed to escape in the darkness.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—A son of Addison Faunce, of Randolph, Mass., a lad but twelve years old, committed suicide by hanging, last week, because he was not permitted to go to the war as an officer's servant.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—The fairs of the several agricultural societies in this state will be as stated below. The Middlesex North and Hampden Societies have voted to hold no exhibitions this year. The dates refer to the days on which the respective fairs open:

Hoosac Valley, Sept. 23, at North Adams,
Middlesex South, Sept. 23, at Framingham,
Housatonic, Sept. 24, at Great Barrington,
Franklin, Sept. 25, at Greenfield.
Norfolk, Sept. 25, at Dedham.
Worcester West, Sept. 25, at Barre.
Essex, Sept. 30, at Georgetown.
Nantucket, Sept. 30, at Nantucket.
Worcester, North, Sept. 30, at Fitchburg.
Berkshire, Oct. 1, at Pittsfield.
Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden, Oct. 2, at Northampton.
Plymouth, Oct. 2, at Bridgewater.
Worcester South, Oct. 2, at Sturbridge.
Bristol, Oct. 7, at Taunton.
Hampshire, Oct. 9, at Amherst.
Barnstable, Oct. 14, at Barnstable.
Hampden East, Oct. 14, at Palmer.
Worcester Southeast, Oct. 14, at Milford.
Martha's Vineyard, Oct. 21, at West Tisbury.

DR. SHAW, agent for this town for Dr. Gifford's Curatives. No. 1 cures Fever and Inflammation, No. 2 cures Worm Fever, No. 3 cures Colic of infant's teething, crying and wakefulness, No. 4 cures Diarrhea, No. 5 cures Dysentery, No. 6 cures Cholera Morbus, No. 7 cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat, No. 8 Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, etc., No. 9 cures Headache, No. 10 cures Dyspepsia, etc., No. 11 cures Suppressed Menses, No. 12 cures Leucorrhea, No. 13 cures Croup, No. 14 cures Salt Rheum, No. 15 cures Rheumatism, No. 16 cures Fever and Ague, No. 17 cures Piles, No. 18 cures Opthalmia, No. 19 cures Catarrh, No. 20 cures Hooping Cough—and twenty other remedies (forty in all) for the cure of diseases. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by DR. SHAW, Agent, and sent per mail by PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, 136 William St., N. Y.

Manual, with full particulars, sent free on application.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents. 210.

A Lyric.

WHAT makes me laugh when others sigh,
No tear can ere bedew mine eye,
It is because I always buy—*Herrick's Pills.*

What is it makes me hale and stout,
And all my friends can't make it out,
I really could not live without—*Herrick's Pills.*

So if you're sad, or grieved or ill,
Pray do not pay a doctor's bill,
But take a dose of magic pills—*Made by Herrick.*

Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cts. per box. Sugar coated. See advertisement on this page.

A Card to the Ladies.

Dr. Duponco's GOLDEN PILLS for Females. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating, and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for females are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success, in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint.

The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these Pills a successful preventive. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. After this admonition, the proprietors assume no responsibility, although "their mildness" will prevent any injury to health. Price $1 per box. Sold by Dr Wm. Holbrook, druggist, sole agent for Palmer, Mass. Ladies, by sending him $1 to the Palmer post office, can have these pill sent (confidentially) and free of postage, by mail, to any part of the country. Beware of counterfeits. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills," hereafter, unless the box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are base impositions and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money, if any one offers you the pills for less than $1 per box, look out, there is something wrong.

The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent, and they will tell you they are safe, and will perform all claimed for them. Sold also by A. & S. E. Blair, Warren; C. Deuel, Amherst, and by one druggist in every village and city in the U. S.

33 1y S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

BORN.

In Stafford Springs, 16th, a daughter to J. W. DIMMICK.

MARRIED.

In Brimfield, 21st ult., by Rev. Mr. Hyde, LOREN W. JOHNSON, to MARTHA D. LAMB, both of Sturbridge.

In Belchertown, Aug. 26, by Rev. Henry Blake, PURLIN S. THOMPSON of Palmer, and KATIE H. GOFF of Springfield.

In Staffordville, 11th, by Rev. H. M. Vaill, JOHN O. BOOTH of Union, and SARAH E. SQUIER of Stafford.

In Warren, 16th, by Rev. J. H. Moore, WILLIAM D. HARRIS of Deerfield, and HATTIE A. LOMBARD.

DIED.

At Brimfield, 14th, JOHN F. BACON, 23.

At Palmer, 18th, Julia A., 33, wife of Isaac F. Nutting.

In Ludlow, 2d, LIZZIE MARY, 1 year and 11 months, daughter of Leonard and Mary R. Miller.

In South Wilbraham, 13th, MARIA A., 45, wife of Mason Chapin.

In Belchertown, Aug. 29, ELLA VICTORIA, 2 years and 8 months, daughter of Virgil and Mary Ann Pratt.

In Stafford Springs, 16th, CHARLES F., 8 mos., son of Charles Holt.

In Monson, 17th, of diptheria, MARYETTE, 15, daughter of Wm. B. and Maria S. Billings.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm owned by the subscriber, situated in the village of Agawam,

CONTAINING ABOUT TWENTY ACRES,

a large two-story house, commanding a fine view of Springfield and the Connecticut valley. It is within 10 minutes drive of Springfield, and a desirable residence for a person doing business in Springfield. Terms, one-half bond and mortgage.

s20 2w LYMAN FISK.

THE R. SANDS
Grand Multiserial Combination

CIRCUS!

AND

HOMOHIPPODEAL AMPHITHEATRE,

The most perfectly organized and most attractive exhibition ever established on this continent, will exhibit in

PALMER, TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Charles Sherwood, Equestrian Manager,
Benj. Huntington, Maitre du Cirque.

THE GREAT SHOW OF 1862!

Among the many novelties which characterize this establishment will be found the performances of the world renowned

CARLO FAMILY,

whose wonderful exploits have challenged the admiration of the world: Among this family are Sig. Felix Carlo, the great trick clown, and Guilliamo Carlo, who will appear in his

Terrific Impalement Scene!

and other equally thrilling and heart stirring feats. Signor Guilliamo and Iago Felix in their great Pyramidical performances.

Mr. CHARLES SHERWOOD, The great Scenic and Histronic Equestrian, and renowned representative of Pete Jenkins.

MME. VIRGINIA SHERWOOD, The most popular, beautiful, and daring Equestrienne ever seen.

Mr. GEORGE ROSS, in his classic act, the "Flight of Ariel," and in his unrivalled "Scenes du Saute."

SAM LONG, the great Humorist of the Ring, in his choice Melange of Comicalities.

MESSRS. SHAPPEE and WHITNEY, the Trapeze and Bar Performers.

W. H. BERDEAU, the great American Gymnast.

LES FRERES COMIQUE, and a host of other artists.

A Stud of Magnificent Horses, which for form, color, and training cannot be excelled. Also

A Horde of Trick Ponies, whose eccentric evolutions, and really astonishing tricks are the delight of old and young.

A large troupe of Tumblers, Vaulters, Aerobats, Athletes, Wrestlers, Contortionists, &c., &c., will appear at each performance.

A GRAND PROCESSION! which for spectacular display exceeds anything ever before attempted, will be formed by the immense establishment on entering the town, led by THE WAR CHARIOT OF ACHILLES drawn by a team of Arabian horses, and followed by

The Cavalcade of Oberlin,

in which the whole troupe of Trick Ponies will appear.

Seeley's Celebrated Cornet Band!

Performing popular airs of the day

Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Performances commence at 2½ and 7½.

To Consumptives!

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

s20 3m. Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

PENSION AGENCY!

INVALID SOLDIERS discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the United States service, or of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.

JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney.

Palmer, Sept. 20, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Cady, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

AUSTIN FULLER, Administrator.

September 12, 1862. s20

NEW STORE!

The undersigned has opened a new

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED

Store, in

McGILVRAY'S BLOCK,

South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where he will keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,

All kinds of GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,

LIME AND HAIR,
ALSO BRICK.

All of which will be sold very low for cash.

S. G. SHAW.

Palmer, April 19, 1862.—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD, & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Cooper Union, New York; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education. A scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,

ag23 Cooper Union, New York City.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods!

We have

NOW IN STORE

A

VERY LARGE VARIETY

OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which we are selling at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Our Stock of

THIN DRESS GOODS,

LADIES' CLOTHS,

AND

SILK SACKS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

WAS NEVER LARGER.

Also on hand

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

OF

CARPETINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

CROCKERY.

HATS AND CAPS,

AND

A CHOICE STOCK

OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

☞Customers will find it for their interest to EXAMINE OUR STOCK before purchasing elsewhere.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.

I AM constantly receiving large lots of choice brands of

FLOUR,

direct from the mills, consisting of Grand Rapids, Delhi, Minnehaha, &c. Also

LIME, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED,

and

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold

AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Palmer, Aug. 23.—3t. K. H. ALLEN.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

AGENTS are wanted to sell the "History of the Civil War in America," by J. T. Headley, (author of the "Life of Washington.") It is to be issued in two volumes; the first volume, bringing the History down to the battles in front of Richmond, will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. Persons desiring to act as agents for the sale of this work, in order to secure territory, will please apply immediately to or address

J. WHORTON SMITH & SON,

a30tf. General Agents, Monson, Mass.

FINKLE & LYON

Sewing Machine Company.

538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES

the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This Circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care, and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marscilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class sewing machines. Hence is it that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favorably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county throughout the West. Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,

s6 538 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE!

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in May last,

A RED TWO YEARS OLD HEIFER.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

B. F. MORGAN.

Palmer, Sept. 6, 1862.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Good Goods.
Small Profits.
No Goods Overurged.
Gentlemanly Treatment.
Honest Trade.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
RICH DRESS GOODS.
RICH DRESS GOODS.

By M. W. FRENCH.

HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.
HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.
HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.

By M. W. FRENCH.

DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.
DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.
DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.

By M. W. FRENCH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

By M. W. FRENCH.

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.

By M. W. FRENCH.

AT LOW PRICES.
AT LOW PRICES.
AT LOW PRICES.

AND CHEAP! CHEAP!
AND CHEAP! CHEAP!
AND CHEAP! CHEAP!

M. W. FRENCH.

Opposite the Depot.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *water-mark*, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

UNITED STATES

BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION OFFICE!

GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass.

BOUNTY *and* BACK PAY *collected promptly, and* PENSIONS *procured.*

Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to $100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the $100 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters are entitled as above.

Address GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M.,

Aug 23, 1861.—tf. Thorndike.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will of Benjamin D. Weld, late of Brimfield, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

DAVID WELD, Executor.

Brimfield, Sept. 9, 1861. s13*

NOTICE!

I HEREBY give to my son, Marble F. Bacon, his time, from and after this date, for his own use and benefit, without any interference on my part, and that I shall demand none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting from this time.

FREEMAN BACON.

Ware, Sept. 9, 1862.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.
Hampden, ss. Probate Court.

To the Next of Kin, and all Persons interested in the Estate of EMMA TENNEY, *of Palmer, in said County, minor,* Greeting:

Whereas, Calista Tenney, the guardian of said minor has presented her petition for license to sell certain real estate therein specified, of her said ward for investment: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Springfield, in said county, on the first Tuesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And said Guardian is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the Journal, a newspaper printed at Palmer, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, John Wells Esquire, Judge of said Court, this ninth day of September, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two.

WM. L. SMITH, Temporary Register.

A true copy—attest, WM. L. SMITH,

s13 Temporary Register.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators of the estate of William Thompson, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

ELEANOR THOMPSON,
A. R. MURDOCK,

Palmer, Sept. 9, 1862. Administrators.

PIANOS!

Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. x

GOOD ADVICE.

Should pain or anguish cloud thy brow,
Give ear, and I will tell thee how
To make it bright—just listen now,
Take Herrick's Pills.

Should friends grow cold, or foes oppress,
Should fortune never more caress,
There is a cure for such distress,
In Herrick's Pills.

Should faith and trust in man be lost,
Should every path in life be crossed,
Take the sure balm (of little cost,)
Herrick's Pills.

Should sudden illness hint of gout,
Should cruel landlords turn you out,
Your help—your refuge, you can shout,
In Herrick's Pills.

These remarkable pills continue to achieve unparalleled triumphs over disease. In fact, they are considered the alpha and omega; in medicine compounded exclusively of vegetable extracts, their use is safe, their effects lasting, and their cures wonderful; sustained by their merits for twenty-two years, their sale is unapproached by all others combined; elegantly coated with sugar, and sold in family boxes for 25 cents.

From the Albany Daily Standard.

FROM OUR ARMY.—A letter from the seat of war, received by a gentleman in this city, from his son, says:

"I owe my good health, past and present, to flannel wrappers, and the occasional use of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, with which you supplied me on leaving home. Their mildness and gentle action on the system renders them peculiarly adapted to this climate. Some of my companions have received such powerful medicines from the army doctors, that they would not recover their appetites for a week. Tell Dr. Herrick that if he will send me a quart bottle filled with his pills, I can do much good with them, as I have dosed out those I had until I have only a dozen left."

Comment on the goodness of these renowned pills is unnecessary—purely vegetable, powerful as mercury, safe as bread. Large boxes, 25 cts.

Agents—A. M. Higgins, & Co., Dr. Holbrook, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; H. T. Small, Stafford Springs, O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. L. HERRICK & Co., Albany, N.Y.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS'

REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,

AND

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

☞Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

☞Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,

1y3 Opposite Chicopee Bank.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1861.

NOTICE!

J. H. BOLTON has left papers for recruiting with H. T. Small, at the post office. Some 20 men can get into the Stafford company if sworn in before next Tuesday, when they will be taken into camp. Hurrah for the 16th!

Stafford, Aug. 16, 1862.

NOTICE!

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 21st inst.,

A LIGHT BAY HORSE,

about 12 years old, with a strap around his neck. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

B. F. MORGAN.

Palmer, Aug. 26, 1862. a30

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitos and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

"COSTAR'S"

Vermin Exterminators,

The "Only Infallible Remedies Known,"

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These Preparations, (unlike all others) are

"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the Human family,"
"Rats do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
"They are the only infallible remedies known."
"12 years or more established in N. Y. City."

Used by—The City Post Office.
Used by—The City Prisons and Station Houses,
Used by—The City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by—The City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
Used by—The City Hotels,—"Aster,"—"St. Nicholas," &c.
Used by—The Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
Used by—More than 50,000 Private Families.

See one or two specimens of what is everywhere said br the people—editors—dealers, &c.:

Housekeepers troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-bugs quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, [O.] Gazette.*

More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster [Wis.] Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—We are selling your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Vermin disappear rapidly. ECKER & STOUFFER,

Druggists, Windsor, Md.

"Costar's" RAT, ROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS,
"Costar's" &c.
"Costar's"

In 25 cent, 50 cent. and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks; $3 and $5 sizes for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

CAUTION!

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by spurious and highly pernicious imitations, a new label has been prepared, bearing a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature. Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but "Costar's."

Sold everywhere by all wholesale druggists in the large cities. Some of the wholesale agents in

NEW YORK CITY:

Shieffelin Brothers & Co.
Harral, Risley & Kitchen.
B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.
Wheler & Hart.
James S. Aspinwall.
Morgan & Allen.
Hall, Ruckel, & Co.
Thomas & Fuller.
P. D. Orvis.
Bush, Gale, & Robinson.
M. Ward, Close & Co.
McKisson & Robbins.
D. S. Barnes & Co.
F. C. Wells & Co.
Lazelle, Marsh, & Gardiner.
Hall, Dixon, & Co.
Conrad Fox, And others.

BOSTON, MASS.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. Weeks & Potter.
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Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct, (or if prices, terms, &c., is desired, send for [1862] circular, giving reduced prices) to

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.

j7 4m

She Left Me!

In the June number of Macmillan's Magazine appears the following unpublished little poem of Shelley:

She left me at the silent time
When the moon had ceased to climb
The azure path of Heaven's steep,
And, like an albatross asleep,
Balanced on her wings of light,
Hovered in the purple night,
Ere she sought her ocean nest
In the chambers of the West.
She left me, and I stayed alone,
Thinking over every tone
Which, though now silent to the ear,
The enchanted heart could hear,
Like notes which die when born, but still
Haunt the echoes of the hill;
And feeling over—O, too much!—
The soft vibration of her touch,
As if her gentle hand, even now,
Lightly trembled on my brow;
And thus, although she absent were,
Memory gave me all of her
That even fancy dares to claim.

☞ A resemblance between the present cotton famine in England and the terrible calamity which overtook Ireland seventy years ago, is traced by a London journal. The article shows that five millions of Irish staked all on a tuber, and half that number in England have staked all on a pod.

☞ Numerous arrests are made on the Canada borders for endeavoring to evade the draft. Five Buffalo coopers were arrested on Saturday at Dunkirk for attempting to leave the State, and sent to Fort Porter. Some other parties arrested consented to enlist rather than remain in confinement.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—The French are halting in their Mexican demonstrations, the embakation of troops for Mexico having been temporarily suspended. Is this the beginning of a return to sense on the part of the French Government? It is to be hoped that it is.

☞ Col. Ward, the American who has undertaken the task of drilling the native imperialist troops in China, now has fifteen hundred men under his command, and has appointed European and American officers over them.

CAPTURE OF MASS. CAVALRY.—Capt. Chamberlain, Lt. Cook and about thirty of the Massachusetts cavalry, on duty at Poolesville, were captured on Friday by the rebel General Stuart, who suddenly entered the place. The men were paroled.

☞ Governor Morton, of Indiana, has issued a proclamation exempting from the draft "the people called Shakers or Quakers," but requiring them to pay an amount of money which shall be deemed an equivalent for such exemption.

☞ Gen. Williams, who was killed at Baton Rouge, was an excellent officer, and the way his men fought showed that he led them well, but he was unpopular with his men, many hating him to such an extent that the Chicago Tribune expresses the decided opinion that his death at the close of the fight was from a Union bullet.

SOUTHERN STORIES.—Rebel papers state that the bombardment of Vicksburg commenced on the 26th ult. Several houses were injured. The Chattanooga Advertiser of August 27th reports a battle near there, between the rebels and a portion of Buell's forces, but it did not probably go much beyond a skirmish of outposts.

VAST HOSPITALS.—Alexandria and Washington are nothing more nor less than vast hospitals; every vacant church, public hall, or private residence has been seized and filled with sick and wounded soldiers, and the streets of the former place are said to be filled with straggling soldiers and skulkers from our armies.

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for pearly white and sound teeth?

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's

UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER,

warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 27 cents per bottle. This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

the most effective and delightful remedies known. They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies, and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get

DR. W. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY,

the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price $1. Sent by express on receipt of price. For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose on their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society. Address W. B. HURD & Co., New York.

For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer. x

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long a white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

THE HORACE WATERS Modern Improved Overstrung Bass

FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS,

Are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow, the touch elastic. Each piano warranted for three years. Prices from $175 to $700.

Opinions of the Press.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

$150.—*New Seven Octave Pianos,*

In Rosewood cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass, of different makers, for $150; do. with moldings, $160; do. with carved legs, and inlaid nameboard, $175, $185, and $200; do. with pearl keys, $225, $250, and $300; new 6½ octave, $135; do. 6¾-octave, $140. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the city. Please call and see them. Second hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, and $100.

The Horace Waters Melodeons, Rosewood cases, Tuned the Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell and Solo Stop. Prices from $35 to $200. Organ Harmoniums with Pedal Bass, $250, $275, and $300. School Harmoniums, $10, $60, $80, and $100. Also, Melodeons, and Harmoniums of the following makers: Prince & Co., Carhart & Needham, Mason & Hamlin, and S. D. & H. W. Smith, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. These Melodeons remain in tune a long time. Each Melodeon warranted for three years.

☞ A liberal discount to clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.—35,000 Copies issued.—A new singing book for day schools, called the Day School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, catches, duetts, trios, quartettes, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music. The Elements are so easy and progressive, that ordinary teachers will find themselves entirely successful in instructing even young scholars to sing correctly and scientifically, while the tunes and words embrace such a variety of lively, attractive, and soul-stirring music and sentiments, that no trouble will be experienced in inducing all beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill in one of the most health-giving, beauty-improving, happiness-yielding, and order-producing exercises of school life. In simplicity of its elements, in variety and adaptation of music, and in excellence and number of its songs, original, selected, and adapted, it claims by much to excel all competitors. It will be found the best ever issued for seminaries, academies, and public schools. A few sample pages of the elements, tunes, and songs are given in a circular; send and get one. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 735,000 copies. Prices—paper cover, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, No. 2.—85,000 copies issued.—It is an entire new work of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will soon be as popular as its predecessor, (Bell No. 1) which has run up to the enormous number of 650,000 copies, outstripping any Sunday school of its size ever issued in this country. Also both volumes bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Prices of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15 cents, $12 per 100; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100; cloth, bound, embossed, gilt, 30 cts., $23 per 100; Bell No. 1, paper covers, 13 cents, $10 per 100; bound, 20 cents, $18 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Bells Nos. 1 and 2, bound together, 40 cents, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100, 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—President Lincoln's Grand March, with the best vignette of his excellency that has yet been published, music by Helmsmuller, leader of the 22d regiment band, 50 cents. Our Generals' Quickstep, with vignette of 35 of our generals; music by Graffula, leader of the 7th regiment band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Gallop, and Laura Keene Waltz, 35 cents each; Comet Schottische, 25 cents, all by Baker. Music Box Gallop, by Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grassa, 25 cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents. Spirit Polka, Gen. Scott's Farewell Grand March, 25 cents each; Airy Castles, 30 cents, all by A. E. Parkhurst. Freedom, Truth, and Right Grand March, with splendid vignette; music by Carl Heineman, 50 cents. All of which are fine productions.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to thee; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jennie Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my mother and my home; Merry little birds are we, (a song for children); Slumber my darling, and Why have my loved ones gone? by Stephen C. Foster. Shall we know each other there? by Rev. R. Lowry. Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts. There is a beautiful world, by I. M. Holmes. Price 25 cents each: Freedom, Truth, and Right, a national song and grand chorus, music by Carl Heineman, with English and German words, 30 cents. Where liberty dwells is my country, Plumley. Forget if you can, but forgive; I hear sweet voices singing, and Home is home, by J. R. Thomas. 50 cents each. These songs are very popular. Mailed free at retail prices,

Foreign Sheet Music at 2 cents per page. All kinds of Music merchandise at war prices.

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NEW MUSIC FOR THE MILLION, in cheap form; arranged as Quartettes and Choruses, for Musical Societies, Choirs, Sunday Schools, Public Schools, Seminaries, etc.:

Shall we know each other there? Shall we meet beyond the river? Be in time; There is a beautiful world; Don't you hear the Angels coming? Where liberty dwells is my country; Freedom, Truth, and Right, (national songs); Is there a land of love? Sorrow shall come again no more. Price 3 cents, 25 cents per dozen, $2 per 100. Postage 1 cent. In sheet form, with Piano accompaniment, 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 481 Broadway, New York.

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Store removed to

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Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—

Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,

And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, or that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

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THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner

☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.

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RAPIDITY,

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There are few offices in the country capable of doing so good work as this. We print

POSTERS, large and small,

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With Cut.

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Cut to any size, and from any kind of board.

☞ We can furnish a pack of Printed Cards at FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES' NOTICE.

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☞ Provide for your family while in health!

☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!

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Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery,

In which is included Portraits of nearly all the Prominent Men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits, $3 per doz. Can be sent by mail.

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Are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form.

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Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; and in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., ad infinitum.

Our INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3 per dozen. We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and

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In the United States, and perhaps in the world. Catalogues, containing lists of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., will be sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE!

$1,000! PREMIUM. $1,000!

It is not a Dye!

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will restore grey or diseased hair to its original condition and color; will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates dandruff; will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.

Read the following testimonials:—

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Southern District, New York.

PRICE....75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES....$2.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 115 Franklin st.; D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway; HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New York, and retailed by all responsible druggists throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars containing certificates from people of the highest respectability, from all parts of the country.

52—1y.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Extermiuator, at the usual prices.

Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 4, 1862,
Trains Leave Palmer 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.
Leave New London 7. A. M. and 2.45 P. M.

Trains connect with Western road, east and west, with Hartford and Fishkill road at Willimantic, at New London with Stonington and Providence, New Haven and New York trains and boat to New York.

Trains connect at Palmer with Western road at 11.05 a. m., 1.58 p. m., for Boston, and 11.20 a. m., 7.38 p. m., for Springfield. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by A. M. HIGGINS & Co.

Palmer, July 1.—tf

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m., and 3.45 p. m.
Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland. j7.

Amherst, June 2, 1862. W. DIXEY, Supt.

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F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS

Ware, Feb, 16, 1861.

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THRILLING INCIDENTS of the GREAT REBELLION

or, The Heroism of Our Soldiers and Sailors.

Illustrated. 1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by John Lothrop Motley, LL.D., author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

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VOLUME XIII. PALEMR, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862. NUMBER 20.

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ORIGINAL.

FACT AND FANCY.

A VISION OF HOPE AND FAITH.

It was a warm, beautiful afternoon, in July. I had been spending the forenoon and the preceeding night with a friend; and, having a long walk before me, set out early to return, so that I might enjoy the beautiful prospect along the way, and have time to reach home before dark. The road, for some distance, wound along the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive and picturesque view. Directly below me lay the forest valley, beautiful in its varied greenness—the dark, sombre green of the pines blending with the brighter shades of the chestnut and maple, with here and there a field of waving grain. Beyond this, and stretching far away in the distance, lay the forest-crowned hills and smiling valleys, dotted with white and brown farm-houses, and framing in a beautiful lake. Descending into the valley, the view became less extended, though rendered quite as romantic by the wild scenery around the "Lake of the Lilies," and by the "old valley ruins," passsing directly by which, we commence the ascent of another hill, which surpasses, in its quiet beauty, any other part of the way.—Here, in the midst of the forest (as it would seem, by the deep silence which reigned around, though it was not far from a pleasant farm-house), I sat down on a moss-covered rock, neath the shadow of an old beach tree, beside which a spring gushed out, and leaped merrily over the rocks, down the hill-side, forming numberless little falls, which, in a vernal freshet, almost rival Niagara, such a rushing and tumbling do its waters make.—Now, it fell in little cascades, down over the rocks, and mingled with the lake stream.

I was somewhat fatigued, and, thinking to rest awhile amid the quietness of nature, took a book from my pocket and commenced reading a beautiful allegory. I was very warm, and this, with my fatigue, caused a drowsy feeling to come over me. The music of the gently rippling water, and the songs of the birds in the branches overhead, soon lulled me into a gentle slumber.

I stood in the midst of an extended plain, and by my side a dear friend. We had been rambling around, gathering flowers, and were forming them into garlands, when we noticed (what, in our eager search for the flowers, we had not before observed) that beyond the plain rose a vast mountain, green and beautiful, its summit crowned by a city, whose gates and towers seemed, in the dim distance, to be all pearls and gold, such a radiance was over all.

Hand in hand, we set out to cross the plain, towards the golden city; but we found our progress difficult in that direction. The ground beneath our feet, which, before, had seemed like a beautiful green moss, now seemed like a vast sponge, saturated with water, which, at every step, would press up around our feet. Occasionally, small streams in our pathway compelled us to turn aside, and several times we were near falling. We were about to give up in despair the idea of trying to reach even the foot of the mountain, when a sweet voice roused us, saying, "Despair not, mortals, though the way is hard. Hope can cheer and Faith guide you up the Mountain of Holiness, even to the Eternal City, which is before you."

Cheered by this voice, though it came from an invisible source, we again proceeded, but were several times tempted to turn back, on account of the difficulties in the way; but the sweet voice kept urging us onward. At length the way became much easier, and, a little in advance, we could perceive two figures, with shining wings; and now we knew they were Hope and Faith, who had guided us thus far on our pilgrimage. Hope carried two shining crowns, which she said would be ours if we succeded in reaching the city, which Faith was pointing out to us with one hand, while in the other he carried a book which directed the right road to enter its gates. We had now approached so near that we could see the angels, with their bright wings and happy faces, and hear the music of their golden harps and songs of praise. Hope turned towards us her radiant face and was about to speak, when, suddenly, I awoke, and could not, at first, believe that my dream was not reality. The setting sun threw such floods of golden and crimson glory over the landscape, that it seemed almost like the beautiful land I had seen in my dream; but the most beautiful earthly scenes will fade away, as did that summer sunset, which was fast merging into twilight as I picked up my book, which had fallen by my side, and walked slowly homeward, musing on the vision I had had of the glorious land which Hope whispered I might yet enter, if I followed the directions given in that book which Faith held up before me. JENIA.

LADIES' EYES.—In the academy of apathists in Italy the following question was discussed, "Which are the handsomest eyes in women, black or blue?" Those who were in favor of blue eyes said their color was like the heavens, and their fire more mild and temperate. The black, said those who defended them, are more brilliant and produce a greater effect, and their color, contrasted with the whiteness of the skin, has a wonderful power. An academician said he gave the preference to those eyes that looked on him favorably, whether they were blue or black. Dr Holmes says:—

"Those eyes are fairest all the while,
That for us wear the kindest smile."

☞ At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and song, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close, and injured and injurer will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?

☞ A man that catches his handsome wife scolding her servants, is apt to be reminded that the peacock, with all her beauty, has the harshest voice in the world.

ORIGINAL.

Art's Enduring Record.

BY ORRIN PIERRE ALLEN.

Art lives to tell the tale of fading past—
The long career of man's expanding thought,
When dawning light around his pathway cast
The cheering rays his soul with gladness sought.
It tells the deeds that else had ne'er been known,
And draws the veil aside that masks the tomb;
Whose power grasps the wealth of ages flown—
The wealth of thought—to man the noblest boon.

Art lives, though eft in humblest garb enshrined;
It lingers still among wild ruins laid,
Whose beauty once its form with grace entwined,
Where rose its throne with solemn pomp array'd.
Its ruins tell where dawning nations rose,
Where temples once with proud glory shone;
It still records their pride, their fall, their woes,
With solemn voice, from dust of ages borne.

Stern lessons breathe the runal arch and fane,
Whose silent walls ne'er echo give to life,
Art's solemn teachers there they e'er remain,
To tell the tale with which such stones are rife.
Their walls repeat the songs that erst were sung,
And whisper low the notes of love that came
From loving lips their once gay halls among,
Ere time had humbled low their rising fame.

E'en Art with moss crowned brow we still admire;
Yet 'tis a monograph of by-gone years,
To us revealing Heaven's judgment dire,
When rising nations sank in blood and tears!
But while in gloom their story e'er remains,
Myriads reposing in the dust low down,
Proud Art endureth still, and ever gains
A lustre bright to her unfading crown.

Behold the pyramids of Egypt's land,
That rear their forms along the Nile's proud shore,
A monument of glory's pride they stand,
Of busy throngs existing now no more!
There too, proud Thebes bends low her queenly head,
With sculptured forests wildly strews the plain;
But silent Art is left to mourn the dead,
E'en Memnon's voice ne'er meets the dawn again.

Amid the wastes of yonder desert sands,
Whose noble pillars 'mong the date trees bow,
Palmyra in her desolation stands,
Bereft of all that giveth gladness now!
But Art hath left her trace of beauty there,
Amid the silent domes, so still and grand,
Where mighty wrecks of gorgeous temples fair
Surround the pilgrim's path on every hand.

The joy of proud Persepolis hath fled;
The mighty heart of Babel throbs no more,
For prince and serf are with the silent dead,
None throng their idol fanes, nor gods adore.
Yet though the dust of years hath gathered long
Above the silence of their mighty doom,
Eternal Art their fame doth still prolong,
And shield from dark decay's relentless tomb.

On Hellas' shore no longer beams the star
That blazed on noble deeds and valiant men;
'Tis lost behind the western hills afar,
No more to rise and cheer their land again.
But still her heroes live in marble there,
Wrought out by sons of Athens' noblest time,
When noble Art divine with pinions fair,
Presided o'er that happy favored clime.

But ah! in Rome—e'en Rome, with ruins crown'd,
The clime that gave the younger genius birth;
There Art's immortal treasures still abound,
That charm the wond'ring eye with matchless worth.
Rome's royal sceptre's gone—yet lives her name;
Her battle cry, her victor's shout is o'er;
But Art for time records her sons' bright fame—
A fame that shall endure till time's no more.

Alas! 'tis mournful, sad, to read the fall
That time's brown circling years are brooding o'er,
To trace the splendor linked with primal state,
Decaying now with rust, to beam no more;
Oh, Art! thine is a tale of varied dreams,
Of noblest state alone doth live to tell
And point the world to where thy rising beams
Arose—the light of nobler life to swell!

PALMER, Mass.

THE GLOW WORM.

TRANSLATED FROM THE PORTUGESE.

At the close of a fine summer day, during which the heat had been excessive, and almost suffocating, there was seated at an open window a poor woman whose name was Maria. She was looking out sadly and thoughtfully, upon a pretty little orchard which surrounded the house, where she had been all day, raking up the grass and piling it into heaps.

The new-made hay filled the air with its refreshing fragrance, the twilight still lingered in the west, and the moon had risen into the clear upper sky.

Its glittering rays, falling upon the clean house floor, reflected distinctly the small, circular window, around which crept the tender foliage of a vine.

Little Fernando, Maria's only child, scarcely six years old, was leaning against the window. The ringlets of chestnut hair, which overshadowed his innocent countenance, snow white shirt and little collar, on which the light of the clear moon also fell, formed a striking picture.

His poor mother was resting from the fatigues of the day; but her mind was so harrassed with anxiety, that sadness prevailed even over hunger and weariness, and she scarcely tasted her frugal evening meal of bread and milk. Her affliction made her little boy very sad; and when he saw that his mother, instead of eating, did nothing but weep, he drew near to her to take her hand, and left his porringer almost as full as when he received it.

Maria had been a widow only a few months. Her husband, one of the most worthy of the young men of the village, had managed, by his industry and frugality, to lay up a sufficient sum to purchase the small house in which they lived, and the orchard adjoining it.

When he bought the land it produced nothing but grass; but he had planted trees, which now began to yield fruit. He had chosen Maria for his wife, notwithstanding that she was a poor orphan, without any other dowry than a good character, and a good education. She was considered the most modest and the most intelligent girl in the village. This couple, thus scantily favored by fortune, lived a few years together in the most happy harmony; but, at last, James died suddenly, of an epidemic fever, which then desolated the neighborhood.

Maria, constantly at her husband's side, was taken with the same fever, and came very near dying. The expenses, inevitably attendant upon a prolonged sickness, threw their affairs into great embarrassment, and, to make matters still worse, threatened the widow with expulsion from her home. Her husband had, for some time, worked for a wealthy farmer, who had appreciated so highly his industry and integrity, that he offered to loan him six hundred francs, with which to buy him a small farm, on condition that he should pay the sixth part every year, either in money or in work.

James had been very punctual in these payments, and, when he died, owed only one hundred francs.

Maria knew all this perfectly well; but this rich man had also died of the prevailing disease, and left his property to a son-in-law, who found, among the papers, an obligation for six hundred francs, signed by James.

This man, having no knowledge of the actual agreement, required the payment of the whole sum. The poor, unhappy woman was completely confounded. She assured him that her husband had, little by little, paid all the debt but one hundred francs; but her protestations were of no avail. He knew nothing of her excellent character, and thought she was designedly deceiving him.

The case was brought before the tribunal, and, as Maria could not prove her assertions, she was condemned to pay the whole amount. The poor woman had nothing in this world but her house and the small parcel of land, and these were to be taken from her and sold.

In vain did she throw herself on her knees, weeping, before the young heir; in vain did little Fernando kneel at her side, and mingle his prayers and tears with hers. She was told that the house must be sold to the highest bidder. An hour before finishing her hard toil in the orchard, one of her neighbors informed her that the sale would take place by auction, the following day.

The idea of being so suddenly thrust forth from her peaceful dwelling entirely overwhelmed her. She was seated at the window, at one time gazing up to the starry heavens, as if in supplication; at another, weeping bitterly, when her eyes rested on her poor little boy.

For some time a mournful silence reigned in that house, formerly so cheerful and so happy. "Have I, then, raked up the grass for the last time in our orchard?" thought the poor, afflicted woman. "The plums, which I have plucked to-day, for my Fernando, will they be the last fruit I shall gather from trees which his father planted and cultivated with so much care? This night, perhaps, is the last we shall be permitted to pass beneath our roof; to-morrow, at this time, it will all belong to another! God only knows where we shall find a shelter!"

Not being able to endure these thoughts in silence, she sobbed aloud. Fernando, who had, until then, remained quiet and sad, drew near his mother, and, mingling his tears and sobs with hers, said,

"Mamma, do not weep so! Hast thou forgotten what dear papa said to us, just before he died?

"Do not weep so," said he; "God is the father of the widow and the orphan. When thou art in trouble, ask of Him and He will help thee. Papa said so, mamma; is it not true?"

"Yes, my dear boy, it is true," said the unhappy mother.

"Well, then," said the little child, "why art thou continually weeping? Ask of God, and he will help us. I remember, when papa went to the forest to cut wood and I went with him, if I wanted anything, if I was hungry, or if I had got a thorn in my foot, I did not cry much, but went to him, and he laid aside his axe and gave me bread or drew the thorn from my foot. If God is our Father, why do we not ask him to help us?"

"Thou art right, my dear son," she exclaimed, as she pressed him tenderly in her arms.

She then knelt down, folded her hands, and raised her eyes to heaven; and Fernando also knelt at her side, and folded his little hands in prayer.

The moon shed its clear, serene light on this lovely scene, and made the tears of the widow and orphan glisten like pearls.

While the mother prayed, the little boy repeated her words:—

"Our Father, who art in heaven, have compassion on an unfortunate mother and her son. Thou hast promised to hear all those who implore thee, in their seasons of grief; do not suffer, now, the injustice of men to drive us from our humble roof; do not allow a poor orphan to be deprived of his rightful inheritance; but if, in thy supreme wisdom, thou findest it best for us to be thus reduced, provide for us some shelter in this great world, which is all thine, and give strength to my heart, that it may not burst with grief, as I look, for the last time, upon a home where I have been so happy."

Sobs choked her utterance, and she could not articulate another word. The tears flowed freely and copiously, as she looked, silently, upward.

For one or two moments, Fernando remained kneeling, waiting for his mother to go on with her prayer; when, suddenly starting up and pointing to a strange object, he exclaimed:

"Oh! mamma, mamma, what is this? See, a little shooting star at the foot of the window! It has now come into the room. How bright it is! It is now on the ceiling. What a wonderful thing!"

"It is a glow-worm," said his mother; "in the day time it is a small insect, which one would pass by without noticing it; but at night it gives light."

"Can't I take hold of it?" asked the boy; "will it do me any harm? Won't it burn my fingers with its light?"

"Be not afraid of its burning thee," replied his mother, with a faint smile; "thou may'st take it to look at, but must be careful not to do it harm. God gave it power to emit this bright light, and we must not harm any of his creatures."

The delighted boy forgot there was any such thing as grief or trouble in the world. He thought of nothing but the pretty insect, and of getting possession of it; but it kept continually escaping from between his little fingers; at one time on the floor, at another, high up the wall, then, on the table, and then, again, under a chair. To his vexation, at the very moment when he had his hand upon it, it took refuge behind a large cupboard which stood against the wall.

Fernando threw himself, full length, upon the floor, and then looked earnestly under the cupboard.

"I can see it plainly," he exclaimed; "it throws its light all around the place where it seeks to hide. I can even see the dust on the wall, near it. It is as bright as a candle; but I cannot reach it—my arms are too short."

"Have patience, my son," said Maria; "it will soon come out."

The boy waited awhile, and then, approaching his mother, said to her, in a gentle, supplicating tone,

"Mamma's arms are longer than mine; would not she be so good as to see if she cannot reach it, or, at least, move the cupboard, that I may try and get it?"

His mother did so, willingly. She moved the cupboard aside a little, and the boy caught the beautiful insect. He took it into his hands with great care, and watched it with more joy than a king would experience at the possession of a costly gem.

But another object arrested the attention of the widow. When she moved the cupboard, something, which had been pressed between that and the wall, fell to the floor. As she took it up, she uttered a loud cry.

"Merciful God! here are the papers which I have so long sought for in vain. I thought they must have been destroyed, through the carelessness of others, during our sickness.—Now, I can prove that my husband has really paid the sum which has been unjustly demanded of us. Who would have thought of finding them behind this old cupboard, which was in the house when we bought it, and which has never been moved since."

She forthwith lighted a candle, and examined the papers. When she found them all correct, and the receipts signed by the wealthy farmer, she gave free vent to her tears.

In the vehemence of her joy, she clasped her hands and lavished her kisses upon her son.

"Oh! Fernando," she said, "let us give thanks to our Father in Heaven, that we are not to leave our happy home."

"It was I who caused you to find these papers, was it not?" exclaimed the boy. "If I had not asked you to move the cupboard, they might have remained there for centuries."

Maria was silent for a moment; and then, as if overtaken by a sudden thought, she said,

"It was God, my son, who did all this. At the very moment when we, weeping, implored his aid, this brilliant insect came to us, and, by its light, directed us to the spot where the lost papers were concealed. It is, indeed, true, that our Heavenly Father controleth all things, even the most insignificant. A Divine Providence watches over us, and nothing ever happens by chance. Remember this, as long as thou livest, and, in the hour of adversity, trust in God."

The widow did not close her eyes the whole of that night.

It was scarcely dawn when she went to the judge's house, to show him the paper, proving the truth of what she had asserted.

The heir was sent for, the papers examined, and the signature at once acknowledged. He asked pardon of the poor woman for having discredited her assertions, and seemed to regret very deeply the trouble he had caused her.

The judge said that she had suffered so much, and so unjustly, that she ought to receive some reparation for the injury done her character; and the young man expressed his readiness to do all that might be thought just.

When the story of the glow-worm was made known to the judge, he exclaimed,

"We must acknowledge the hand of Divine Providence in this event. It was God himself who afforded aid to this poor woman in her great need."

"Yes," said the heir, "He is, in truth, the Father of the widow and the orphan; and, that I may make amends for the grief I have occasioned her, I release her from the payment of the one hundred francs which are now due; and should this good woman ever come to want, let her have recourse to me, and I will help her. I see, very plainly, that God never abandons those who put their trust in Him. Should my own wife ever be a widow and my children orphans, may it please God to vouchsafe to them His favor, as he has done to this poor widow."—*Christian Register.*

COMMONPLACE WOMEN.—Heaven knows how many simple letters, from simple-minded women, have been kissed, cherished and wept over by men of far loftier intellect.—So it will always be to the end of time. It is a lesson worth learning by those young creatures who seek to allure by their accomplishments, or to dazzle by their genius; that though he may admire, no man ever loves a woman for these things. He loves her for what is essentially distinct from, though not incompatible with, them—her woman's nature and her woman's heart. This is why we so often see a man of high genius or intellectual power pass by the De Staels and Corinnes to take unto his bosom some wayside flower, who has nothing on earth to make her worthy of him, except that she is, what so few of your "female celebrities" are, a true woman.

MARRYING FOR A HOME.—I never, says Mrs. Child, saw a marriage expressly for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe men more frequently marry for love than women, because they have a free choice. I am afraid to conjecture how large a portion of women marry only because they think they will never have a better chance, and dread becoming dependent. Such marriages do sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a greater number would have been far happier single. If I may judge by my observation of such matters, marrying for a home is a most tiresome way of getting a living.

☞ A healthy old man, who is not a fool, is the happiest creature living. It is at that time of life only that he enjoys the faculties with satisfaction. It is then he has nothing to manage, as the phrase is; he speaks the downright truth; and whether the rest of the world will give him the privilege or not, he has so little to ask of them, that he can take it.

☞ It is reported that the new gunboat Octarora has recently captured, off Charleston, a large English steamer loaded with saltpetre, ammunition and arms, the prize being valued at $250,000.

A SURE ROAD TO COMPETENCE.—Not one man in five hundred will make a fortune, but a competence and an independent position is within the reach of most men. This is obtained most surely by patient industry and economy. If a man has ordinary talents and ability in any profession, or business, or trade, he can, by pursuing an economical, persevering course, be pretty sure of finally obtaining an independent position in life.—Let his expenses fall below his income. Let him live cheap, very cheap, if necessary, but let him be sure to make his income more than cover his expenses. It can be done, in almost all cases, notwithstanding the positive denial of ever so many housekeepers.

A man may not have more than two or three hundred dollars a year, and may have a family as large as John Rogers', and he can find a way to live comfortable, and lay up something into the bargain. There is much, nay, all, in knowing how the thing is done. And that is the thing people who are going to make money have got to learn. It is wonderful how few real wants we have, and how little it takes to give genuine happiness. If we could get rid of our artificial, senseless, and expensive way of living, we should find ourselves better off in purse, in prospects, and in heart. Let any one who has any ambition to go ahead in life, try the experiment this year, and see how much there is in economy. Make your expenses less than your income, and see how much you will have gained, not only in money, but in feeling that you are in a condition which the Yankee denominated "forehanded." Try it.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—In these war times, when the strong men of the nation—fathers and brothers—are called to the field of battle, it is meet that the daughters emulate the heroic virtues of the women of 1776. The following will show what the daughters are capable of doing, when the exigencies of the times demand the sacrifice:

"A rather unusual circumstance occurred at a plowing match which lately took place at Vaugerav (Rhone)—a young woman, about nineteen, driving a pair of oxen, presenting herself as one of the competitors. At first, some objections were raised as to her admission; but, under the circumstances of the case, they were set aside. Marie Chirat, the young girl in question, had the misfortune to lose her father about ten months ago. He had a lease of a farm at a rent of 2,000f. a year, and when he died, left a widow, a little boy, and Marie. The daughter, feeling that to quit the farm in the middle of the lease would be the ruin of the family, told her mother not to be cast down, for she would undertake to work the land. She applied herself strenuously to the work, and was soon pronounced to be the best conductor of a plow in the community. That opinion was confirmed at the public competition, as the principal prize was awarded to her. She returned home in triumph to her mother, accompanied by a party of female friends."

DEATH OF A HERO IN THE INDIAN WAR.—One of the most heroic defenses against the Indians, now waging an exterminating war in Minnesota, was made by a small party, consisting of Mr. Foote, his wife, and two other men, with their wives. They had left their homes and taken refuge in a deserted log but, where they were soon surrounded by fifteen Indians. Mr. Foote, who, of the men, appeared to be the only one who showed any disposition to fight the Indians, killed two of them after he had been wounded. His wife then took his place, and fired the rifle as fast as he could load it for her. Thus, she defended the house seven hours against the remaining thirteen, and, after waiting thirty-six hours for help, left her husband, at his earnest request, to save the children and find help. After she left, he lay two days and nights in untold horrors, making every effort to take his own life, until he was rescued by a noble Swedish woman, who brought him on her back to Forest City, where his mother went to him with Dr. Palmer, and brought him to St. Cloud. Here, he found his wife and children, but, in defiance of the tenderest care, he died. His wife was several days and nights making her way through the woods and swamps to the nearest settlement.

THE AGE OF ECONOMY.—The New York Journal of Commerce, after commenting on the extravagance which has pervaded all classes and conditions of society during the years of unexampled prosperity now about to be interrupted by the disturbance in trade and business pursuits produced by the rebellion, and the heavy taxation with which industry is now for the first time to be burdened, discourses upon the era of economy soon to be inaugurated:

"Economy will now be inaugurated by a power as irresistible as that which commenced and carried on the expansion. The change which will thus be produced, if the impelling cause continues to operate, will be felt in every branch of industrial pursuits. It will reduce rents, diminish equipages, restrict wardrobes, forbid needless personal adornment, prevent lavish profusion at table, and contract all descriptions of wasteful expenditures. The effect, however, will not be unmixed with good. Any such sudden change must bear with some severity upon a great variety of material interests. As far as the burdens come upon capitalists, merchants, traders, builders, manufacturers, and others who have accumulated or are accumulating property, it will be only an additional force given to the power which inaugurated the change. It will be a motive with them to economy, derived from reduced income or diminished resources."

☞ A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified the act by quoting the passage, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

☞ The Mayflower, with the pilgrims aboard, made the passage across the Atlantic in sixty-four days. The Baltic accomplishes it in nine days, thirteen hours, and forty-five minutes.

GREEN PICKLES.—To give pickles a lively green color, it is recommended to put grape leaves into the vinegar—a very simple way, if it is effective.

THE BABY PAYS.

I have never known a house without a baby that got along as well as other houses. I never knew a baby that didn't pay its way in smiles and kisses to beguile the toil-worn and weary.

"I was going out to-day to get some steers to fatten this winter, if that fellow had paid up his note yesterday," says Wm. Nickson, as with a corrugated brow and sad look, he sat down by the kitchen stove.

"My dear, I thought you had twenty steers now," gently replied the wife.

"Twenty! and what are they to eat up a hundred acres of corn that won't pay for hauling to market at a shilling a bushel?—This miserable war!"

"Wab, wab, wab," says the baby, and the father's eyes mechanically wander to her, where she is locomoting along the floor, frog-like, as fast as hands and feet can carry her.

"Patty cake," says the older brother, and, as baby crowingly responds, the care-worn, wrinkled brow of papa relaxes, and the corners of his mouth begin to twitch.

"You mind how she singed for a preacher on Sunday," says little Charlie.

"There never was such a baby!" says papa, as he snatches up the little child and kisses the hands that would fain twine themselves in his whiskers.

The steers and the cares are forgotten, and after a merry jaunting of the baby to "Banberry Cross," he goes out to his field hands a better and a happier man.

For my part I pity the woman who hasn't got any babies to win back the smiles to the faces of the lords of creation.—*Prairie Farmer.*

COULDN'T SUBSCRIBE.—A pair of those interesting, entertaining ladies, who of late seem to carry on so large a business in town and country, in the way of procuring subscriptions for new works, selling engravings of the "Father of his Country," and other notabilities, and who (the ladies) are so fascinating in manner, so delightfully importunate, so sweetly un-get-rid-of-able, called, a morning or two since, at the office of a young lawyer, to induce him, as the younger of the two expressed it, with a charming smile, "to subscribe to a most elegant work, just published, to be got up in splendid style, with illustrations, &c."

"Indeed, ladies, I cannot," said our friend, "I cannot; I have no doubt of the excellence of your work, but I am not in want af anything of that kind. In fact I do not feel able at present to subscribe for any new work of any description. The partnership of which I am a member has lately been so imprudent as to issue a new work of their own, and the enormous expense attending its issue, not to speak of the illustrations, embellishments, and ornamental adornments with which they have seen fit to clothe the production, such unwonted outlay has really for the present in fact crippled me; sorry, but a fact, every word of it."

"But, ah!" interrupted our enterprising agents, "perhaps we could procure you some subscribers for your work; our terms are quite reasonable. What do you call your work, sir?"

"Well, we have not fully determined as yet, but I guess I shall let Mrs. ——— have her own way, and call it after myself, Charles Henry."

The ladies concluded that they had an engagement in the next street.

SWEET SIXTEEN.—Poetically, it is very well. Practically, I object to it. Has it ever a "decent dress," although the family seamstress works from morning till night of every day in the year, taking in and letting out, lengthening and shortening, narrowing here and widening there? The very first day a new dress is worn, don't "sweet sixteen" tear it, that in a most conspicuous place, and in the most zig-zag manner? *Could* she "help it," when there is always a protruding nail or a splinter lying in wait purposely for her, which by no foresight of her's could be walked around or avoided? Don't the clouds always seem to know when she has on a new bonnet, and the mud when she wears new gaiters? And when she wants her umbrella at school, isn't the "nasty thing" always at home, and when she needs it at home, is it not always perversely at school? Don't "sweet sixteen" when she takes a notion to sit down and sew, always locate herself by the side of the bed, which she sticks full of needles, and going her way straightforward forgetteth, till aroused by the shrieks of punctured sufferers? Don't "sweet sixteen," always leave the street door open, and the gas in her room burning at night? Does she ever own a boot-lacing, or a pin, or a collar, although purchases of these articles are made for her continually, if not oftener? Isn't her older sister always your "favorite," and was she ever known to like her breakfast, dinner, or supper, or prefer saccharine and dyspeptic messes? Is she ever ready to go to bed of a night, or get up of a morning? Don't she always insist on wearing high heels on her boots, which are constantly locating her feet where her head should be? Don't she always, though consulted as to the hues and make of her garments, repine at the superior color and fit of those of Adeline Seraphina Elgitha Smith? And finally, although she has everything she wants, or thinks she wants, isn't everything and everybody "real mean and so there."—*Fanny Fern.*

RELIGION AND BUSINESS.—Elliott, the missionary, visiting a merchant in his counting-house, saw his books of business on the table, and those of devotion on the shelf, and gave his advice thus:—

"Sir, here is earth on the table, and heaven on the shelf. Pray, don't sit so much at the table as to forget the shelf. Let not earth thrust heaven out of your mind."

NEW MODE OF LOCOMOTION.—"Your son is coming home is he not?"

"Yes, he is."

"How is he coming?"

"On a furlong."

"What kind of a thing is that?"

"Don't know, 'cept they say 'twill travel faster n'r a horse!"

☞ Sunshine, heat, air, water, food, and exercise, are the chief necessaries of life.

☞ War is a lottery in which every customer may expect to draw a sword.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1862.

It is rumored that the President intends calling for another draft that will increase our army in the field to two millions of men.

Gen. Buell has reached Louisville one day ahead of Bragg and his rebel army, having travelled 361 miles since the 21st. The city is safe, and the rebels may be obliged to leave the State sooner than they expected.

We have the old story that "all is quiet" on the Potomac. The rebels are fortifying Winchester, and do not seem inclined to go back to Richmond. The way to that rebel city will have to be fought over if our army ever expects to get there.

People's Party,

A movement is making to form a new political party in Massachusetts, under the title of People's Party. The enterprise is inaugurated by the broken-down odds and ends of defunct political organizations, with the hope of elevating themselves once more upon the wave of public favor. Judge Parker, of Cambridge, heralds the movement with a high-sounding address to the people of the State, breathing patriotism and unity, and inviting everybody to join in a grand crusade against the rebellion, dropping all partizan or party feeling. All this sounds and reads well. The talk of sustaining the President is loyal sentiment; but how is it that a new party can aid in putting down the rebellion any more than the present State Government? Will Judge Parker and the two or three hundred signers of the call tell us? Is there not just as much unity now, as there will be with a new party thrust into the field? We wish the signers of the address could have told us what they expect to do, more than we are now doing, to put down the rebellion. Have they any great medicine man among them who possesses the power to heal the nation? If so, let him stand forth, that the country may know him.

Let the people be not deceived by this movement, nor be led after false gods in listening to the eloquent prayers of those who make such lofty pretentions. Look over the list of signers, and it will be found that they are mostly disappointed politicians, or those who have belonged to parties which have become dead as Julius Caesar. Prominent among them are old whigs, who live in the vain hope that the old whig party will yet come to life again; then, there are broken-down democratic office-seekers, who have lost the crumbs of comfort that, for many years, afforded them a nibble at the public crib; there are the Fillmore Americans, disconsolate Know Nothings also, with here and there an honest, unsuspecting Republican who was unwittingly induced to sign the call by false representations. We know of men employed in circulating the call, who, three months ago, were denouncing President Lincoln and the whole Government, hoping the rebels would whip our armies and capture Washington! All at once, they have been seized with a wonderful admiration for the President, a terrible hatred of the rebellion, and anxiously solicit a union of parties in Massachusetts, to save the country, as if that event could be brought about by such union.

Now, the real object of this People's movement is to break down the republican party, and place in power men who have gone out of date with the organizations to which they belonged. The flourish about sustaining the Government, and uniting in a grand people's party to uphold the Constitution and laws, is all for effect, and the leaders of the enterprise know it. They have no wish, desire, or expectation, higher than the defeat of Governor Andrew and Charles Sumner. That is the whole truth in a nutshell. A convention has been called, to meet at Boston on the 7th of October, to nominate a State ticket. The democrats hold a convention at Worcester in a day or two after, and we predict that they will adopt the People's ticket, so that the democratic party will get their work done for them in this manner, hoping to deceive the voters of Massachusetts into the belief that they are supporting a genuine citizen's ticket, while they are swallowing a sugar coated pill of the democratic party.

A Hard Story.—Gen. Tilghman, recently released from imprisonment at Fort Warren, by exchange, is now at Jackson, Miss. He addressed the people of that place, and, according to a correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, stated that, at Fort Warren, Gen. Buckner and himself were thrown into a dungeon thirty feet under the ground, and for four months and a half were excluded from the light of day and not permitted to exchange a word with any living soul.

Remarkable Fruit Trees.—The venerable Stuyvesant pear tree, on the corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue, New York, has concentrated all the sap from its aged limbs into one green bough, and has produced two pears this year.——The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror says that Amos H. Gerry, of that city, has an apple tree that has blossomed four times this year, and produced fruit from three of its blossomings. Its last floral exhibition can now be seen, along with the matured fruit of the first.

Another Massacre in Turkey.—The Constantinople papers report that the town of Albabash, in the district of Zeytun, has been razed to the ground, and its inhabitants, who are Armenians, put to the sword. The Armenians had participated in quelling an insurrection in a Turkish village, killing many Turks, and this was seized upon by the Turkish Governor of the province as a pretext for gratifying his hatred towards the Armenians.

Poisoned Bullets a Humbug.—An army officer says the sort of bullet described in the papers as a poisoned bullet, is used by the federal army, and not by the rebels. They have nothing to do with poison in any way, but the attachment is intended to separate from the ball, and both to form what may be called a bullet and grape shot.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

THE SITUATION.

We are yet in the dark as to the real state of affairs on the Potomac. All we know is that two great battles were fought last week, and that the rebels were forced to retreat across the river, though it is stated that they yet have a small force at one point on the Maryland side. We are supposed to have recaptured Harper's Ferry, but this does not yet seem certain. Accounts are so conflicting and there is so much delay in making returns of our loss that the public is left in doubt as to what has really been accomplished. It appears certain that our army has been unable to give the enemy pursuit, and that the forces said to have been placed on the south side of the river to intercept his retreat have existed only in the imagination of some correspondent. We claim a great victory, yet it was purchased at a terrible sacrifice of life. The shameful surrender of Harper's Ferry with its immense stores of ammunition and guns, was a greater victory to the enemy than was the capture of Fort Donelson to us. It gave the rebels just what they wanted—arms, ammunition, and a safe passage across the Potomac. The rebels are in full force on the Virginia side of the river, and have repulsed an attempt of our forces to gain a foothold there. The silence in regard to movements of our army indicates that we shall hear of stirring news soon.

A brilliant cavalry reconnoissance was made on Thursday, from Gen. Heintzelman's force, to within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap. A rebel force was discovered escorting the rebel Gen. Ewell, wounded, in the direction of Richmond. Several of the body-guard and other prisoners were captured, including some officers.

A cavalry reconnoisance was sent out from Washington by Gen. Banks as far as Ashby's Gap, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Tuesday, and discovered a regiment of rebels who were hanging around there. They captured several of them, including Lieut. Col. Green, of the 6th Va. cavalry. The rebels got wind of our approach and hastily moved off a train of nearly 900 wagons, the capture of which was one of the objects of the expedition. Leesburg and vicinity are in possession of our forces, under the command of a fighting General.

Residents near the fords over the Potomac at which the rebels crossed, say that 300 or 400 of them got out of their depth and were drowned. They heard their shrieks as they were swept past by the current.

FROM THE WEST.

The situation in the West is critical, but our force in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee is sufficient if well handled. It is reported that Bragg has left Smith to hold Buell in check, and is marching rapidly upon Louisville, the surrender of which city he has demanded, and Nelson has promptly refused. The rebel generals will not divide beyond supporting distance, we suppose, but if they could capture Louisville before Buell brings up his army it would be a great advantage to them and a great blow to us. Great excitement prevails at Louisville, but a late dispatch says that Gen. Buell has arrived with seven divisions of his army, restoring confidence to the people that the city will be saved.

A SURRENDER.

Another surrender to the rebels—and we hope the last—is recorded. Munfordsville, Ky., after a defence of two or three days against the forces under Bragg, numbering some thirty thousand men, was given up on Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded. The garrison numbered from four to five thousand infantry and one company of cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery. Our loss during the siege, in killed and wounded, was fifty, while the rebels acknowledge a loss of seven hundred in one day.

TOWN DESTROYED.

The town of Prentice, Miss., has been destroyed by our forces—the fleet carrying rebel prisoners down to Vicksburg, for exchange, having been fired into there.

A dispatch from Memphis informs us that the rebel Gen. Villipegue's forces were reported to be stationed only twelve miles from Memphis, in the vicinity of Hernando, Miss., while the army of Breckinridge was at Holly Springs, in the same State. We do not learn that the movements of either indicate any hostile demonstrations.

ANOTHER INVASION OF MISSOURI.

The clouds begin to gather again in southwestern Missouri, that theatre of important and exciting campaigns. Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge may have to be fought over again, as the plains of Manassas have been. We learn that Hindman, Coffee, McBride, Pike, and other rebel leaders, inspired by the advancing policy at Richmond, are organizing large bodies of men in northeastern Arkansas, ready to be taken in hand by Gen. Jo Johnston, or Magruder, or Price, and led to attempt anew the conquest of Missouri. Hindman, some ten days ago, in a speech to his men, declared that he should lead them no further than the Missouri line, and that there Gen. Price would command them. General Schoefield left St. Louis for the Southwest on Friday last, as is supposed, with the intention of leading a National force against the rebels.

EVACUATION.

Richmond papers report the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by our forces, and that the rebels were in pursuit. Contradicted.

FEDERAL VICTORY.

An important victory was gained by Gen. Rosecrans over the rebels under Price, at Inka, Miss., on Friday night and Saturday morning. The attack was made upon the rebel position about two hours before dark, on Friday, and the fight continued until night closed in. In the morning, the fight was renewed by Gen. Rosecrans, but it was found that the rebels had been evacuating the place during the night. The cavalry and artillery were, at last accounts, in pursuit, and had already made important captures.

A dispatch from Cairo states that Gen. Rosecrans has captured from the army of Gen. Price thirty-six pieces of cannon and 500 prisoners.

OTHER MATTERS.

Gen. Floyd is preparing to operate in Western Virginia, and there are few Federal troops there to oppose him.

We are assured that an effort will soon be made to capture Mobile, in spite of the formidable obstructions there.

The story that Charleston was soon to be attacked is a fabrication.

Heavy Loss in Massachusetts Regiments. In the battle of Wednesday last week, known as the battle of Antietam, several Massachusetts regiments suffered severely. The 12th, which went into battle nearly 500 strong came out with 32; the 13th out of 361 lost 14 killed and 121 wounded; the 15th had 5 officers and 44 men killed, 7 officers and 218 men wounded, and 91 missing; the 19th had 7 killed, 91 wounded, and 38 missing; the 20th lost about 100, and the other regiments each a few.

Proclamation of Freedom.

At length we have the long asked for proclamation of freedom to the slaves. A portion of the people have demanded it for a year, and now the President yields to their request, proclaiming emancipation, from the 1st of next January, to all slaves in rebel States. The proclamation reads:

"On the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, *shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free*; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and *will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.*"

The President does this as a military measure, to aid in suppressing the rebellion; and, unless the rebels are overcome before the time mentioned, he proposes that every rebel shall be stripped of his slave property. If it should afterwards prove that loyal masters have suffered loss by the act, they are to be remunerated. The proclamation reminds the border slave States that the President will again bring before Congress his proposition to abolish slavery, hoping that those States now loyal, yet possessing slaves, may accept it.

The President's proclamation is one of the most important which he or any other President ever issued, and its effect, at home and abroad, will be observed with much interest. In the seceded States, it will be received with scorn, for the people in rebellion will not be in the least intimidated by it. At the North, it will give hope and courage to the emancipationists, while the conservatives will shake their heads and express grave doubts as to its expediency. Slavery is locked up with more than three hundred thousand rebel bayonets, and unless we can break down that wall of steel, all the emancipation proclamations that the President could write in a century would be like chaff before the wind. The purpose of the President will, no doubt, nerve the rebels to fight harder and more desperately to defend their cherished institution, and before we can carry it into effect, we must crush them.

The Otis Murderers Discovered.—The four negroes, Nelson Warner, Homer and Chas. Dolphin, and Willis White, who were suspected of the murder of Emily Jones and her children, are re-arrested upon the confession of one of their number. All four had been fined for a disturbance which took place a week or two previous to the murder; three were able to pay the fine and costs, and the other was sent to Lenox jail. This one confessed on Friday that they (the four negroes) were the murderers, and they were all at once retaken and put under arrest.

Sentence Commuted.—Henry H. Pratt, who was sentenced to death for murder in Berkshire county, a few months ago, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Pratt, it may be remembered, had married a young lady of New Ashford, contrary to the wishes of her parents, who attempted to separate them. Rendered desperate by repeated attempts, the unhappy pair resolved to live no longer, and, at the solicitation of his wife, Pratt cut her throat and then his own.

The Indians Repentant. — The Indian troubles of Minnesota have ceased, the poor red men begging to be forgiven for the outrages they have committed. All is now quiet, and the settlers fear no further trouble. The outbreak was occasioned by dishonest government agents, who have cheated the Indians outrageously. They deserve the punishment that some of them have received.

Congressional Convention.—The convention for the 10th congressional district will be held at Chester on Thursday next. Hon. A. L. Dawes of North Adams will be a candidate for re-nomination, but he will find some opposition. Mr. Dawes has served his district well, and his re-election is desirable.

Hampden County.—The report of the Commissioners for the county shows that 5154 men are liable to draft, against 9137 enrolled—a reduction of 44¾ per cent. The larger part of this diminution is in Springfield. This city has 3439 names in the enrollment, and 1374 persons subject to draft.

A Hungry Crowd.—It is reported that when the rebel army entered Sharpsburg, on their retreat to the Potomac, they were in such an exhausted and starved condition that some of them who were unable to procure food actually wept from hunger, exhaustion, and disappointment.

Reported Death of Toombs.—Members of the 2d Maryland regiment insist that they have killed the ci-divant Senator Toombs. They say his body was found on the field and recognized by a surgeon who knew him, although the insignia of his rank was removed from his clothing.

Disposal of Contrabands.—Gen. Grant having sent a large number of contraband negroes, women and children, to Cairo, Gen. Tuttle asked the War Department for authority to hire them out to responsible parties, for servants, which has been granted.

The Enrollment of Boston.—There will be about six thousand exempts stricken by the Commissioner from the enrollment list of Boston. This will reduce the number of enrolled men in Boston, liable to draft, to about nineteen thousand.

☞ Thirty-six rebel steamers have been destroyed or captured on the Mississippi and its tributaries. The Western flotilla, which has been maintained by the Wa. Department, will be turned over to the Navy Department on the 1st of October.

Visitors to the Cupola.—Since the adjournment of the legislature, a period of 104 days, there have been 24,462 visitors to the cupola of the State House, being an average of 235 per day.

Dead Officers.—The loss of Federal officers in the late battles was very large. The bodies of forty arrived at Baltimore in one day.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Newbern N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862.

As I have not seen anything from this department in your paper for some time, I thought perhaps a short communication might not be overlooked. I was ordered by Gen. Foster to accompany an expedition into the country, to make an attack on the enemy and bring him out. I left this place with five companies of the 3d cavalry and two batteries, commanded by Col. Mix, on board the steamers Northerner, Massasoit, and Ocean Wave. We left about twelve o'clock at night, and arrived at Washington (this State) the next day, at noon, where we disembarked, with orders to be ready to march the next morning, at three o'clock, at which time we were all ready, with column formed. We had but just moved when rapid firing was heard at the west end of the town. We immediately took the double quick for the scene of action, placed our guns in position, and disposed of the cavalry at the most advantageous points. Meanwhile, two companies of the 24th Mass. and two companies of the 1st N. C. Vol. had formed, and the fight commenced in good earnest. The enemy had gained possession of the west part of the town, driving in our pickets, and it now became a hand to hand fight, bullets flying in all directions. It was so dark and foggy that friend or foe could not be distinguished at a distance of ten yards. The enemy charged upon us with the cry, "No quarter to the d——d Yankees," and carrying a black flag. Our men fought bravely, our artillery pouring death into their columns at every discharge. The enemy, at times, were not more than thirty yards from our guns. Meanwhile, the gunboats Ricket and Louisiana got into position, and commenced shelling the rebels. The Ricket had fired but one round, when, by some accident, fire was communicated to her magazine, and she exploded, killing and drowning fifteen. The fight still raged with great fierceness, but they could not stand the fire of our boys, and so began to fall back. Our cavalry then charged upon them, completely routing them, after the fight had lasted three hours. The force of the enemy was about 1500—cavalry, infantry, and artillery. We lost fifteen killed and forty wounded; the rebels, many more. We took thirty prisoners and buried forty-five of their dead, besides taking two ambulances filled with wounded. The total rebel loss was, I think, 50 killed, 100 wounded, and 30 prisoners, besides a large quantity of arms. My horse was wounded twice, but not badly. Our force engaged was 450, all told. The enemy were completely routed, and retreated, leaving their wounded and dead strewn all along the road. The result of the fight was a complete victory for us. Col. Mix, our commander, acted with the greatest bravery, and too much credit cannot be accorded to him. He is one of our live officers. The expedition was abandoned, and I returned to this place with my men. I hope you are hurrying the troops along, for we need them. We have a bitter enemy to contend with, and he must be conquered. More anon. J. W. H.

The New Soldiers.—It was stated some days ago, that the soldiers arriving in Washington, of the new levies, were united by Gen. McClellan with the old regiments as fast as received. The army that has pursued and fought the rebels, driving them from Maryland, must have been composed in very large part of these new and raw troops. We are glad to find that Gen. McClellan, in his dispatches, does not forget to honor the courage and steadiness of these improvised soldiers, but gives them equal praise with the trained troops for their gallant and invincible spirit. Let the new troops hurry up. They may gather laurels from the start.

Effects of the Draft in Connecticut.—The Hartford, Times, in giving currency to a rumor that 200 more men are to be drafted in that city, says:—

We think that more than half of all the drafted men in Connecticut have either run away or procured exemption certificates.—Drafting is not only a bad way, but after all a slow way to procure troops. Six drafted men were in camp on Saturday, and 45 volunteers were employed in keeping them there by pinning them in with bayonets. Gov. Buckingham's own friends blame him for ordering the draft.

Three Brave Men.—Two or three days ago, three loyal men near Owensboro', Ky., armed with Henry rifles, had a conflict with forty well-armed guerillas, and soon put them to a very hasty flight. The three gentlemen were at breakfast when the guerillas surrounded them and demanded their surrender, but the brave fellows refused, and, bringing their terrible weapons into quick and effective play, they at once cleared the field of their enemies.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—The Providence Journal states that, on Saturday, Mrs. Roby Arnold, wife of Cyrus Arnold of Warwick, incautiously attempted to cross the railroad track in that town, while a train was approaching, and was struck by the train, which hurled her a distance of 70 feet. She expired instantly. Her age was 60 years.

Worcester.—The valuation of Worcester for the year 1862 has been completed and shows an aggregate value in real and personal estate of $16,131,100, which is slightly less than that of last year. The rate of taxation is $12 on $1000, and the poll tax $2. The number of polls is 6513.

☞ Antietam Creek, near which the great battle of Wednesday, last week, was fought, is a tributary of the Potomac, running through Washington county, Maryland. The name is pronounced as though spelled Antcetam, with the accent on the second syllable.

Rebel Vandalism.—A Baltimore letter in the New York Express states that the new iron bridge, built by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Harper's Ferry, was blown into fragments before the rebels deserted the vicinity.

New Publications.—The Atlantic Monthly is "on time," as usual, with the same budget of interesting and entertaining matter.

The Continental for October is also received, rivaling its predecessors for solid worth and capability for amusing and instructing.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers at Washington.—The total number of sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in and around Washington is 14,500. The hospitals in Alexandria and vicinity contain about 3000—making a grand total of 17,500.

High Prices.—Tea is *sixteen dollars a pound* in Petersburg, Va., calico a dollar and a half a yard, and U. S. treasury notes selling at 75 per cent. premium.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

We have rumor upon rumor that foreign Governments intend interfering with our affairs, but we are not so much afraid of that as we are that the rebels will interfere with our plans to subdue them. Thus far, that kind of intervention has been the greatest obstacle we have had to contend with.

—The saying that "ignorance is bliss" has been realized out in Mississippi, where one of our gunboats fell in with a lumberman who had just come down the Yazo River, having been two years in the gum swamps, and had heard nothing about secession or the war. He was thunderstruck on learning what was going on. He was on his way to Vicksburg with a lead of lumber.

—Geo. E. Roundy, a clerk in a store at Boston, had a tooth pulled two weeks ago, and bled to death from the wound on the 17th.

—The fountains of tears are not all dried. They burst afresh with the news from every battle-field, and as new levies go forth to war. Oh! there are tears of genuine sorrow at all these partings—tears as burning as any that will be ever felt in life.

—The girls say they want the list of exempts published, so that they may know who they are, as they don't want any but able-bodied men for husbands!

—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Exhibition, which was to be held at Norristown, has been postponed to next year, "on account of the unhappy condition of the country."

—The arrangements for a horse railroad in Worcester are so far completed that the laying of the track is to be commenced early in October, and finished in November.

—It may be interesting to those who wear them, to know that, in the fashionable world, the high front bonnets are coming down a little.

—There is great anxiety and suspense on the part of thousands who had relatives and friends in the recent battles in Maryland. The list of sufferers is a long time making out.

—At last accounts, Gen. Rosecrans, who was in full pursuit of the army of Gen. Price, defeated at Inka, Miss., had captured a portion of his artillery.

—It is reported that Hon. Charles Sumner has been invited to address the people of Massachusetts, in various parts of the State, and will make his first address in Boston, next week.

THE WHOLE STORY.

"Reason's whole pleasure—all the joy of sense,
Lie in three words—health, peace, and competence."

—Drafting has taken place in Vermont, in the towns of Essex, Barnard, Hartland, Bradford, Richmond, Huntington, and Poultney.

—Of the novelties of the Chicago Horse Fair are twenty-four wild buffaloes from the far West. They were to be let loose on the grounds, and a grand lasso hunt was to take place.

—In Charleston, on Wednesday of last week, a negro bricklayer was sold for $1500 in cash, also seven negroes, aged from 6 to 35 years, sold for $7325, the highest price ever obtained in Charleston.

—Arrangements are now in progress in Cincinnati for the manufacture of a newly invented revolving gun, which will discharge from one hundred and ninety to two hundred shots per minute.

In Quite an Uncomfortable Place.—Judge Parker and other advocates of a People's Party, have pledged themselves to stand by and sustain the President, but these men are bitterly opposed to emancipation or any interference in the slavery question, and for this reason they are out and out opposers of Charles Sumner. It happens, however, since their pledge of faithfulness to the President, he has stepped squarely upon Charles Sumner's platform, and declared emancipation! Now what will these poor Peopleites do? Will they stick to their pledge, or renounce their faithfulness to the President? At any rate they are in a tight place, and nothing short of a voluminous set of resolutions adopted in convention can make their position clear.

Camp Banks.—Camp Banks is located on the Western railroad about three miles this side of Springfield, and not on the Conn. River railroad, as stated last week. The first company went into camp Tuesday evening, and it is thought the whole regiment will be on the ground before Saturday night. Seven companies, numbering 657 men, were in camp before Wednesday night. A flag was raised in the afternoon, accompanied by pleasant and patriotic speeches. All accommodation trains stop at Camp Banks.

Rebel Stimulants.—It is well known that the rebels serve out whiskey and gunpowder mixed to their exhausted men, when brought after a wearisome march to the battle-field. This revives the sinking strength, and transforms them from tired men to furious demons. It would be well for us, if drinking must be practiced in the army, that more of it should be done at certain times by the men, and less by the officers.

Shocking Affair.—A week ago Sunday, a little daughter of Isaac Libbey, of Strong, Me., only 10 years of age, was brutally murdered by some unknown villain, while on her way to church. She had been outraged, her throat cut and her body buried, and two days were spent in searching for her body before it was discovered.

Political.—Wm. B. Washburn, of Greenfield, was nominated for member of Congress in the Ninth District of this State in the Convention which met at Greenfield on Tuesday. This is now Mr. Delano's district. Hugh W. Green was a prominent candidate for nomination, but his zeal to obtain it defeated him.

Meeting of Governors.—The Governors of the loyal States held a meeting at Altoona, Penn., for consultation on matters of a national character, on Wednesday last. The result has not been made public, but we think there is no reason to fear a conspiracy for the purpose of taking matters into their own hands.

Over the Same Ground.—Is it not a singular fact that the Union and rebel armies are now again and again fighting each other across the very spot on which John Brown's first blood was shed! No spot in Virginia has yet become so deeply dyed in the blood of her sons as Harper's Ferry. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord."

☞ Dr. Edward H. R. Revere, assistant surgeon of the Massachusetts 20th regiment, was killed in the recent battle in Maryland.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

The Address.—Dr. Chas. G. Loring, of Salem, will deliver the Address before the Eastern Hampden Agricultural Society, this year.

Rev. Dr. Vaill, of Palmer, has been chosen Vice President of the Mass. State Temperance Alliance.

A Caucus for chosing delegates to the Congressional convention at Chester will be held at the town House on Tuesday evening.

Business Change.—E. L. Davis has sold out his boot and shoe store under the Journal office to Daniel Granger, who will largely increase the stock, and manufacture custom work.

Articles Received.—Mrs. P. P. Kellogg has received a letter from the medical purveyor at Washington, acknowledging the receipt of articles for the sick and wounded soldiers, recently sent on by the ladies of this village.

Grapes.—E. Marshall, of this village, has left a plate of grapes at our office that we will venture cannot be beaten by any grape grower in town. At least, we are willing to have the experiment tried.

We learn of extensive preparations for the coming Agricultural Fair. Monson will compete for the largest town team and the greatest number of cattle, and other towns will need to put their best foot forward to get ahead of her.

Assessors.—The assessor under the new tax law for the 10th Congressional district has appointed the following assistants in this vicinity: Palmer, Gamaliel Collins; Brimfield, Holland, Monson and Wales, Paul W. Paige, of Brimfield; Wilbraham and Longmeadow, L. M. Hancock, of Wilbraham.

Departure of Volunteers.—The company of volunteers from Monson, Brimfield, Wales, and Holland, under command of Capt. Lincoln, left this place for Camp Banks on Wednesday morning. The company was not quite full, but others have since been sent forward to make up the requisite number. The Palmer and Belchertown company also went into camp on Wednesday, under Capt. Cook. This company is full, with a few to spare.

A Little Mistake.—We credited the donation of a bouquet last week to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Blanchard of Wilbraham, when it should have been to Mr. Blanchard and his sister, Miss Phianda Blanchard. Unfortunately Mr. B. is a bachelor, and he writes us a note stating that he is unwilling to be made a married man without having a hand in the matter himself. Notwithstanding our notice he says "Mrs. A. Jackson Blanchard has not yet appeared, and your humble servant is still a candidate for matrimony." Will not some of the Wilbraham daughters attend to his case?

Stole His Pants.—On Friday night, last week, S. W. Smith, merchant, of this village, had his pantaloons stolen from his bedroom, the thief fishing them out with a pole and hook through the window. A light was burning in the room all night, which enabled the rogue to see that the owner of the pants slept soundly while the operation was going on.—There was no money in the pockets; so the thief contented himself with taking the garment, leaving what was found therein on the window sill. The thief also milked Mr. Smith's cow, and took two loaves of bread from a neighbor's, on which to make an early breakfast.

☞ The following is a list of the number of men in the several towns of Hampden county, who are on the enrolling lists, and who have not procured exemption certificates: Agawam 150; Blandford 108, Brimfield 142, Chester 108, Chicopee 730, Granville 133, Holland 38, Holyoke 344, Longmeadow 106, Ludlow 151, Monson 324, Montgomery 39, Palmer 264, Russell 40, Southwick 102, Springfield 1374, Tolland 44, Wales 102, Westfield 561, West Springfield 171, Wilbraham, 221; total 5154.

Our New Troops.—The Washington Republican understands that Gen. McClellan's force which took the field to drive the rebels out of Maryland contained, originally, 25,000 of the new levies, to which additions may have been made. It is the universal report that the new regiments have fought admirably.

Escaped.—Poindexter, the rebel guerilla chief, lately captured at Hudson, Missouri, has succeeded in making his escape. The officer in charge took off his irons and sent him out with two guards on some pretext, when he threw red pepper in their eyes and escaped. Query, where did he get the red pepper?

Gen. Hooker.—General Hooker's wound is through the fleshy part of his right foot, below the instep, and is not dangerous. No symptoms of lockjaw have appeared. It was received while he was personally superintending the placing of a battery, under a severe fire, and was probably inflicted by a rebel sharpshooter.

France and Mexico.—The emperor is sending to Mexico eighty thousand men, with the intention not only of conquering that country, but of building a road across the isthmus of Panama to the Pacific, to counteract the Pacific railroad of the United States.

Execution of a Murderer.—Gerard Toole, an Irishman, was hung at Hartford, on Friday the 19th, for the murder of Capt. Webster, Warden of the Connecticut State Prison. He confessed his guilt previous to his execution.

Mass. Regiments in the Battle of Antietam.—The following regiments were in the fight at Antietam: 13th, 15th, 21st, 2d, 20th, 28th, 12th, 35th, and 32d. The two last named were new regiments.

Personal.—Mr. Lander, of Salem, father of the late General Lander, and of Miss Lander, the sculptress, died on Sunday, of heart disease. He was upwards of 70 years of age, and a citizen universally esteemed.

Hard Work.—The Montreal Gazette is attempting to manufacture a rebel victory out of the decided rebel rout at Antietam.

OUTRAGING THE VOCABULARY.—Julius Cæsar, it is said, could add provinces to his empire, but not a word to the language. General Lee, in his proclamation to the people of Maryland, offers them personal freedom and freedom of speech and the press—boons not in his power to give, as they are nowhere dispensed by the rebels—and adds: "The government of your chief city has been usurped by armed *outragers*." Unless Gen. Lee is more powerful than Cæsar, he has outraged the vocabulary of the English language.

ARRIVAL OF FARRAGUT'S FLEET OFF MOBILE.—A letter from an officer on board of the U. S. steamer Susquehannah, lying off Mobile on the 30th ult., states that Rear-Admiral Farragut had arrived there from New Orleans with his fleet, and that an attack was to be made in a very few days on Forts Morgan and Gaines, and then upon Mobile. Important news may be expected shortly from the fleet in the Gulf.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.—Mr. Seward's circular to our diplomatic representatives abroad, directing them to encourage immigration to this country, is published in the French papers, and two of them, the Paris Presse and the Phare de la Loire, give it a warm approval. They recommend the thousands of French laborers who are threatened with loss of employment the coming winter to seek an asylum in this land of plenty.

"LIKE A GOD."—A letter from a rebel officer to his mother, says of Gen. Lee:—

"He and his round-table of Generals are worthy the immortality of Napoleon and his Marshals. He moves his agencies like a God—secret, complicated, vast, resistless, complete."

THE REBEL GENERALS.—A war correspondent states that Gen. Lee having suffered much from his wounds occasioned by a fall from his horse and a minie ball in the thigh, has retired to Winchester for a little rest. Gens. Longstreet and Hill are both wounded, and Gen. Anderson is sick, so that Stonewall Jackson is left in command.

IN THE NAVY.—The whole number of persons reported by the Assessors of the several towns of the State, as being in the naval service of the government, is 4,866. Boston has returned 697.

WOMEN RULE THERE.—In Andover, the smallest town in Connecticut, with a population of only 500, the draft had the effect to "clean out" pretty much all the men in the place. "Women rule there"—now—if they never did before!

DISMISSED.—Commander Geo. Henry Preble, commanding the blockade off Mobile, having allowed an armed steamer to run the blockade, when he could have sunk it, has been dismissed from service.

COTTON AT NEW ORLEANS.—The stock of cotton remaining in New Orleans on the 20th of August was 352 bales.

Apprentice Wanted.—A steady, intelligent boy, from 15 to 17 years of age, wanted at this office, to learn the printing business.

Old Newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper, for sale at this office at 25 cents per hundred.

A ten dollar Sewing Machine, for sale for $4 at this office.

A Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine for sale cheap at this office.

An Empire Sewing Machine, new, for sale low, at this office.

A Singer Sewing Machine, for sale at less than can be bought elsewhere, at this office.

☞Volunteers for the army should not leave the city until supplied with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For sores scurvy, wounds, small pox, fevers, and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cts. per box. 21l.

☞It is painful to see so much suffering occasioned by the ills of life, as one meets in every day's journey. Here is one hobbling through life with the rheumatism, another with hacking cough and difficult respiration is dragging out a weary existence, another with almost sightless eyes is trying to see his way clear, and still another, with soured visage and actions to correspond, all occasioned by a dyspeptic trouble, making every one miserable he comes in contact with. Now all these subjects of disease are entitled to our warmest sympathy, and we should do all in our power to relieve them. They do not take upon themselves these burthens of life. It is not in our power to give personal advice to all this suffering humanity, but on the presumption that they all read, we take this method of doing our share to put them in the way of obtaining relief. To all such we say use Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives. These preparations, although used by thousands with great success, it is evident from what we see, that they are not universally used. Any one therefore suffering from any kind of sickness should at once see to it and get the curative.

Price 25 cents each.

Sold by DR. SHAW, Agent, and sent per mail by PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, 136 William St., N. Y.

Manual, with full particulars, sent free on application.

A Lyric.

WHAT makes me laugh when others sigh,
No tear can ere bedew mine eye,
It is because I always buy—*Herrick's Pills.*

What is it makes me hale and stout,
And all my friends can't make it out,
I really could not live without—*Herrick's Pills.*

So if you're sad, or grieved or ill,
Pray do not pay a doctor's bill,
But take a dose of magic pills—*Made by Herrick.*

Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cts. per box. Sugar coated. See advertisement on this page.

A Card to the Ladies.

Dr. Duponco's GOLDEN PILLS for Females. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating, and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for females are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success, in almost every case, in correcting irregularties, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint.

The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family will find these Pills a successful preventive. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. After this admonition, the proprietors assume no responsibility, although "their mildness" will prevent any injury to health. Price $1 per box. Sold by Dr Wm. Holbrook, druggist, sole agent for Palmer, Mass. Ladies, by sending him $1 to the Palmer post office, can have these pill sent (confidentially) and free of postage, by mail, to any part of the country. Beware of counterfeits. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills," hereafter, unless the box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are base impositions and unsafe; therefore as you value your lives and health, to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money, if any one offers you the pills for less than $1 per box, look out, there is something wrong.

The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent, and they will tell you they are safe, and will perform all claimed for them. Sold also by A. & S. E. Blair, Warren; C. Deuel, Amherst, and by one druggist in every village and city in the U. S.

a33 1y S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

BORN.

In Ware, 23d, a daughter to HARRY IYES.

MARRIED.

In Thompsonville, Ct., 18th, ALBERT BLODGETT of Belchertown, and JENNIE TIBBETTS of Chicopee.

At Ovid Academy, N. Y., 17th, by Rev. Dr. Lounsbury, 1st Lieut. ALEX. GILCHRIST, of company E, 148th N. Y. regiment, and ESTHER L., for three years preceptress of Ovid Academy, daughter of the late Captain Freeman Smith of Palmer.

In Hartford, 24th, W. D. ARNOLD of Enfield, Ct., and HULDAH P. ROCKWELL of Stafford.

In Stafford, by Rev. I. Woodbury, STEWART L. BENNETT of Canterbury, and ALMIRA H. NORRIS of Stafford Springs.

In South Wilbraham, 21st, by Rev. B. S. Morse, BILLINGS PEASE and HATTIE M. CLOUGH.

In Ware, 22d, by Rev. F. T. George, JOSEPH B. GOULD of Monson, and SARAH A. HOLDEN.

At South Wilbraham, 1st, by Rev. W. G. Leonard, HOWARD C. WEST, of Somers, Ct., and MARIET CADY; 23d, ALONZO NOBLES and GUSTELLA PECK.

DIED.

In Palmer, 21st, PATRICK WELSH, 30.

In Shutesbury, 18th, NOAH PRATT, 72, formerly of Ludlow, and the only man who volunteered from that town in the war of 1812.

In Manchester, 21st, HORACE GARDNER, formerly of Stafford Springs.

In Stafford Springs, 23d, LEWIS PARKESS, 62.

In Ware, 22d, DANIEL HILTON.

At Brimfield, 22d, Mrs. ELSIA, 52, wife of John E. Ainsworth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber has sold his stock of BOOTS and SHOES to D. GRANGER, Esq.

Thankful for the liberal patronage that he has received, hopes the same may be extended to his successor.

All persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment. E. L. DAVIS.

Palmer, Sept. 18, 1862. s27.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

THE Republicans of Palmer, and all others who sustain the present National and State government, are requested to meet at the Town House on Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, at 7 o'clock, to select delegates to the Congressional convention for the Tenth District, to be held at Chester, Thursday, Oct. 2. Per order town committee.

Palmer, Sept. 27, 1662.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK
—OF—
CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,

Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds, Cutlery, Knives, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS'
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

A large stock of Fashionable Goods,
At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,
And a good assortment of
UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,
Fur Capes,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trussess, Supporters, Leeches, Breast Pumps, all kinds of Syringes,

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & Co.
Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm owned by the subscriber, situated in the village of Agawam,

CONTAINING ABOUT TWENTY ACRES,

a large two-story house, commanding a fine view of Springfield and the Connecticut valley. It is within 10 minutes drive of Springfield, and a desirable residence for a person doing business in Springfield. Terms, one-half bond and mortgage.

s20 2w LYMAN FISK.

To Consumptives!

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

s20 3m. Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

PENSION AGENCY!

INVALID SOLDIERS discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the United States service, or of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.

JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney.

Palmer, Sept. 20, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Cady, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

AUSTIN FULLER, Administrator.

September 12, 1862. s20

NEW GOODS!

New Goods!

We have
NOW IN STORE
A
VERY LARGE VARIETY
OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which we are selling at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Our Stock of

THIN DRESS GOODS,

LADIES' CLOTHS,
AND
SILK SACKS,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

WAS NEVER LARGER.

Also on hand
A GOOD ASSORTMENT
OF
CARPETINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,

CROCKERY.

HATS AND CAPS,
AND
A CHOICE STOCK
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

☞Customers will find it for their interest to EXAMINE OUR STOCK before purchasing elsewhere.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

AGENTS are wanted to sell the "History of the Civil War in America," by J. T. Headley, (author of the "Life of Washington.") It is to be issued in two volumes; the first volume, bringing the History down to the battles in front of Richmond, will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. Persons desiring to act as agents for the sale of this work, in order to secure territory, will please apply immediately to or address

J. WHORTON SMITH & SON,

a30tf. General Agents, Monson, Mass.

FINKLE & LYON
Sewing Machine Company.
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the *FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES* the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This Circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care, and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class sewing machines. Hence is it that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favorably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county throughout the West. Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,

s6 538 Broadway, New York.

NEW STORE!

The undersigned has opened a new
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED
Store, in
McGILVRAY'S BLOCK,

South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where he will keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,
All kinds of GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,
LIME AND HAIR,
ALSO BRICK.

All of which will be sold very low for cash.

S. G. SHAW.

Palmer, April 19, 1862.—tf.

Good Goods.
Small Profits.
No Goods Overurged.
Gentlemanly Treatment.
Honest Trade.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
RICH DRESS GOODS.
RICH DRESS GOODS.

By M. W. FRENCH.

HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.
HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.
HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.

By M. W. FRENCH.

DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.
DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.
DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.

By M. W. FRENCH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

By M. W. FRENCH.

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.

By M. W. FRENCH.

AT LOW PRICES.
AT LOW PRICES.
AT LOW PRICES.

AND CHEAP! CHEAP!
AND CHEAP! CHEAP!
AND CHEAP! CHEAP!

M. W. FRENCH.

Opposite the Depot.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *water-mark*, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

UNITED STATES
BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OFFICE!

GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass.

BOUNTY *and* BACK PAY *collected promptly, and* PENSIONS *procured.*

Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to $100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the $100 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters are entitled as above.

Address GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M.,

Aug 23, 1861.—tf. Thorndike.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will of Benjamin D. Weld, late of Brimfield, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to DAVID WELD, Executor.

Brimfield, Sept. 9, 1861. s13*

NOTICE!

I HEREBY give to my son, Marble F. Bacon, his time, from and after this date, for his own use and benefit, without any interference on my part, and that I shall demand none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting from this time. FREEMAN BACON.

Ware, Sept. 9, 1862.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.
Hampden, ss. Probate Court.

To the Next of Kin, and all Persons interested in the Estate of EMMA TENNEY, *of Palmer, in said County, minor*, Greeting:

Whereas, Calista Tenney, the guardian of said minor has presented her petition for license to sell certain real estate therein specified, of her said ward for investment: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Springfield, in said county, on the first Tuesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And said Guardian is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the Journal, a newspaper printed at Palmer, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, John Wells Esquire, Judge of said Court, this ninth day of September, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two.

WM. L. SMITH, Temporary Register.

A true copy—attest, WM. L. SMITH,

s13 Temporary Register.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators of the estate of William Thompson, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

ELEANOR THOMPSON,
A. R. MURDOCK,

Palmer, Sept. 9, 1862. Administrators.

PIANOS!

Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. x

GOOD ADVICE.

Should pain or anguish cloud thy brow,
Give ear, and I will tell thee how
To make it bright—just listen now,
Take Herrick's Pills.

Should friends grow cold, or foes oppress,
Should fortune never more caress,
There is a cure for such distress,
In Herrick's Pills.

Should faith and trust in man be lost,
Should every path in life be crossed,
Take the sure balm (of little cost,)
Herrick's Pills.

Should sudden illness hint of gout,
Should cruel landlords turn you out,
Your help—your refuge, you can shout,
In Herrick's Pills.

These remarkable pills continue to achieve unparalleled triumphs over disease. In fact, they are considered the alpha and omega; in medicine compounded exclusively of vegetable extracts, their use is safe, their effects lasting, and their cures wonderful; sustained by their merits for twenty-two years, their sale is unapproached by all others combined; elegantly coated with sugar, and sold in family boxes for 25 cents.

From the Albany Daily Standard.

FROM OUR ARMY.—A letter from the seat of war, received by a gentleman in this city, from his son, says:

"I owe my good health, past and present, to flannel wrappers, and the occasional use of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, with which you supplied me on leaving home. Their mildness and gentle action on the system renders them peculiarly adapted to this climate. Some of my companions have received such powerful medicines from the army doctors, that they would not recover their appetites for a week. Tell Dr. Herrick that if he will send me a quart bottle filled with his pills, I can do much good with them, as I have dosed out those I had until I have only a dozen left."

Comment on the goodness of these renowned pills is unnecessary—purely vegetable, powerful as mercury, safe as bread. Large boxes, 25 cts.

Agents—A. M. Higgins, & Co., Dr. Holbrook, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; H. T. Small, Stafford Springs, O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. L. HERRICK & Co., Albany, N.Y.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

☞Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

☞Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,

1y3 Opposite Chicopee Bank.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.

Palmer, April 1, 1861.

NOTICE!

J. H. BOLTON has left papers for recruiting with H. T. Small, at the post office. Some 20 men can get into the Stafford company if sworn in before next Tuesday, when they will be taken into camp. Hurrah for the 16th!

Stafford, Aug. 16, 1862.

NO. 1 POTASH, Just Received by
H. T. SMALL & Co.

KEROSENE OIL, for 50 cents per gallon,
A good article at H. T. SMALL & Co.'s.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitos and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

"COSTAR'S"

Vermin Exterminators,

The "Only Infallible Remedies Known,"

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These Preparations, (unlike all others) are

"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the Human family,"
"Rats do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
"They are the only infallible remedies known."
"12 years or more established in N. Y. City."

Used by—The City Post Office.
Used by—The City Prisons and Station Houses,
Used by—The City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by—The City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
Used by—The City Hotels,—"Astor,"—"St. Nicholas," &c.
Used by—The Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
Used by—More than 50,000 Private Families.

See one or two specimens of what is everywhere said br the people—editors—dealers, &c.:

Housekeepers troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-bugs quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, [O.] Gazette.*

More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster [Wis.] Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—We are selling your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Vermin disappear rapidly. ECKER & STOUFFER,
Druggists, Windsor, Md.

"Costar's" RAT, ROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c.

In 25 cent, 50 cent. and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks; $3 and $5 sizes for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

CAUTION!

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by spurious and highly pernicious imitations, a new label has been prepared, bearing a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature. Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but "Costar's."

Sold everywhere by all wholesale druggists in the large cities. Some of the wholesale agents in

NEW YORK CITY:

Shieffelin Brothers & Co.
Harral, Risley & Kitchen.
B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.
Wheler & Hart.
James S. Aspinwall.
Morgan & Allen.
Hall, Ruckel, & Co.
Thomas & Fuller.
P. D. Orvis.
Bush, Gale, & Robinson.
M. Ward, Close & Co.
McKisson & Robbins.
D. S. Barnes & Co.
F. C. Wells & Co.
Lazelle, Marsh, & Gardiner.
Hall, Dixon, & Co.
Conrad Fox, And others.

BOSTON, MASS.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. Weeks & Potter.
M. S. Burr & Co. John Wilson,

And others. Also, all wholesale druggists at

Providence, R. I. New Bedford, Mass.
Hartford, Ct. Worcester,
New Haven, Ct. Manchester, N. H.
Portland, Me. &c., &c.

And by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers, and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

SOLD BY

A. M. HIGGINS & Co.,
DR. HOLBROOK,
Palmer, Mass.

DR. HOLDEN,
Ware, Mass.

H. T. SMALL & Co.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

WM. N. PACKARD, Thorndike.
T. F. PACKARD, Monson.
O. F. PACKARD, Three Rivers.

And by Druggists and Retailers generally.

Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct, (or if prices, terms, &c., is desired, send for [1862] circular, giving reduced prices) to

HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.

j7 4m

SURGEONS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.—A surgeon recently returned from the late battle-field relates that on one occasion a surgeon, attending to his own wounded on the rebel side, asked him as a favor, and as a matter of pressing necessity, to give him some lint. The United States surgeon promptly and cheerfully answered the demand, for which he was the recipient of the warmest thanks from the rebel surgeon. The intercourse between the respective surgeons was marked by the utmost courtesy and kindness. In the repeated conversations between them no allusion whatever was made to the war. In parting from each other mutual hopes were expressed that when they met again it would be under more happy circumstances.

CERTIFICATE OF AN "EXEMPT."—Dr. G. H. Burrell, of North Hyde Park, Vt., gives the following certificate to one G. C. Lowther:—

AUGUST, the 19 1862

this may Surtify that I george H. Burrell of North Hide park as a Fisisan do surtify that gardner C Lother is not Liable to do Military duty having a pain in the Left Side and the Liver Being a fected and a Kidney efected and one hand efected. G H BURRELL

LOST LETTERS.—Of the Golden Gate letters picked up on the beach, Postmaster Parker of San Francisco has set his men to work enveloping and sending back to those parties who wrote them all the mercantile and other important ones. There is said to be a champagne basket of love letters, which will be burned.

EXPENSES OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.—The Richmond Whig has learned from official sources that the expenses of the Confederate Government, from the time of its inauguration to August 1, 1862, amounts to $347,272,958,85.

ANSWERED THE PURPOSE.—Col. Bissell recently caught a guerrilla in the act of plying his vocation, and no rope being at hand, he was strung up with a piece of telegraph wire. It answered the purpose pretty well.

☞ Gold is being taken from the diggings at Ludlow, Vt., at the rate of about four dollars a day. Two men, named Farrar and Wells, have purchased a claim of one hundred rods in length, and expect to fill the "ripples" of their pockets at a rapid rate.

PRAYING FOR THE COUNTRY.—The ladies of the several religious societies in Boston hold a prayer meeting on Monday of each week, for the purpose of special prayer for the country, and invite their sisters of the country to do likewise.

☞ "Mr. Smith, I wish to speak to you privately. Permit me to take you apart a few moments." Smith (who wasn't the least frightened)—"Certainly, sir, if you'll promise to put me together again."

☞ A clergyman told an Indian that he should love his enemies.
"Me do love 'em," replied the latter.
"What enemies do you love most?"
"Rum and cider!"

☞ Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency; it does a man no good to carry around a lightning-rod to attract trouble.

☞ Nature confesses that she has bestowed upon the human race hearts of the softest mould, in that she has given us tears.

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for pearly white and sound teeth?

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's

UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER,

warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 27 cents per bottle. This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

the most effective and delightful remedies known. They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies, and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get

DR. W. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY,

the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price $1. Sent by express on receipt of price. For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose on their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society. Address W. B. HURD & Co., New York.

For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer. x

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, &c., Boots and Shoes, large assortment of Yankee Notions,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, POTASH, OILS
Sal Soda, Dye Stuffs, Castor Oil by the gallon.
Also, all the Popular Medicines of the day.
☞ Rigg's Patent Truss.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long a white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberel discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

THE HORACE WATERS Modern Improved Overstrung Bass

FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS,

Are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow, the touch elastic. Each piano warranted for three years. Prices from $175 to $700.

Opinions of the Press.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality." —*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

$150.—*New Seven Octave Pianos,*

In Rosewood cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass, of different makers, for $150; do. with moldings, $160; do. with carved legs, and inlaid nameboard, $175, $185, and $200; do. with pearl keys, $225, $250, and $300; new 6½ octave, $135; do. 6⅔-octave, $140. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the city. Please call and see them. Second hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, and $100.

The Horace Waters Melodeons, Rosewood cases, Tuned the Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell and Solo Stop. Prices from $35 to $200. Organ Harmoniums with Pedal Bass, $250, $275, and $300. School Harmoniums, $10, $60, $80, and $100. Also, Melodeons, and Harmoniums of the following makers: Prince & Co., Carhart & Needham, Mason & Hamlin, and S. D. & H. W. Smith, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. These Melodeons remain in tune a long time. Each Melodeon warranted for three years.

☞ A liberal discount to clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't, 481 Broadway, N.Y.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.—35,000 Copies issued.—A new singing book for day schools, called the Day School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, catches, duetts, trios, quartettes, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music. The Elements are so easy and progressive, that ordinary teachers will find themselves entirely successful in instructing even young scholars to sing correctly and scientifically, while the tunes and words embrace such a variety of lively, attractive, and soul-stirring music and sentiments, that no trouble will be experienced in inducing all beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill in one of the most health-giving, beauty-improving, happiness-yielding, and order-producing exercises of school life. In simplicity of its elements, in variety and adaptation of music, and in excellence and number of its songs, original, selected, and adapted, it claims by much to excel all competitors. It will be found the best ever issued for seminaries, academies, and public schools. A few sample pages of the elements, tunes, and songs are given in a circular; send and get one. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 735,000 copies. Prices—paper cover, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, No. 2.—85,000 copies issued.—It is an entire new work of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will soon be as popular as its predecessor, (Bell No. 1) which has run up to the enormous number of 650,000 copies, outstripping any Sunday school of its size ever issued in this country. Also both volumes bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Prices of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15 cents, $12 per 100; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100; cloth, bound, embossed, gilt, 30 cts., $23 per 100; Bell No. 1, paper covers, 13 cents, $10 per 100; bound, 20 cents, $18 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Bells Nos. 1 and 2, bound together, 40 cents, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100, 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—President Lincoln's Grand March, with the best vignette of his excellency that has yet been published, music by Helmsmuller, leader of the 22d regiment band, 50 cents. Our Generals' Quickstep, with vignette of 35 of our generals; music by Graffula, leader of the 7th regiment band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Gallop, and Laura Keene Waltz, 35 cents each; Comet Schottische, 25 cents, all by Baker. Music Box Gallop, by Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grassa, 25 cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents. Spirit Polka, Gen. Scott's Farewell Grand March, 25 cents each; Airy Castles, 30 cents, all by A. E. Parkhurst. Freedom, Truth, and Right Grand March, with splendid vignette; music by Carl Heineman, 50 cents. All of which are fine productions.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to thee; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jennie Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my mother and my home; Merry little birds are we, (a song for children); Slumber my darling, and Why have my loved ones gone? by Stephen C. Foster. Shall we know each other there? by Rev. R. Lowry. Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts. There is a beautiful world, by I. M. Holmes. Price 25 cents each. Freedom, Truth, and Right, a national song and grand chorus, music by Carl Heineman, with English and German words, 30 cents. Where liberty dwells is my country, Plumley. Forget if you can, but forgive; I hear sweet voices singing, and Home is home, by J. R. Thomas. 50 cents each. These songs are very popular. Mailed free at retail prices,

Foreign Sheet Music at 2 cents per page. All kinds of Music merchandise at war prices.

HORACE WATERS. Publisher,
481 Broadway. N. Y.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE MILLION, in cheap form; arranged as Quartettes and Choruses, for Musical Societies, Choirs, Sunday Schools, Public Schools, Seminaries, etc.:

Shall we know each other there? Shall we meet beyond the river? Be in time; There is a beautiful world; Don't you hear the Angels coming? Where liberty dwells is my country; Freedom, Truth, and Right, (national songs); Is there a land of love? Sorrow shall come again no more. Price 3 cents, 25 cents per dozen, $2 per 100. Postage 1 cent. In sheet form, with Piano accompaniment, 25 cents. HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, 481 Broadway, New York.

For sale by N. P. Kemp, Boston; Charles S. Luther, Philadelphia; G. Crosby, Cincinnati, and Tomlinson and Brothers, Chicago. jy6.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as wax, and cheap as one could wish, at this office.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH, Carpenter and Joiner.

A. M. HIGGINS & Co., Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

A. R. MURDOCK, Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

ANTIQUE HOUSE, by E. B. SHAW, East of Railroad Bridge.

B. H. JOHNSON, Carpenter and Joiner, and Mover of Buildings.

CYRUS KNOX, Jr., News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

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DANIEL GRANGER, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

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E. S. BROOKS, Repairer of Watches and Jewelry, Confectioner and Fancy Grocer.

E. BROWN, dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel Paints, Oils and Glass.

E. B. ELSBRE, Livery and Feeding Stable.

F. J. WASSUM, Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE.—Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

G. M. STACY, Tin Plate & Sheet Iron Worker, with P. W. Webster & Co.

GEO. H. JENKS, Boot and Shoe Maker, Journal Block.

HENRY JONES, Barber and Hair Dresser. Opposite Depot.

H. W. MUNGER, Merchant Tailor, and Manufacturer of Custom Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY, by John A. Squier, Furnace Street.

JOHN SHAW, Brick Mason and Plasterer.

J. W. THOMPSON, dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour, &c.

JOHN WAITE, Agt., Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.

JOHN FEENEY, Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

J. S. LOOMIS, Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.

J. G. ALLEN, Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Gen. Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Newspapers.

K. H. ALLEN, dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Crockery and Paper Hangings.

LAWRENCE & Co., dealers in Pork, Lard, Hams, Dried Beef and Sausages.

L. S. HILLS, Deputy Sheriff.

LIVERY & FEEDING STABLE, by Wm. Fuller.

M. FOX, Wholesale Dealer in Fresh Fish, and Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, &c.

M. W. FRENCH, Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, east of the Railroad Bridge.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

NASSOWANNO HOUSE, by J. W. Weeks, opposite the depot.

N. PIPER manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones and other Marble Works.

N. SMITH, Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturer, and Repairer.

PALMER HOUSE, by John Allen, nearly in front of Depot.

P. P. KELLOGG, & Co., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Made Clothing, &c.

P. W. WEBSTER, dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

P. McMANAMY, Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

S. W. SMITH, Agt., dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's Produce, &c.

S. D. SHAW, Jr., Palmer Center, Brick Layer & Plasterer, Steam Boilers, Furnaces, &c., set.

W. N. COLBY, dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

WM. MERRIAM, Manufacturer and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Leather.

WM. HOLBROOK, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, etc.

W. W. HAGAR, Jeweler and Repairer of Watches.

W. WINTER, Forger, Carriage Repairer, &c.

WM. A. COOPER, Ambrotype and Photographic Artist. Opposite the Palmer House.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—

Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,

And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, or that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner
☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

TOWN REPORTS printed neatly, cheaply and expeditiously at this office.

ENVELOPES, embellished with Business Cards, furnished at this office.

PALMER JOURNAL

Printing Establishment!

EVERY VARIETY OF

PRINTING

Executed with

RAPIDITY,

NEATNESS,

and DISPATCH!

There are few offices in the country capable of doing so good work as this. We print

POSTERS, large and small,

HAND-BILLS, of every variety,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

HORSE BILLS,
With Cut.

TROTTING BILLS,
With Cut.

RAILROAD BILLS,
With Cut.

MANUFACTURERS' LABELS,

DRUGGISTS' LABELS,

PAMPHLETS,

TOWN REPORTS,

SERMONS,

AGRICULTURAL BILLS,

Cattle Show Bills,

BALL BILLS,

BALL TICKETS,

Printing in Colors,

Printing in Bronze,

Printing of every description.

CARDS

Cut to any size, and from any kind of board.

☞ We can furnish a pack of Printed Cards at

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES' NOTICE.

BOOKS BOUND,

Neatly and Durably.

☞ Orders received through our agents,

G. K. CUTLER, Ware.

H. T. SMALL, Stafford Springs.

S. P. ROBBINS, Warren.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Palmer, 1862.

Eastern Hampden

INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

☞ All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, ...$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $240,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $345,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

☞ Provide for your family while in health!
☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!
☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $250,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - $475,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

THE HEROES OF PEACE AND THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New York, is now publishing in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery,

In which is included Portraits of nearly all the Prominent Men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits, $3 per doz. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

Are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form.

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; and in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., ad infinitum.

Our INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3 per dozen. We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and

Photographic Materials

In the United States, and perhaps in the world. Catalogues, containing lists of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., will be sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY,
Near St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED
HAIR RESTORATIVE!

$1,000! PREMIUM. $1,000!

It is not a Dye!

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will restore grey or diseased hair to its original condition and color; will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates dandruff; will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.

Read the following testimonials:—

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Southern District, New York.

PRICE....75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES....$2.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 115 Franklin st.; D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway; HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New York, and retailed by all responsible druggists throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars containing certificates from people of the highest respectability, from all parts of the country. 52—1y.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.

Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 4, 1862,
Trains Leave Palmer 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.
Leave New London 7. A. M. and 2.45 P. M.

Trains connect with Western road, east and west, with Hartford and Fishkill road at Willimantic, at New London with Stonington and Providence, New Haven and New York trains and boat to New York.

Trains connect at Palmer with Western road at 11.05 a. m., 1.58 p. m., for Boston, and 11.20 a. m., 7.38 p. m., for Springfield. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by A. M. HIGGINS & Co.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m., and 3.45 p. m.
Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland. j7.

Amherst, June 2, 1862. W. DIXEY, Supt.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS

Ware, Feb, 16, 1861.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS!

THRILLING INCIDENTS of the GREAT REBELLION

or, The Heroism of Our Soldiers and Sailors.

Illustrated. 1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by John Lothrop Motley, LL.D., author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the relief of disabled soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending an account of it.

Booksellers, postmasters, and canvassing agents will be furnished with a subscription prospectus, on application to the publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

The History of American Manufactures, from 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I now ready; Vol II nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

The Business Man's Legal Adviser; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400pp., sheep. Price, $1.

Opportunities for Industry; or, A Thousand Chances to Make Money. Cloth, $1. This has been re-published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps.

Address
FREEDLEY & Co.,
x Tribune Buildings, New York.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish, is certified by all the leading New York Furniture dealers and Piano Forte makers, to be the best in the world for removing scratches, marks, and dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of varnished work, from furniture to leather. It is cheaper and better than varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by furniture dealers and storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Depot No. 1 Spruce st., New York.

SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. Address box 1072, New York P. O.

Sold in Palmer by A. M Higgins & Co. x

TARRANT'S

EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the medical profession, and the public as

The most efficient and agreeable Saline Aperient.

It may be used with the best effect in Billions and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles, and all complaints where a gentle and cooling Aperient or Purgative is required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents of Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

☞ It is in the form of a powder, carefully put up in bottles, to keep in any climate, and merely requires water to be poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public. Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,
278 Greenwich st, cor. Warren st.,.....NEW YORK.
52.1y And for sale by Druggists generally.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.—

I. H. STOCKWELL,

Having taken the store formerly occupied by M.S. Moulton, Would announce to the citizens of Stafford Springs and vicinity, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches and Jewelry, eight day and thirty hour Clocks, Gold, Silver, Steel and Plated Spectacles, Chains, Fancy Goods, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought anywhere for the same quality.

☞ All kinds of Watch Repairing done promptly, at reasonable prices, and *warranted to give general satisfaction.* Clocks and Jewelry repaired, and Spectacles fitted.

☞ Next door north of H. T. SMALL & Co.
Stafford Springs, Jan. 1, 1862.—1y

G. K. CUTLER,
Dealer in
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
PAPER HANGINGS, MUSIC,
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Ware, March 15th. 3m 44.

"DOUBLE QUICK!"

THE word is "forward at the double quick," all ye who are indebted to me by note or account, for the day of reckoning is at hand. "I speak as unto wise men; judge ye what I say."

GEO. ROBINSON.
Ware, August 14, 1862. tf

JUST RECEIVED—
a fresh lot of
DELHI FLOUR,
which will be kept constantly on hand; also,
COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, May 3, 1862.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Magazines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this offices.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII. PALEMR, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862. NUMBER 21.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
GORDON M. FISK & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months, 67 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.
O. M. FISK. JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

STORY ABOUT LYING.—Davidson College, North Carolina, contributes a good story of a man with a very bad habit. As it is all about lying, the reader can believe it or not, as he likes:

In the old North State lives a certain John Long, who draws a long bow whenever he has anything to tell, and his character for truth and veracity has been below zero for many years. Captain Johnson had been so taken in by one of John's outrageous stories, that he said to him, in a great pet:

"If you make me believe one of your lies again in a month, I'll give you fifty dollars!"

John pretended to be quite hurt by the offer, and went off. A few days afterwards he was riding by the Captain's, post-haste, on horseback, when the Captain called out to him:

"I say! hello, Johnny! stop and tell us a lie or two this morning!"

John rode on, but cried out, most dolefully:

"No time for lying now; brother Jimmy has just been killed in the machine, and I'm going for the old folks;" and on he went.

Captain Johnson ordered his horse, and rode over to see the dead man and offer his services; but found him alive and well, ginning cotton, and in no danger of the machine. Just then, John rode up and demanded the fifty dollars. The Captain declared it was a rascally trick, but he would have had to pay the money if John had not let him off.

HIS LAST WORDS.—It has long been observed by medical writers that death is frequently preceded by insanity. This reminds us of a case which occurred many years ago, in a Philadelphia court, where a pretty young widow was in danger of losing two-thirds of her husband's estate; his relations grounded their claim on the alleged insanity of the defunct. It may be well to premise that the presiding Judge was not only convivial but also gallant.

"What were your husband's last words?" inquired the attorney.

The pretty young widow blushed, and replied, "I'd rather not tell."

"But indeed you must, ma'am. Your claim may be decided by it."

Still, the widow declined to tell.

At last a direct appeal from the bench elicited the information.

"He said, 'kiss me, Polly, and open that other bottle of champagne.'"

We do not know whether it was admiration for the deceased husband or the living wife, that inspired the Judge at that instant, but he at once cried, with all the entbusiasm of conviction:—

"Sensible to the last!" and at once gave a verdict in her favor.

WHY SALT IS HEALTHFUL.—From time immemorial it has been known that without salt men would miserably perish; and among horrible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food, is said to have prevailed in barbarous times.—Maggots and corruptions are spoken of by ancient writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders; but no ancient, or unchemical modern could explain how such sufferings arose. Now we know why the animal craves salt; why it suffers dicomfort, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a while withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent.) consists of common salt, and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile, also, contains soda as a special and indispensible constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as far as they naturally waste.—*Prof. Johnson.*

SMART DARKEY.—A fine looking coal-black negro came into our lines one day last week, and reported himself for work.

"Where are you from?" asked the officer on duty.

"Culpepper Court House, sar."

"What's the news down there?"

"Nothing, massa, 'cept dar's a man down dar lost a mighty good and valerable nigger dis morning, and I reckon he dun lose more 'foa night!"

A RECIPE.—To be a woman of fashion is one of the easiest things in the world. A late writer describes it thus:—

"Buy all you don't want and not pay for anything you do. Smile on all mankind but your husbands. Be happy everywhere but at home, hate the country but adore the city, read novels and neglect your children, nurse lap-dogs, and go to church every time you get a new shawl."

☞ Hall's Journal of Health says it is absurd for grown people to bathe every day.—We know a man who has, for twenty years, summer and winter, bathed himself in cold water, and he has grown so tough that he can sit all night on the limb of a tree, like a hen, in a snow storm, and not take cold.

☞ A little boy, five years old, while writhing under the tortures of the ague, was told by his mother to rise up and take a powder she had prepared for him. "Powder! powder!" said he, raising himself on one elbow, and putting on a rogueish smile, "mother, I ain't a gun!"

☞ Western men go into Canada and advertise for hands "to work in a cotton mill." When the hands get this side the employer proceeds to explain to them that the cotton mill is the Southern States and the work is War. The men then choose whether to go or not.

☞ We sever what God has joined, and so destroy beauty, and lose hold of truth.

☞ Uncle Sam's boys use up about seventy-five millions of bullets per month.

The End of the Rainbow.

"Come, Nellie," I cried, on a soft summer day,
When the sunbeams were chasing the rain-drops away,
"The rainbow has lit on yon hill, and you know
There are bagsfull of gold at the end of the bow."

We were young, thoughtless children, then, Nellie and I,
And we thought that the hill-top was close to the sky;
We thought too, (our brothers had said it was so,)
We should find heaps of gold at the end of the bow.

So onward we trudged over shadows of green,
Where violets modest, and daisies were seen;
Nor paused till we stood in the valley below,
And gazed all around for the end of the bow.

"Not here," I said sadly; but Nellie replied—
"It is hid in the moss by the waterfall's side;
Run fast; if you move o'er the pebbles so slow,
I'm sure I'll be first at the end of the bow."

We found not the treasure, though we searched until night;
But Nellie, the sweet, fragile blossom, was right;
From this valley of tears she was first called to go,
To the spot where is resting the end of the bow.

Where rainbows of glory unceasingly play,
Dear Nellie is singing with angels to-day;
And her light snowy pinions are folded, I trow,
In the fullness of joy at the end of the bow.

LIFE AS WE FIND IT.

[We find the following in an exchange. The writer must have reference to the Monson State Almshouse, in alluding to some of the characters he has met with.]

Stranger, did you ever visit an almshouse, or does your refinement of feeling forbid you to look upon misfortune and suffering, and cause you to turn away with loathing? Are you familiar with the great charitable institutions of Massachusetts, you who are interested in the disbursement of funds whose amounts you have helped to swell? If not, do not rest till you are satisfied, by personal knowledge, of the utility of the enterprises you are helping to sustain. There are those devoted almost entirely to the benefit of children, who might otherwise fill our houses of reform and penitentiaries, but who, with efficient training, will make such citizens as we need in such hours as these.

No higher compliment was ever paid an institution of this description than one recently uttered by Parson Brownlow, when invited to pay it a visit. One of the ladies of the party inquired what kind of a place it was; if it was a manufactory.

"Yes," promptly replied the Parson.

"What do they manufacture?"

The known character of the speaker caused no little curiosity in regard to the forthcoming answer.

"They make intelligent citizens out of paupers," and no higber encomium could well be paid.

In the popular mind, poverty is often associated with vulgarity; and, in a position where all classes are thrown together indiscriminately, there is opportunity both to sustain and disprove the charge. A person of innate nobleness of soul does not necessarily part with it under adverse circumstances.

There is abundant interest, perhaps romance, to be found in tracing out the history of these poor unfortunates. Here is a young girl of rare beauty, whose sweet, childish face so won upon a gentleman who saw her, that he adopted her, and for years she found a happy home, where she was the only pet, and consequently greatly indulged. In the course of time baby voices were heard in the household, and little Jennie was suddenly set aside. Years passed on, and the mother, finding her adopted daughter developed new charms and graces, became jealous lest she should outshine her own less fair daughters. One degree of unkindness followed another, until poor Jennie's life became one of absolute misery, and, at last, she was forced to go out and depend upon her own exertions. Anxiety and care, superadded to severe labor, were too much for her slender strength, and she sank under the pressure; and the delicate, sensitive girl became an involuntary inmate of an almshouse. But such was not to be her final destiny. A wealthy, noble, christian man received her into his family, and gave her a liberal musical education, for which she showed a remarkable aptitude, and to which she is now doing ample credit. Beauty is rarely the primary cause of so many changes as her life in detail would show, and it is little to be coveted if it brings sorrow in its train.

Here you will see an aged American woman, cast off by her friends to die, because, forsooth, "She has outlived her usefulness." The son, who now rolls in luxury, has forgotten the almost superhuman efforts of that mother, that he might be educated; has forgotten that, till past the midnight hour, she toiled on for him, and would not think of rest until she had first commended her precious boy to the Father of Mercies; and now, when her life is well nigh spent, her strength consumed by unceasing efforts for his welfare, he discards her as *useless*. "Remains there yet any virtue among men, that these things should be?"

There we see a Baptist clergyman, whose years cover nearly a century. His whitened locks are few, his sight is dim, but his spiritual vision is yet unimpaired. Patiently he waits; may he soon pass to his rest!

Here comes a little girl, whose pleasant smile attracts attention, and who answers, in indistinct, lisping accents, to the question,

"Have you any father?"

"Yes, ma'am; in prison."

"Indeed; why is he in prison?"

"My fader put my moder on the floor, and chopped off her head wid an axe."

Too true; the sad sequel to a drunken frolic.

There is an elderly man, once the promising son of a clergyman, whose hopes were early blighted, and he wanders about, harmlessly insane, vainly searching for his lost Mary.

Here is a decrepid old negro, known as "Old Ben Hazard," and who was "Old Uncle Ben" as far back as memory can reach. His days are supposed to have considerably outnumbered a century, and yet he retains considerable vigor, and can spell, and sing, and count, as creditably as ever. He must be "seen to be appreciated."

Here is a young, native-born soldier, homeless and friendless, a sharer in the perils of Burnside's Division; but the cares and duties of camp life proved too great for his slight frame, and he was discharged, with no asylum but an almshouse. Credit to his noble soul, he is in no wise disheartened, but purposes to spend *all* his strength for his country, if need be, and his name will appear among those who shall soon go out to do or die for our national honor.

Here is a lady from the land of Secessia, whose friends and sympathies are all with our enemies. She possesses all that refinement which characterizes the true lady, but, by a series of misfortunes, she was left in a strange land, without means, and cut off from communication. (Query: How far should she partake of our hospitality?)

Such, and so varied, are the materials which compose the households of our vast State institutions. Providence deals with no man precisely as with his brother, and strange, indeed, would it be, if, among seven or eight hundred persons, there were none whose history in detail would be interesting.

It does not harm us to consider the low estate of our brother, well knowing that, in this land and age of reverses, he who occupies the highest eminence to-day, may be low in the valley to-morrow.

THE ROBBER PRIEST.

One of the most extraordinary characters of modern times was Don Ciro, an ordained Italian priest, and a man of considerable mental gifts and acquirements. He was so respectably connected that his crimes awakened astonishment, not only in Naples, where he was born, but throughout the whole of Italy. The original cause of his falling into an evil life appears to have been—a lady! The Eastern Sultan, who, upon hearing of a disaster, used always to cry, "Who is she?" would not have been surprised that love should have occasioned Don Ciro's downfall. Certain it is, that Don Ciro formed a deep attachment to a lady, and that his affection was not returned. His innamorata had already accepted a lover, and, one day, Don Ciro, seeing his rival coming from her house, raised his gun and shot him dead.

This was a bold beginning, and Don Ciro resolved to carry on with determination, and without pity, the work he had commenced.—Not satisfied with the death of his rival, he vowed vengeance against all his family, and the records assure us that every member of that family mysteriously disappeared, no doubt being entertained that Ciro found means of an end to their lives. He was now compelled to flee from Naples, but shortly afterwards he was arrested and sentenced to the galleys for fifteen years. Four years of this period he remained in a close and fetid dungeon, revolving in his mind future offenses against the law. He then managed to escape, and, being at a loss how to procure a livelihood or secrete himself from justice, he joined one of those bands of brigands which at that time infested the Italian Peninsular.

Ciro's quickness and talent soon raised him to the position of chief of brigands.—His exploits were all characterized by cunning, cruelty, and remorselessness. He attacked the principal house in Martaro, with his band, murdered the mistress, after committing an atrocious outrage, and carried away all the valuables on the premises. Numerous similar deeds were traced to him, and at length his name was mentioned with dread and horror, as that of the very chief of assassins and robbers. Many endeavors were made to arrest him, but he contrived to elude all his pursuers; and it happened, fortunately for him, that the peasantry attributed to him the power of a magician, so that they were in dread of assisting the officers of justice.

All this time, Don Ciro fulfilled his functions as a priest, and we are told that he celebrated mass regularly to the banditti who served him. Sometimes he spared the lives of those who were at his mercy, but very seldom. The following anecdote is related of him:—

"General D'Ottavio, a Corsican, in the service of Murat, had long been pursuing him with 1,000 men. One day, Ciro, whose audacity was frequently quite romantic, armed at all points, surprised the general, unarmed and alone, in his garden. He discovered himself, pronounced his dread name, and remarked that the life of the general, who had sought his life, was in his hands. 'But,' said he, 'I will pardon you this time, although I shall cease to be so indulgent if you continue to hunt me about with so much fury.' Thus saying, he leaped over the garden wall and disappeared."

He was rarely touched with sentiments of compassion. Once, he set fire to a house, full of peasants, and burnt them all, because a beautiful girl of their number resisted his advances. By all sorts of disguises and artifices he perpetrated crimes, and, at length, he had organized one of the most formidable combinations of banditti that ever overran the beautiful plains of the south. They merged into a kind of secret society, at one time numbering 20,000 men, and many a murder was committed by decrees of this mysterious tribunal.

At last, a force of 1,200 soldiers was dispatched to disperse the several bands, and, if possible, to bring the ringleaders to justice.—Gen. Church was in command of the troops, and so effectually drew a cordon round the movements of Ciro, that the latter gave himself up as lost, and endeavored to escape from the port of Baindisi. Foiled in this effort, he determined to meet the royal soldiers in pitched battle; but before he could succeed in this object, he was tracked and followed, with a few followers, to a half fortified house near Francavilla. Here he was beseiged, and here he held out for hours, killing several of the soldiers with his unerring rifle. Ultimately, a four-pounder was brought up and placed in position; and, after a little hesitation, Don Ciro placed himself in the hands of his captors.

During his imprisonment, a priest offered religious conversation to the criminal. His reply was characteristic of his depraved and hardened nature—"Laxiate queste chiacchiere; siamo dell' istessa prefessione; non ci burliamo fra noi!"—"Let us have none of this stuff and prating; we're of the same trade; don't let us laugh at each other!" He afterwards acknowledged that he had killed, with his own hand, at least seventy persons. He was executed in the presence of a large concourse of his people, and soon afterwards the whole of his band was dispersed.

TEARLESS EYES.—"God will wipe all tears from their eyes." The expression is one of exquisite tenderness and beauty. The poet Burns said he could never read this without being affected to weeping. Of all the negative descriptions of the "world to come," there is no one perhaps that would be better adapted to produce consolation than this.—Who is there of the human family that has not shed a tear? And what a change it would make in our world if it could be said that henceforth not a tear would be shed, not a head would ever be bowed in grief! Yet this is to be the condition of "the world to come." In that world there is to be no pain, no disappointment, no bereavement. No friend is to lie on a sick bed, no grave is to be opened to receive a parent, a wife, a child. Amidst the trials of the present life, when friends leave us, when sickness comes, when standing on the verge of the grave and looking down into the cold tomb, it is a blessed privilege to be permitted to look forward to that higher scene in the "purchased possession," where not a pang shall ever be felt, or a tear ever be shed.

EDITORIAL LIFE.—It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every day, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, disease of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow-feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears nothing, the labor is not manifest; nor is it the labor; it is the continued attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One day's paper is no sooner corrected and printed than on comes another. It is the stone of Cysiphus, an endless repetition of toil, constant weight upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertions of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a newspaper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.—*Capt. Maryatt.*

SEARCH FOR WIVES.—"Where do men usually discover the women who afterwards become their wives?" is a question we have occasionally heard discussed, and the discussion has invariably been of value to young lady readers. Chance has much to do with the affair; but then, there are important governing circumstances. It is certain that few men make a selection from the ball-room, or any other place of public gaiety; and nearly as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in the streets, or by any allurements of dress. Our conviction is, that ninety-nine hundredths of all the finery with which women decorate and load their persons, go for nothing, as far as husband-catching is concerned. Where and how, then, do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents and guardians—at the fireside, where the domestic feelings and graces are alone demonstrated. These are the charms which most surely attract the high as well as the humble. Against these, all the finery and airs in the world sink into insignificance.

A BEAR RIDE.—A few weeks ago, three children of Mr. Geo. Hooker, farmer, of Centreville, Chatam, C. E., the eldest a boy of about 12 years of age, a younger brother about 10, and a little sister 7, having gone out to the edge of some woods in quest of wild cherries, the eldest boy, in getting over a fence in advance of his brother and sister, fell on the back of a full grown bear that was lying under a cherry tree regaling himself, doubtless, with the fruit within his reach.—Alarmed at this unexpected occurrence, the bear immediately arose and made what haste he could for the woods. The boy clung to his back for a few yards, when he fell off, screaming "a bear, a bear," on which the other children ran home as fast as they could. The boy says that when he fell off, the bear turned round and showed his big white teeth and then increased his speed toward the woods. The children had to run a distance of ten acres before reaching their home, which they did in a state of great exhaustion.

SWALLOWED A HOLE.—The other day, Charlie, five years old, found one of those curious bone-rimmed circles, which I believe ladies have named eyelets, and while playing in the garden swallowed it. The family were in the house busily engaged on a work of entomology, when Charlie ran in with mouth wide open, and eyes distended to their utmost capacity.

His mother caught him by the arm, and trembling with that deep anxiety which only a mother can feel, inquired:—

"What is the matter? What has happened?"

The urchin, all agape, managed to articulate:—

"Water!"

It was brought him, when, after drinking copiously, he exclaimed:—

"Oh! mother, I swallowed a hole!"

"Swallowed a hole?"

"Yes, mother, swallowed a hole with a piece of ivory around it!"

THE BASHFUL LOVER.—A bashful Yokel was paying his addresses to a gay lass of the country, who had long despaired of bringing things to a crisis. Yokel called one day when she was alone at home. After settling the merits of the weather, Miss said, looking slyly into his face:—

"I dreamed of you last night."

"Did you? why, now!"

"Yes, I dreamed you kissed me!"

"Why, now, what did you dream your mother said?"

"Oh, *I dreamed she wasn't at home!*"

A light now dawned on Yokel's intellect, and directly something was heard to crack, perhaps Yokel's whip, and perhaps not, but about a month more they were—well, no matter.

☞ Why is the bridegroom more expensive than the bride? Because the bride is always "given away," and the bridegroom is frequently "sold."

☞ Punch says woman first resorted to tight lacing to prove to men how well they could bear squeezing!

Now.

Arise! for the day is passing,
While you lie dreaming on;
Your brothers are eased in armor,
And forth to the field are gone;
Your place in the ranks awaits you;
Each man has a part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future—
Of gaining a hard-fought field,
Of storming the airy fortress,
Of bidding the giant yield!
Your life may have deeds of glory,
Of honor; God grant it may!
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! If the past detain you,
Her sunshine and storms forget,
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret.
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever;
Cast her phantom form away,
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a noble strife to-day.

Arise! for the hour is passing;
The sound that you dimly hear,
Is your enemy marching to battle;
Rise! RISE!! for the foe is near.
Stay not to brighten your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
And from dreams of a coming battle
You will waken and find it past.

ECONOMY OF SMALL FARMS.—The Maine Farmer makes the following sensible remarks in regard to the economy of small farms:

1. The term, small farms, may need some qualifications. In France, the majority of farms do not average more than five acres each. Here, a farm of fifty or seventy-five acres would be called a small farm; and we believe there is more profit in working a farm of this size, considering the expenses attendant upon it, than in carrying on a farm of 300 acres. Eventually, all our farms will be reduced in size, partly for the purpose of conducting them to more profit, and partly because agriculture will ultimately be the leading profession engaged in.

2. We learn another lesson, from their methods of saving fertilizing materials to apply to the soil—a lesson of the greatest importance, and one which we could use to good advantage. Were the same economy in saving manure practiced here as is common in China, we could support a population double our present number, send men enough to war to put down every rebellion, whip England and France, pay all our taxes, and leave everybody rich.

3. In the application of manure and irrigation, another lesson is taught us. There is no doubt that manure in a liquid form is the best food for plants that can be applied. It comes in direct contact with the rootlets, and in a form readily to be available for their growth. The more liquid manure we use, and the more irrigation is practiced—where practicable—the greater will be our crops and the more sure our success.

NEGRO REGIMENTS IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Kansas City, gives a description of some of Gen. Lane's volunteers, as follows:

"A detachment of Lane's new negro brigade, numbering two hundred, arrived to-day at Camp Lane, near Wyandotte Bridge, in Kansas, opposite this city. Their departure from Leavenworth, yesterday, is described, by an eye-witness, as being novel in the extreme. The detachment, accompanied by baggage trains, marched through the principal streets, singing,

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the ground."

On leaving, at the levee, a most ludicrous and affecting scene occurred, in the leave-takings of the darkey women, girls, and old men. Tears, grimaces, grips, ivory, and 'God bress ye's,' were commingled, in laughable, melancholy-wrathful style. One crippled darkey, in gibbering a general adieu, admonished them thus: 'Show your pluck, Africans; nebber show your backs to de 'sesh.'"

A FOWL STORY.—The following chicken story we are scarcely willing to credit:

"A farmer, out West, was greatly annoyed by the scratching of the chickens in his garden, and concluded to experiment a little with them. He procured a Shanghai rooster, and the result was that the cross was a brood of chickens with one long and one short leg. When they stood on the long leg and attempted to scratch with the other, they could not touch bottom; on reversing the order of things, attempting to dig with the long leg while the short one supported the body, the first stroke would result in a grand series of sumersaults. The consequence was, that the hens soon became 'a weary' of that fun, and left the garden, and the farmer's good wife rejoiced greatly thereat."

PROVERBS OF THE BILLINGS FAMILY, PRESERVED BY JOSH BILLINGS, ESQ.—If you kant git gud cloaths and eddication too, git the cloaths.

Say how are ye? to everybody.

Kultivate modesty, but mind and keep a gud stock of impidence on hand.

If you argy, never git beat.

Bee charitable; three cent pieces war made on purpose.

Dont take enny bodys advise but your owne.

It costs more to borry than to by.

Ef a man flatters yu, yu ken calkerlate that he is a roge or yure a fule.

Keep both ize open, but dont cee morn half you notis.

N b.—these ar proverbs hev stood for morn a hundred years, and haint gin out yit.

☞ The Babylonians worshipped fire, as the emblem of the sun. They were acquainted with geometry and mechanics, and were perfect manufacturers, their products selling at vast prices in all countries. They professed to have derived their knowledge from Oannes, who sprang from the first egg, appeared in the Red Sea, and taught letters and the sciences. Their astronomy was accurate, but subservient to astrology. They lived, like the Hindoos, chiefly on vegetables, in which the country, owing to inundations, was wonderfully productive.

☞ There is a sound man in Loraine county, Ohio, who is right on his morals in regard to the draft question. He declines to be drafted because it is a game of chance.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FOSTER, SHARPSBURG, Md., September 22, 1862.

The 36th regiment reached this place yesterday afternoon, and is now in camp, awaiting further orders. Since last writing you we have done some tall marching, the distance from Washington, by our route, being over 75 miles. Although we have not yet had an engagement with "secesh," we have, nevertheless, acquired considerable insight into the realities of war. We have viewed the battle-fields of Frederick City, South Mountain, Keedysville, Sharpsburg, and others of less notoriety; have seen the prisoners paroled by Jackson at the capture of Harper's Ferry, and hundreds of ragamuffin rebels taken by Burnside; have cast a pitying glance upon the thousands of wounded, who throng the houses and barns, and line the roads everywhere in this vicinity, and, in fact, along our whole route; and have gazed with horror upon the countless slain, slaughtered in the terrible battle of Wednesday last, in this neighborhood. We have heard the roar of artillery several times while on the march, and its deep thunder infused new ardor into our souls, making us forget our weariness and press forward with alacrity in the direction of the cannonading. We are now attached to Gen. Wilcox's brigade, and shall probably move from this place to-morrow, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, about 7 miles from here. The health of our regiment is good, and none of the Palmer or Monson boys are on the sick list, though several have suffered much with fatigue. Our fare has been extremely poor, but now that we are brigaded we receive better provender. In this town (Sharpsburg), where the enemy made a desperate resistance in the recent great battle, the houses are completely riddled with shot and shell, and, in marching through its streets, I did not see a single house unscathed by the iron hail hurled by the contending forces. Yesterday, I visited a portion of the battle-field, about three miles from here, and found a regiment engaged in burying the dead. Several hundred bodies still lay as they fell, and nearly all were rebels.—One grave or *pit* contained seven hundred rebels, and I was informed by workmen present that they had buried several thousand bodies already, about one-sixth of whom were rebels. Arms and equipments of every description, cannon balls, shells—exploded and unexploded—and dead horses lay, in great profusion, on the ground; trees were marred and shattered, and fields of corn were trodden in the dust. I picked up several sprays of corn, which had been shot or trampled down, near where lay a heap of dead rebels, and enclosed you will find a small portion of it. The people here pretend to be Union, but most of them are secesh in reality. A captain of a regiment near us was shot dead by a rebel farmer here, a day or two ago.—The man was immediately tried, found guilty, and shot, a few rods from our camp, this morning. The prisoners taken by the rebels at Harper's Ferry allege that they were sold by Col. Miles, whom they denounce as a traitor. The 3d Maryland Reg., particularly, was loud in this assertion; and they swear they will never cease fighting until Jackson is killed, and I believe they will keep their word. No mail has yet reached us, but we expect this matter will soon be set aright.—Letters for us should be directed to Wilcox's Brigade, Burnside's Division, Washington.

Truly yours, OSBORN.

REBEL BARBARITY.—A writer describing the recent battle at Washington, N. C., relates the following:—

While the fight was progressing, a native, belonging to our first regiment of North Carolinians, was going down to the hospital with his wife, when they were met by a rebel cavalryman. The latter fired on the man twice, wounding him severely, when the wife made a remark as to his killing her husband. "Do you," said the rebel, "plead for that white-livered rascal?" She replied that she did, when the rebel drew his sabre and cut her on the top of the head with it, inflicting a dangerous and ghastly wound. The woman's little girl, a prepossessing little creature, happened to come up at this time, and was shot in the shoulder. The little girl was taken to the hospital, and is now being cared for by our soldiers. The father and mother were taken on board the steamer Massasoit. It is said that they will die from the effects of their wounds.

CAUTION TO FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS SENDING BOXES OR PACKAGES TO THEM BY EXPRESS.—Government has recently placed inspectors in the express offices at Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown, Baltimore, Newbern, Port Royal, and other offices near the army, for the examination of soldiers' parcels and other freight, going within military lines. They open and inspect each package, and when found to contain *liquor* of any kind—even one bottle—they seize and confiscate the whole contents. These inspectors likewise open and examine all return freight, sent from within military lines, in search of contraband articles, stolen or improperly obtained by the shipper, and seize all such articles.

AN APPEAL TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.—The Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, have issued an address to the people of their States, expressing confidence in the Confederate Government. They conclude as follows:—

"Let every fire-arm be prepared, and every gunsmith and worker in iron, and every mechanic be employed in fashioning the material for war. Let beauty sit day by day at the spinning-wheel, the loom and with the needle, never wearying in preparing the necessary articles of clothing for the brave soldiers of our States, who stand between her and infamy and misery, as an impassable bulwark."

☞ The prayer of a Unitarian preacher of Fitchburg, ran as follows: "Oh, God, we pray Thee to bless the rebels. Bless their hearts with sincere repentance. Bless their armies with defeat. Bless their social condition by emancipation."

☞ It is estimated that the army of the United States consumes daily more than six hundred tons of provisions.

☞ A man isn't likely to die from having his head carried away in a fight if 'tis his legs that carry it away.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1862.

The Future.

We seem to have come almost to a stand still in the way of putting down the rebellion. It is useless to predict victories, or to promise great achievements within the next three or six months. One thing, however, is certain; unless the Union army accomplishes something within the next ninety days, it will do nothing for the next six months. The winter season of the South renders the roads unfit for military operations, and from the first of January to the first of May, our army can do little towards putting down the rebellion on land. With the new quotas in the field, we shall have 900,000 fighting men. Three hundred thousand of these cannot see service unless they are employed between now and the first of January, as their term will expire in June, at a time when next year's campaign will have but just commenced. If we cannot make any progress in putting down the rebellion now, the future must be exceedingly dark. The rebels cannot have more than 400,000 men to meet our force of 900,000, and should they make a larger draft upon the South, their armies cannot be increased to more than 650,000. To meet these, we have the best equipments, the most approved arms, the best fed and clothed soldiers. Within two months we shall have a number of iron-clad vessels sufficient to penetrate the harbors of Charleston and Mobile, and every navigable river in the South. The cotton States can be overrun, and the slaves set at liberty; but what is needed, to give our flagging cause more force than everything else, is a gigantic march upon Richmond, and the overthrow of that rebel capital. If our forces can do that before winter, it will be but a comparatively small job to subdue the rest of the rebellious South.

Losses in the Battles of Maryland.—Gen. McClellan has forwarded to Gen. Halleck a statement of the respective losses of the National and rebel armies in Maryland—the latter, of course, in a considerable measure based on conjecture. At South Mountain our loss was 443 killed, 1,806 wounded, and 76 missing—total 2,325; at Antietam we had 2,010 killed, 9,316 wounded, and 1,043 missing—total 12,469; in both battles, 14,794.—From the best data attainable, Gen. McClellan concludes that the rebels lost in killed, wounded and missing at least 30,000 of their best troops. From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia we captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, 2 field-forges, 2 caisson bodies, 39 colors, and 1 signal-flag. Probably about 15,000 small arms have been collected. We have not lost a single gun or a color. With such an enormous slaughter something more ought to have been gained than merely driving the enemy out of Maryland. Was that worth what it cost us? The rebel army should have been annihilated.

Beecher on the Country.—At the evening services of Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, last Sunday evening, he said the Constitution was a mere "sheepskin parchment," and that "we are going to have the Union as it never was, but as it was meant to be. The Union as it was meant to be, and not as it was, is to be our doctrine, because the Union as it was was a monstrous outrage on your rights and mine." He also talked in this wise: "The North, too, is suffering to an extent to which she had winked at slavery for the sake of commerce. When the North had paid two thousand million of taxes (and only just begun) he thought that the Lord would get back pretty much all the North made out of slavery. God is the great taxgatherer. He is out now, and He will have a good time." (Great laughter.) If anybody but Beecher had said this, it would have been pronounced blasphemous.

"Injun Talk."—They talk "Injun" up in Minnesota in a way that is plainly understood. A few days ago a party of forty-two Chippewa warriors visited St. Paul to tender their services to Governor Ramsey to fight the Sioux. A correspondent of the New York Herald was in the Governor's room at the capitol when a gentleman came in and announced that he had conducted a party of "braves" to the outskirts of the city, and desired to know what was to be done with them. The announcement was made and replied to something as follows:—

Gentleman of the Indian Country—"Governor, I have just outside of the town about forty odd of your children, regular 'braves,' good fighters, all painted, and hungrier than damnation. What shall I do with 'em?"

Governor Ramsey (in his usual bland and winning style)—"Tote 'em in and feed 'em, and tell 'em their white father, with the great white war chief (General Pope) will come and counsel with 'em after they've had their grub."

Salt for the Richmonders.—The Richmond Dispatch states that the city of Richmond has contracted for twelve thousand bushels of salt, which will be furnished to the householders of the city at five cents per pound, each householder being entitled, monthly, to one pound for each person in his family, including old and young, white and black, male and female.

The Proclamation.—The President's emancipation proclamation is energetically discussed by the newspapers. The leading newspapers of the border States regret the act of the President, yet reiterate sentiments of loyalty. They think the next members of Congress should be elected with a view to their opposition to the proclamation.

The address of the Governors of the loyal States to the President is published, and is a strong, patriotic document, pledging the faith and fidelity of the States to the administration to the last. It was written by Gov. Andrew.

The President visited Gen. McClellan's army at Harpers Ferry on Wednesday, and reviewed the troops. He afterwards passed over the battle field of Antietam, and spent the night in camp.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The "quiet" on the Potomac has not recently been disturbed. Gen. McClellan's army is crossing over into Virginia, and we now hold undisputed possession of Harper's Ferry.—Both armies seem recruiting for another struggle. The rebel headquarters are at Winchester, while McClellan's are three miles from Harper's Ferry. Important army movements are hinted at, but nothing definite of the intentions of McClellan or Gen. Halleck is known. The pickets of both armies occupy both sides of the Potomac, and are in constant sight of each other, near Shepherdstown, but, by common consent, they do not fire upon each other, as was formerly the uncivilized custom.

Col. Farnsworth's brigade of cavalry, accompanied by two batteries, crossed the river on Monday, below Shepherdstown, and reconnoitred the country for a distance of five or six miles towards Winchester, the result being the discovery that the enemy still holds his position near Winchester. A regiment of rebel cavalry was seen on the road from Shepherdstown to Martinsburgh, but a collision did not take place. On the road to Winchester a number of the enemy's wounded were taken prisoners and paroled. The Washington Star, of Monday, says that two different corps, of 20,000 men each, left the fortifications on Sunday night, going in different directions. This is in accordance with information received from other sources. The rebel army had better look to its communications.

A railroad reconnoissance was made on Thursday, from Alexandria, as far as Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Much valuable property was recovered there, and brought back to Alexandria. Only eight rebel soldiers were found in the vicinity, and they were captured. It was ascertained from good authority that the rebels were running trains regularly, night and day, to Culpepper, bringing supplies for the rebel army, which were conveyed in wagons from that place, by way of Sperryville and Front Royal, to Winchester. The Rapidan bridge has been rebuilt, and the Rappahannock bridge is nearly finished. We think it probable that an effort will soon be made to cut this stream of rebel supplies.

AT THE WEST.

Augusta, Ky., has been captured by the rebels. It appears that the place was attacked by six hundred and forty mounted rebels, with two cannon, under command of a brother of the gucrilla chief John Morgan. The Union forces, under Colonel Bradford, numbering one hundred and twenty men, took refuge in houses and fired from windows, killing and wounding ninety of the rebels. The rebels set fire to the houses, and two squares of the town were burned. Our loss was nine killed and fifteen wounded. The balance of our forces were taken prisoners. Subsequently, a Union force from Maysville intercepted and attacked the rebels, when they fled in a perfect panic. The result of the pursuit had not been learned up to the latest accounts. Humphrey Marshall and Kirby Smith were reported to be at Cynthiana, marching towards Covington.

An official dispatch to Gen. Halleck from Gen. Curtis, at St. Louis, under date of the 28th inst., reports that Col. Guitar has captured Major Wells, Captains Emery and Robinson, and Lieutenant Morrison, with several privates, and important correspondence of the rebels, and that he routed a party of some fifty guerillas, taking five prisoners, with a quantity of arms and horses, on the 25th inst.

MISSOURI.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., dated Friday, informs us that a portion of the rebel army, under Hindman and Rains, is now at Granby Mines, in Newton county, near the State line. This rebel force is said to number about 12,000—a motley crowd, some of them well armed, but most of them bearing such weapons as could be gathered throughout Arkansas. Gen. Schofield, who now commands the National army of Missouri in the field, is preparing to march against them, and there is every reason to believe he will be successful, as his force is composed of the best troops in the State.

OTHER NEWS.

Gen. Morgan left Cumberland Gap, with all his force, about two weeks ago, and is supposed to be marching in a northeasterly direction, so as to strike the Ohio somewhere near Portsmouth. He brought away all his artillery and stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones, so as to render it impassable.

A Louisville dispatch says the rebel military officers enforce the conscription all around Lexington and other points occupied by them in Kentucky. The pontoon bridge connecting Louisville and Jeffersonville was completed on Saturday.

Reports state that great damage has been done by the rebels to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Harper's Ferry and Wheeling.

The rebels talk of freeing 400,000 slaves in Louisiana, and arming them against the North.

Reports from Apalachicola say that two rebel iron-clad gunboats are nearly ready for sea, under the command of Catesby Jones, who says he will sink every gunboat on the Gulf coast.

We get frequent hints of movements against Mobile and Charleston, and the public need not be surprised to hear of an attack on one or both places shortly.

The rebel movement into Kentucky has been disconcerted by the effective strategy of that much abused officer, Gen. Buell.

Tragedy in New York.—On Sunday night, Mrs. Thompson, colored, cut the throat of her husband, Joseph Thompson, from ear to ear, causing almost instant death. Jealousy was the cause of this horrid tragedy. The parties lived in the "Arch," a dilapidated edifice in Sullivan street.

Another Explosion.—An explosion took place at the arsenal in Columbus, Kentucky, on the 25th instant, destroying a large amount of ordnance stores and cotton. No lives were lost. One hundred thousand dollars worth of ammunition was destroyed.

Cumberland Gap.—The Louisville Journal reports that Gen. Morgan has retreated from Cumberland Gap, and taken Richmond, Ky., with six hundred rebels and a large amount of stores. The report lacks confirmation.

Trophies of Victory.—Gen. Williams, of Gen. McClellan's staff, says that we captured from thirty-five to forty thousand stand of arms, sixteen cannon, and thirty-five stand of colors, in the late battles in Maryland.

Unfortunate.—A son of Geo. D. Prentice, of Louisville, who was a Lieut. Colonel in the rebel army, was fatally wounded in the recent battle at Augusta, and died soon after.

Vermont Horses.—The Secretary of the Vermont State Agricultural Society says that the number of horses in that State before the rebellion was 55,000, since which nearly 10,000 have been carried away for army purposes.

"Little Nellie."

We have before us a copy of the "Penfield Extra," a small newspaper, about one-fourth as large as our own, published and edited by a little girl only twelve years of age. There is something remarkable in this little girl, and her energy of character and goodness of heart afford such an example for encouragement to other little girls, that we feel a pleasure in drawing attention to her and her little newspaper. "Little Nellie," as she styles herself, lives at Penfield, N. Y., and is the daughter of an old printer who is infirm and blind. The motherless little girl, having learned the art of printing from her father, has set about providing a living for herself and her younger sisters by publishing a small paper, which seems to meet with much encouragement, being well filled with advertising, and having a circulation of nearly one thousand copies.—The price of the paper is only fifty cents a year, and when we consider that Nellie sets up all the type and writes its editorials, it is well worth the price as a curiosity. In a recent letter to the Scientific American the little girl gives us a sketch of her life:—

"My father was an old printer, but becoming sickly and nearly blind, the type and press fell to me, as I was all the one that could use it, as I, from a very small child, would set and distribute type for diversion instead of playing with my dolls. I now do all my own work except the presswork which I hire done. It is hard work, very true, but I think I hear in my dreams my mother whispering to me and saying, 'My dear child, be of good cheer, and bring up your little sisters to love Him who is a lamp to your feet and a guide to your path. He will make your burdens easy and cause you to have many friends upon this earth.'"

Prof. Marsh, of Rochester, N. Y., a photographer, who takes an interest in "Little Nellie," furnishes a photograph of the little editress for 25 or 50 cents in postage stamps, which amount he contributes to the little orphan. Many persons who wish to contribute their mite in aiding juvenile merit avail themselves of the offer and receive in return a photograph with a letter from the girl. In writing of her picture she says:—

"My photograph will not show you a richly clad lady, in her silks and jewels, but you will observe a little child in a ten-cent calico dress and a little crape sack, and I am thankful that I am not proud or vain. As my picture shows a care-worn expression, many take me to be older than I am, consequently I would say I was born the 21st day of November, 1849. I wish to earn my bread in the sweat of my face, and teach all other little girls to do likewise. I do not claim that I am superior to other little girls of my age, providing they were forced to make use of all their mental powers at so young an age. Probably I have written more letters during the last month than many girls at eighteen years have written in all their life time; and by my receiving and reading so many letters I must necessarily learn how to write a business letter. I have letters from the highest officials of our nation, and I must answer them in some way, and many applaud me for writing so well, considering my age."

As a sample of "Little Nellie's" paragraphing in the Penfield Extra, we make one or two extracts. In the first is a sentiment that will come home to many a heart:—

"'The heart may be deceitful, but yet be a heart.' We have this fairly illustrated in this town. One mother in Penfield (whose name it is not proper to mention) says she has been cross and ugly to her husband, who has gone to the battle-field, and left at her control the price of his blood. Her prayers are now in tears, that God will not punish her for her wickedness, and that He will suffer her husband a safe return, that she may get upon her knees and wash his feet. Would it not be well for our mothers all so to live, that when it was God's pleasure to separate them from our kind fathers that their hearts could rest in peace? We little consider the value of a father or a husband until we are deprived of their presence. We little consider the trials and troubles that our fathers have to encounter, to procure food and raiment for our dear mothers and our little brothers and sisters. It is God's will that we shall be very kind to them and make for them a heaven in our splendid dwellings: yea, in an humble cottage, and even in a log cabin."

Nellie's pressman has left her, and she makes the announcement in the following happy manner:—

"Our pressman, in the fear of being pressed, has volunteered his services to aid in pressing rebellion out of existence, and we expect he will soon press the hand of his sweetheart and bid us a short farewell, and press forward to relieve those who are now oppressed. He is a good boy, and takes with him our best wishes for a speedy and safe return. In parting with him we have made the largest sacrifice of any one in town. We spoke of our town being well represented two weeks ago, little thinking at that time that the war fever was catching and that our office was in danger, but as Uncle Sam's pocket passed around they were all anxious to get a fist in it, and our boy with the rest said that he had to "paddle his own canoe," and $300 did not grow on every bush, and now he is preparing to bid us good-bye and skedaddle. We were about to hang our lips a little, but we will keep our courage up until the boys are gone, then we can cry all we please and they can't see us."

There are few little girls of only 12 years of age—indeed we know of none—who can write as well as what we have copied. If any of our readers should be moved to help her along in her commendable efforts to support herself and sisters, they can do so by sending to her for her photograph or newspaper.

Give up all Hope of Maryland.—The Petersburg Express makes the significant admission that all hopes of Maryland uniting her destinies with the South must now be banished. The experiment to rouse her people to follow the fortunes of the rebel army is proclaimed to have been a dead failure, and the devoted adherence of the State Government, the press, and the majority of the people to the Federal Government is acknowledged by the Express. The victories at Boonesboro' and Sharpsburg it declares to be unprofitable to the Federal cause.

Astounding Frauds upon the Government.—The New York Herald states that a startling disclosure will shortly be made in reference to the most extensive and systematic speculations upon the government ever conceived. The amount of these frauds is said to be millions, and the parties involved in some instances to be men of high position. The government is in possession of a vast amount of testimony and sufficient proof to convict the speculators.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

That rebel Foote, of Mississippi, who once threatened to hang Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, to the tallest tree in his State, has proposed in the rebel Congress that a commissioner be dispatched to Washington, empowered to propose peace with our Government on just and honorable terms.

—White and colored laborers don't agree.—When mixed the result is rioting and often bloodshed. The introduction of a number of colored caulkers into the navy yard at Washington was received with such evidence of hostility by the other laborers that they were warned not to make any demonstration against them.

—A Connecticut officer, writing from Arlington Hights, says we have 200,000 troops within a circuit of two miles, but says we have got a big job on our hands, and that, so far, we have been beaten and outgeneraled.

—The Ohio River was never so low as now, and if the dry weather continues much longer, it will dwindle down to duck ponds.

—There is, throughout Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, a fearful destitution of many of the most ordinary comforts of life.

—A Salt Lake letter in the St. Louis Republican says that Brigham Young is building a theatre, at his own expense, which, in size and commodiousness, will compare favorably with any theatre in the West.

—An Amazon out West, in describing her runaway husband, says: "Daniel may be known by a scar on his nose, where I scratched him."

—The vomito is making dreadful havoc at Vera Cruz, and the French war vessels are suffering severely. Many physicians have died, and only two are left in the whole fleet.

CHILDREN.

"He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play, or stills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But inflicts a moral wrong."

—It is now stated, on what seems good authority, that Col. Miles was shot by his own men, after his disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry.

—The New Year of the Israelites commenced on Friday, last week.

—The Philadelphia North American says there is a rumor that 3000 of the new Union troops in Missouri have joined the rebels. Doubt that.

—The London Journals are greatly exercised over the alarming increase of crime in London and the great towns.

—Autumn is beginning to do things "brown." The maples, however, are flashing out their red plumage, in wonderful beauty. The summer, ripe and rosy, falls into the lap of October, like a dying beauty into the arms of her waiting lover.

—A few years ago, New England was full of California widows; now, the whole country is full of war widows, and alas, many there are who will become widows in mourning.

—Our Generals have commenced killing each other. Better go to killing the rebels, who deserve it.

—The female secessionists at Washington are extravagant in their attentions to rebel prisoners there.

Assassination of Gen. Nelson.—Gen. Nelson, who has been in command of the forces at Louisville, Ky., was shot by Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, on Monday last. The relations between the two Generals had been unpleasant for some time, and, for a trifling discourtesy, Nelson, who was Davis' superior in command, dismissed him. Words came to blows, and a pistol shot from Davis put an end to the strife and the life of Nelson. Davis has been arrested, and will be tried by court martial.—There is no doubt the provocation was great on the part of Nelson; but, as both were brave and valuable officers, it is a deplorable event.

The "People's Convention."—The falsely-named "People's Convention" will be held at Boston next Tuesday. Its true name should be "Democratic-Fossil-Whig-New-Party-Convention," for such it will really be. We venture the prediction that all the caucuses for the nomination of delegates will be under the management of democrats, who expect to support the nominees of the convention. We trust no Republican will be caught in a trap that can so plainly be seen.

The Dead of the Late Battles.—The Washington Star states that our dead at the second battle of Bull Run were necessarily buried in trenches containing each from one to three hundred corpses. In some few cases, where they were identified, a stake, marked with pencil, with the name of the deceased, denotes where his remains were interred; but this could not be done once in a hundred of the interments. Friends of the deceased will therefore see that, unless they know positively that the grave they wish to find was certainly so marked, it is utterly futile to seek to recover individual remains there.

A Question Not Generally Understood! The State law providing for the support of the families of those who enlist, refers to those having families at the time of enlisting. It is a question of much doubt whether the wives of those who marry *after* enlistment are entitled to such support. It is not unfrequently the case that the support guarranteed to families is one inducement to the marriage of soldiers.

Why the New Troops Are Not Sent Forward.—The Governors of the States are not to blame for not sending forward the new troops. After they are mustered into the service of the United States, they are taken out of the hands of the Governors, who have nothing to do about sending them on. The lack of equipments is the great reason why the new troops are kept back.

Mortality of Soldiers.—A telegraphic dispatch from Frederick, Maryland, in the N. Y. Herald, reports the mortality of the wounded in the recent battles as quite large. It is stated that our army has buried two thousand of their own and three thousand of the rebel killed in the battle of Antietam.

Pick off our Officers.—The rebels seem to pick off our officers almost before they have time to draw their men up in line of battle.—Nearly all the rebel officers cannot be distinguished from the privates a short distance off. Our own can be seen a mile.

Fatal Duel between Two Sisters.—Two sisters fought a duel at Naples, a few weeks back, from motives of jealousy. The combat took place with the national weapon, the knife, and one of the sisters was killed on the spot; while the other, who still survives, received as many as eighteen wounds.

Home.—Col. Clark, of Amherst, Colonel of the 21st Mass. regiment, is at home on a thirty days' leave of absence.

A Scold Convicted.—A woman was convicted in New Haven last week as a "common scold," under an old statute. The law applies to females only.

The Draft Postponed Again.—Drafting in this State has been again postponed until the 15th of October. Various reasons render its postponement necessary.

Insane.—The number of insane reported by the census of 1860 was 23,593 free, and 406 slaves. Of the idiotic there were reported 17,286 free and 1579 slaves.

Fill Up the Old Regiments.—There is much complaint among the commanders of corps and their division generals that Government does not devise some means to fill up old regiments.

Winter Quarters.—The New York Times "hears with some dismay, hints of winter quarters—of postponing an advance upon the rebels, and of *training* the 600,000 fresh troops who are rushing to the field of battle."

Well Done, Iowa.—It is stated that the quota of Iowa under both calls has been raised and every man is enlisted for three years—not one for nine months. Since the 1st of August Iowa has organized twenty-two regiments.

Prize Money.—A correct cipherer has ascertained that the prize money for our sailors figures up so far to about $20,000,000. Of this amount about $300,000 will result from thirty small craft taken on the Mississippi, $3,000,000 from Confederate armed vessels captured, and the rest mainly from vessels under the British flag.

Suicide at Washington.—Amos B. Little, a native of New Hampshire, for many years a clerk and examiner in the Patent Office, from which situation he was removed about a year ago, lost his reason on Tuesday, and, rushing into the dining room of the National Hotel, he nearly severed his head from his body with a carving knife. He died instantly.

National Finances.—The amount of receipts of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1862, was $238,009,000, and the expenditures, including those of the Army, which were $160,034,000, and of the Navy, which were $14,800,018, amounted to $194,000,000. About $19,000,000 income was received from Customs, and only $40,000 from the sale of public lands.

Imports of Foreign Goods.—Notwithstanding the high duties, increased over the nominal rate by a premium of 20 per cent. on gold, the importations are very large and steadily increasing. Only about $30,000,000 of the demand notes for the payment of duties are now available, the rest having been redeemed, and according to present appearances these will be absorbed within six months, when all payments for duties will be required in gold.

An Aged Colored Man Gone.—Joe Balding, a colored man, died in the Zanesville (Ohio) Infirmary on the 11th inst., aged one hundred and twenty-one years. He was a slave in Fairfax county, Virginia, in the days of Washington. He was thirteen years of age at the time of Braddock's defeat in 1775. During his slave life, in accordance with the arrangements of his several masters, he had seven wives.

Straggolers and Skulkers.—A correspondent of the Baltimore American says that one of the wounded rebel officers remarked to him that he saw more stragglers and skulkers while being carried to our hospital than could be found in their whole army, and that they had long since put an end to such conduct and to fear and cowardice. Several of their men confirmed this by saying they never failed to punish with death any man who showed the white feather.

Novel Missiles.—At the battle of Antietam, broken railroad iron and blacksmith's tools, hammers, chisels, &c., were fired at us from rebel cannon. Some of these missiles made a peculiar noise, resembling "which-away, which-away," by which our men came to distinguish them from regular shot and shell, and, as they heard them approaching, they would cry, "turkey! turkey coming!" and fall flat to avoid them. One of our artillerists, a German, when he saw the tools falling around him, exclaimed, "Mine Got! we shall have the blacksmit's shop to come next!"

No Arms from Europe.—The German steamers, which have, heretofore, brought large quantities of European muskets to New York, now bring only insignificant parcels, although vast orders have been sent out by the Government. This the New York Post explains, by stating that the supplies of arms furnished by the government arsenals, which manufacture nearly all the good arms, are retained, from an apprehension that the revolutionary movements in Italy and elsewhere may require their use at home.

Daniel Webster in His Coffin.—When the remains of the late Col. Webster were deposited in the tomb at Marshfield the large oaken box containing the great statesman's coffin was opened, and the metalic cover of the glass removed. How were the feelings of those personal friends stirred within them to find those lineaments and features, which no man ever looked upon to forget, retaining the same color and impress—natural as when, ten years ago, they gave him up to the grave.

The eyes were more sunken, but the heavy shadows beneath the brows were always there in life. Even in death, and for a decade the captive of the grave, that kingly presence inspired the same deep reverence and speechless awe as when it was the living temple of his matchless mind. Said one who looked upon his face again, "I forgot all else, and cannot tell you anything of the tomb or surrounding objects." The velvet pall, with its rich embroidery, was in perfect preservation, though deprived of its primitive gloss.

In silence the lid was dropped and the box reclosed. Farewell, thou great departed!—Earth's communion with thee is o'er. No more shall human eye behold that face, over which thought and feeling once flashed the light of that "imperial mind." Rest, noble statesman, with thy patriot sons. Thy memory "still lives" enshrined in a nation's admiration and gratitude.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

Abandoned.—The idea of holding a Horse Show in this place, the present autumn, has been abandoned.

The Assessor Around.—Mr. Collins, the assessor under the new tax law, is around town, levying taxes.

Some Pigs.—A. W. Webber of Holland, owns a sow which had 17 pigs on the 25th of March, and 19 on the 31st of August.

On a Furlough.—Lieut. J. W. Hopkins, of the signal corps at Newbern, is at home on a short furlough.

Admitted to Practice.—Marcus P. Knowlton, of Palmer, a promising young law student, has been admitted to practice in the courts of this Commonwealth.

South Wilbraham.—A sword and sash will be presented to Capt. Leonard, of Co. 1, 46th regiment, this (Saturday) evening. Rev. B. S. Morse will make the presentation address.

Republican Caucus.—The Republicans of Palmer will hold a caucus next Saturday evening, 11th, to select delegates to the several local conventions to be held this fall.

On the outside we print a letter from one of the Palmer boys in the 36th regiment. It will be seen that they have not tasted of battle yet, though they have heard it.

The ladies of the Nassowanno held another of their social hops on Wednesday evening.—They purpose to keep doing so "occasionally," so long as "hops" are well patronized.

Liquor Licenses.—There are a dozen persons in town who are assessed to pay a liquor license to the Government. Query: Does that authorize them to sell liquor, and protect them from the State law in such cases made and provided?

Serious Fall.—A little son of Sewell Hamilton, of this village, fell from a tree he was climbing last Saturday, and was very seriously hurt, his head striking upon a stone. It was at first feared that the injury would prove fatal, but he is now recovering.

Attention is called to the advertisement of D. Granger, in another column. He has the largest assortment of boots and shoes ever kept in Palmer, and intends to make his stand just what has long been needed here—a complete boot and shoe store.

Will Sell Out.—All the furniture in the hotel at Thorndike, and all the horses and carriages in the stable attached to the hotel, will be sold at auction next Tuesday, Oct. 7th, Mr. Newton, the proprietor, having decided to change his business. It is a rare chance for any one wishing anything of the kind.

Killed in Battle.—Isaac Childs of Palmer, 24 years of age, and a member of Co. D., Mass. 2d regiment, was killed in the late battle of Antietam. He was wounded in the battle of Cedar Mountain, receiving a ball in the hip, but was able to take the field again in ten days.

Police.—Patrick Duros took it into his head last Sunday evening to break things generally, and commenced by smashing the windows at the depot. Mr. Nelson, the watchman, seized him and shut him up in the tank-house. On Thursday he was arraigned before justice Allen, and fined $1 and costs—in all $7 05.

Quota of the Towns.—The quotas of the several towns for nine months' men have at length been announced. Those in this vicinity are as follows: Palmer 47, Monson 52, Brimfield 32, Holland 14, Wales 24, Wilbraham 41, Ludlow 39, Springfield 19, Belchertown 39, Ware has a surplus, Enfield 21, Warren 15.

Travelling Scamp.—T. K. Sawin, who lately came to Palmer and advertised readings from Shakespeare, was an imposter, having deserted from the army and cheated everybody where he has been. When hotel keepers, livery owners and printers think of his promises to pay they can't help quoting Shakespeare, too—

"You told a lie; an odious, damned lie."

Our Quota.—The quota of nine months' men from Palmer is 47. Thirty-nine have been sent into camp, and we have eight more to raise. It will not be difficult to raise this number, as more men have offered than the selectmen would take, they having been assured by the Adjutant General that our quota would be only 17. It may be thought best to let the eight be drafted, just to see how it will seem.

The Men in Camp.—The volunteers from this vicinity, who are learning military tactics at Camp Banks, are rather uneasy at not receiving their bounty money. None of the men have received their uniforms yet, and "trainin'" without guns is rather dull business. The health of the men is excellent. The present week has been somewhat chilly without fires, but they have managed to weather it thus far without much complaint.

Denounced.—The London Times denounces the policy of the abolitionists of the United States in the most unqualified terms, asserting that they are seeking to raise the negroes of the South against their masters. In the same article, Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation is condemned beforehand, and such action of the President is characterized as "a crime and a blunder." We cannot expect anything better from the Times, which has abused our Government and praised the rebels ever since the war broke out.

The National Debt.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was renominated for Congress in Pennsylvania, a few days ago, when, in a speech, he stated that the national debt is now *two thousand million dollars*. Mr. Stevens is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and ought to know something of the debt.—The loss of men from the loyal States, he says, has been two hundred thousand.

SPRINGFIELD ASTONISHES HERSELF.—The announcement that Springfield has furnished the country *over one thousand soldiers*, and has, consequently, only *nineteen* nine months' men to furnish, astonishes everybody, and the people of Springfield in particular! They expected to furnish two or three hundred men on the last call, but, by examining into the patriotism of the city, it is ascertained that she has already sent a whole regiment to the war. Glorious old Springfield! She has furnished one-third of all the men which the county has sent into the field! In addition to this, she has one company in Camp Banks, and about seventy recruits, to whom she has promised bounties! Magnanimous Springfield!—She has, in a population of twenty-three or four thousand, including those who have gone to the war, about 2,400 able-bodied, draftable men, half of whom have volunteered and departed! Noble Springfield! She has one thousand exempts from physical causes!—Lucky Springfield! Notwithstanding these disadvantages, she proposes to sell her surplus volunteers to a more unfortunate city! Generous Springfield! We feel proud of the youthful city; we shall boast of her patriotism to our great-great grandchildren; we take off our hat in respect to her glorious contribution; we appreciate her sacrifice; we call upon the rest of the towns in the county to furnish the 787 men wanting without a murmur! "Bully" for Springfield!

MARS.—That warlike planet, Mars, which has been for several months showing his fiery visage in the southeastern sky, will come in opposition to the sun on Sunday next. It is now about thirty-eight millions of miles from the earth and the most noticeable of all the starry host. That ancient god of war was never more propitious in battle than the star which bears its name has seemed to be to the Southern Confederacy.

SINGULAR DEATHS.—Some excitement has been caused in Philadelphia by a number of deaths, which resulted from malignant fever, exactly of what type is not stated. It is supposed to have originated from certain bags containing fruit, which had been brought from the West Indies. Six deaths have been traced to this cause.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—Hon. Henry L. Dawes was nominated by acclamation for representative to Congress, by the tenth district convention, which met at Chester last Thursday.

BENJ. F. HALLET, a prominent Boston lawyer and democratic politician, died at Boston on Tuesday.

WAR MATTERS.—By letters from the army it appears that Charles Snow, in the 2d regiment, from Ware, was wounded in his hand in the late battles.

A letter has been received from Charles Fletcher, of Ware, who is in the 14th Conn. Reg., giving an account of the experience of the regiment in the battles in Maryland. This is one of the new regiments. He says, "Five weeks ago we left Hartford, have been in two battles, and are now drawn up in line of battle, at Harper's Ferry." Previous to the battles, they marched 30 miles in 20 hours, in a hot sun. How well they stood the test in the terrific carnage at Antietam may be imagined, for he says: "The night before the battle, at about 11 o'clock, the long roll was beaten, the troops formed, and to each man was given 90 rounds of ammunition. The men looked at each other, and, seeing the drummers winding cloth around their drum-sticks, it was understood that a battle was to be fought. In less than an hour the order came, 'Forward march!' After marching some distance, Hooker's artillery burst upon the solid rebel lines, and at about daybreak our artillery (French's), which was now in the advance, also opened upon them. The bullets whistled fast, and the shells burst over our heads. Our company stood in a cornfield, and for 8 hours we were opposed to three solid lines. We beat them back, and they beat us back, until we were ordered to charge on them, which we did. They fled in every direction, and we were relieved by Max Webber's brigade. Our company lost 50 killed and 19 wounded. I was unhurt, although a bullet killed a man at my side.—We started from Hartford, five weeks ago, with 103 men; now, 24 answer to their names in our company."

☞One thing at least can be relied upon—any statement made in regard to the merits of Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives can be believed. Firstly, the parties who make the statement would not tell anything but that which was so, and secondly, the medicine will make good all that is said in its praise. Have you a cough, or cold, headache, dyspepsia, catarrh, piles, or fever and ague? Try it and be cured. The price is 25 cts. per box. Sold by DR. SHAW, Agent, and sent per mail by PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, 136 William St., N. Y. Manual, with full particulars, sent free on application.

Attention, Company!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the army surgeons. Supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cts. per box or pot. 212

A Lyric.

WHAT makes me laugh when others sigh,
No tear can ere bedew mine eye,
It is because I always buy—*Herrick's Pills.*

What is it makes me hale and stout,
And all my friends can't make it out,
I really could not live without—*Herrick's Pills.*

So if you're sad, or grieved or ill,
Pray do not pay a doctor's bill,
But take a dose of magic pills—*Made by Herrick.*

Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cts. per box. Sugar coated. See advertisement on this page.

A Card to the Ladies.

Dr. Duponco's GOLDEN PILLS for Females. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating, and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for females are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success, in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint.

The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family will find these Pills a successful preventive. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. After this admonition, the proprietors assume no responsibility, although "their mildness" will prevent any injury to health. Price $1 per box. Sold by Dr Wm. Holbrook, druggist, sole agent for Palmer, Mass. Ladies, by sending him $1 to the Palmer post office, can have these pills sent (confidentially) and free of postage, by mail, to any part of the country. Beware of counterfeits. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills," hereafter, unless the box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are base impositions and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money, if any one offers you the pills for less than $1 per box, look out, there is something wrong.

The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent, and they will tell you they are safe, and will perform all claimed for them. Sold also by A. & S. E. Blair, Warren; C. Deuel, Amherst, and by one druggist in every village and city in the U. S.
33 1y S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

Apprentice Wanted.—A steady, intelligent boy, from 15 to 17 years of age, wanted at this office, to learn the printing business.

Old Newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper, or sale at this office at 25 cents per hundred.

A Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine for sale cheap at this office.

An Empire Sewing Machine, new, for sale low, at this office.

A Singer Sewing Machine, for sale at less than can be bought elsewhere, at this office.

DIED.

In Monson, Sept. 25th, of diptheria, JENNIE A., 3, youngest daughter of William B. and Maria S. Billings; 27th, Mrs. OLIVE WOOD, 89.

In Spencer, 1st, EUNICE, wife of Wm. Walter Snow.

In South Coventry, Ct., Sept. 29th, Capt. HEZEKIAH EDGERTON.

In Ware, Sept. 26th MINNIE LENORA, 2 years, 3 months, daughter of Henry and Ellen C. Jacobs.

In Ware, 26th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE HENTZ, 23.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.—The Republicans of Palmer, and all others in favor of sustaining the National and State Administrations, are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday evening, Oct. 11th, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the several local conventions to be held the present month, and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.
Per order town committee.

BARGAINS
—IN—
BOOTS AND SHOES!

D. GRANGER,

Having purchased the stock of Boots and Shoes lately owned by E. L. DAVIS, in the store under the Journal Office, and added largely thereto by recent purchases, now offers to the people of Palmer and the adjoining towns,

GREAT BARGAINS IN BOOTS & SHOES,

of every description, for men's, boys', youth's, ladies', misses' and children's wear, the whole comprising the

Largest & Best Assortment

EVER OFFERED IN PALMER.

FINE CALF BOOTS made on Patented PLUMMER LAST, an anatomical and nice easy fitting last.

☞The public are invited to call and examine goods and prices, as I am confident of my ability to afford satisfaction to all my customers, in quality, prices, and fit.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
will be under the charge of
GILBERT HIXON,
a competent and experienced workman, whose work has always afforded the best of satisfaction. All kinds of

Boots and Shoes Made to Order,

and NEATLY REPAIRED, at short notice.
Palmer, Oct. 4, 1862. D. GRANGER.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore carried on under the name of Cook & White is this day dissolved. All accounts due the firm are left with L. S. Hills for settlement. F. C. COOK.
Palmer, Sept. 29, 1862. W. F. WHITE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By order of the Judge of Probate for the county of Hampden, will be sold at auction on the premises, on Thursday, the sixth day of November next, at one o'clock p. m., the farm with the buildings thereon formerly belonging to Van R. Shearer, late of Palmer, deceased, together with the widow's right of dower. Said farm is situated about half a mile from the village of Three Rivers on the road leading from said village to Palmer Depot, and contains about one hundred and five acres of land, consisting of a large proportion of good tillage land and valuable mowing and pasture, together with about twenty acres of woodland, one half or more of which is large and valuable timber. The farm is well watered by several never-failing springs, from one of which a lead pipe aqueduct conveys water to the buildings. The above described property is very pleasantly located and is a very desirable situation for any one wishing to make improvements. Terms of payment made known at the time and place of sale.
ABIGAIL SHEARER,
HORACE HUNN,
Palmer, Oct. 4, 1862. Administrators.

6000,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS
TO SELL
Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored

Map of The United States,

CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents. 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a county map, but it is also

A COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the U. S. and Canadas, combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION, and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and take back all maps that cannot be sold, and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

WANTED—Wholesale agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.*
J. T. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Shoresville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

Lloyd's Topographical
MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

[From the Tribune, Aug. 2.]

"Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and is the best which can be purchased."

LLOYD'S
GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

From actual surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi river pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., showing every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets, $2 pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington,
J. T. LLOYD: September 17, 1862.
Sir—Send me your map of the Mississippi River, with price per 100 copies. Rear-admiral Chas. H. Davis, command'g Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES,
o4 Secretary of Navy.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods!

We have
NOW IN STORE
A
VERY LARGE VARIETY
OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which we are selling at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Our Stock of

THIN DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
AND
SILK SACKS,
Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

WAS NEVER LARGER.

Also on hand

A GOOD ASSORTMENT
OF
CARPETINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CROCKERY.
HATS AND CAPS,
AND
A CHOICE STOCK
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,

☞Customers will find it for their interest to EXAMINE OUR STOCK before purchasing elsewhere.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

NEW STORE!

The undersigned has opened a new
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED
Store, in
McGILVRAY'S BLOCK,
South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where he will keep constantly on hand
ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,
All kinds of GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,
LIME AND HAIR,
ALSO BRICK.
All of which will be sold very low for cash.
S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, April 19, 1862.—tf.

PENSION AGENCY!

INVALID SOLDIERS discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the United States service, or of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.
JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney.
Palmer, Sept. 20, 1862.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267
LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

☞Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

☞Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.
267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
1y3 Opposite Chicopee Bank.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD, & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.
Cooper Union, New York; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.
Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education. A scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular.
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
ag23 Cooper Union, New York City.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o
o Good Goods. o
o Small Profits. o
o *No Goods Overurged.* o
o *Gentlemanly Treatment.* o
o Honest Trade. o
o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o

RICH DRESS GOODS.
RICH DRESS GOODS.
RICH DRESS GOODS.
By M. W. FRENCH.

HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.
HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.
HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, AND HOSE.
By M. W. FRENCH.

DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.
DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.
DOMESTICS AND WHITE GOODS.
By M. W. FRENCH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
By M. W. FRENCH.

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.
By M. W. FRENCH.

AT LOW PRICES.
AT LOW PRICES.
AT LOW PRICES.
AND CHEAP! CHEAP!
AND CHEAP! CHEAP!
AND CHEAP! CHEAP!

M. W. FRENCH.
Opposite the Depot.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental to Soldiers.
Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue
Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,
To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *water-mark*, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

AGENTS are wanted to sell the "History of the Civil War in America," by J. T. Headley, (author of the "Life of Washington.") It is to be issued in two volumes; the first volume, bringing the History down to the battles in front of Richmond, will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. Persons desiring to act as agents for the sale of this work, in order to secure territory, will please apply immediately to or address
J. WHORTON SMITH & SON,
a30tf. General Agents, Monson, Mass.

PIANOS!

Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. x

GOOD ADVICE.

Should pain or anguish cloud thy brow,
Give ear, and I will tell thee how
To make it bright—just listen now,
Take Herrick's Pills.

Should friends grow cold, or foes oppress,
Should fortune never more caress,
There is a cure for such distress,
In Herrick's Pills.

Should faith and trust in man be lost,
Should every path in life be crossed,
Take the sure balm (of little cost,)
Herrick's Pills.

Should sudden illness hint of gout,
Should cruel landlords turn you out,
Your help—your refuge, you can shout,
In Herrick's Pills.

These remarkable pills continue to achieve unparalleled triumphs over disease. In fact, they are considered the alpha and omega; in medicine compounded exclusively of vegetable extracts, their use is safe, their effects lasting, and their cures wonderful; sustained by their merits for twenty-two years, their sale is unapproached by all others combined; elegantly coated with sugar, and sold in family boxes for 25 cents.

From the Albany Daily Standard.

FROM OUR ARMY.—A letter from the seat of war, received by a gentleman in this city, from his son, says:

"I owe my good health, past and present, to flannel wrappers, and the occasional use of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, with which you supplied me on leaving home. Their mildness and gentle action on the system renders them peculiarly adapted to this climate. Some of my companions have received such powerful medicines from the army doctors, that they would not recover their appetites for a week. Tell Dr. Herrick that if he will send me a quart bottle filled with his pills, I can do much good with them, as I have dosed out those I had until I have only a dozen left."

Comment on the goodness of these renowned pills is unnecessary—purely vegetable, powerful as mercury, safe as bread. Large boxes, 25 cts.

Agents—A. M. Higgins, & Co., Dr. Holbrook, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; H. T. Small, Stafford Springs, O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and by all dealers in medicine.
Dr. L. HERRICK & Co., Albany, N.Y.

FINKLE & LYON
Sewing Machine Company.
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the *FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES* the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This Circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care, and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class sewing machines. Hence is it that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favorably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county throughout the West. Special inducements offered.
FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,
s6 538 Broadway, New York.

To Consumptives!

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
s20 3m. Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

UNITED STATES
BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OFFICE!
GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass.
BOUNTY *and* BACK PAY *collected promptly, and* PENSIONS *procured.*

Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to $100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the $100 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters are entitled as above.
Address GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M..
Aug 23, 1861.—tf. Thorndike.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber has sold his stock of BOOTS and SHOES to D. GRANGER, Esq.

Thankful for the liberal patronage that he has received, hopes the same may be extended to his successor.

All persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment. E. L. DAVIS.
Palmer, Sept. 13, 1862. s27.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitos and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

"COSTAR'S"

Vermin Exterminators,

The "Only Infallible Remedies Known,"

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These Preparations, (unlike all others) are

"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the Human family,"
"Rats do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
"They are the only infallible remedies known."
"12 years or more established in N. Y. City."

Used by—The City Post Office.
Used by—The City Prisons and Station Houses,
Used by—The City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by—The City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
Used by—The City Hotels,—"Astor,"—"St. Nicholas," &c.
Used by—The Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
Used by—More than 50,000 Private Families.

See one or two specimens of what is everywhere said br the people—editors—dealers, &c.:

Housekeepers troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-bugs quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, [O.] Gazette.*

More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster [Wis.] Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—We are selling your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Vermin disappear rapidly. ECKER & STOUFFER,
Druggists, Windsor, Md.

"Costar's" RAT, ROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c.

In 25 cent, 50 cent. and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks; $3 and $5 sizes for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

CAUTION!

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by spurious and highly pernicious imitations, a new label has been prepared, bearing a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature. Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but "Costar's."

Sold everywhere by all wholesale druggists in the large cities. Some of the wholesale agents in

NEW YORK CITY:
Shieffelin Brothers & Co.
Harral, Risley & Kitchen.
B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.
Wheler & Hart.
James S. Aspinwall.
Morgan & Allen.
Hall, Ruckel, & Co.
Thomas & Fuller.
P. D. Orvis.
Bush, Gale, & Robinson.
M. Ward, Close & Co.
McKisson & Robbins.
D. S. Barnes & Co.
F. C. Wells & Co.
Lazelle, Marsh, & Gardiner.
Hall, Dixon, & Co.
Conrad Fox, And others.

BOSTON, MASS.
Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. Weeks & Potter.
M. S. Burr & Co. John Wilson,
And others. Also, all wholesale druggists at
Providence, R. I. New Bedford, Mass.
Hartford, Ct. Worcester, "
New Haven, Ct. Manchester, N. H.
Portland, Me. &c., &c.
And by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers, and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

SOLD BY

A. M. HIGGINS & Co.,
DR. HOLBROOK, Palmer, Mass.
DR. HOLDEN, Ware, Mass.
H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs, Ct.
WM. N. PACKARD, Thorndike.
T. F. PACKARD, Monson.
O. F. PACKARD, Three Rivers.

And by Druggists and Retailers generally.

Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct, (or if prices, terms, &c., is desired, send for [1862] circular, giving reduced prices) to
HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
j7 4m

Kitty Ryder.

Kneeling by the stream I saw
Kate, the farmer's daughter,
Drinking—in her rosy palm
Dipping up the water.

She had thrown her hat aside,
Bare her arms and shoulder;
Each unconscious charm displayed,
Made my love the bolder.

So I slowly, tenderly,
Went and knelt beside her—
Drank with her from out the stream—
Blushing Kitty Ryder!

And I said—"the poets think
Life is like a river;
Shall we not its waters drink,
Always, love, together?"

Many years have passed by us,
Like the flowing water,
But I drink life's stream to-day,
With the farmer's daughter.

DEVOTION TO THE REGIMENTAL COLORS.—The army correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, describing the battle of Antietam, relates an instance of heroic devotion to the regimental colors in the Mass. 15th. The color sergeant was shot dead. He fell with the colors in his hand. The flag was instantly caught by his comrade, who, sad to say, had scarcely raised them in the line when a bullet killed him also, and again the colors fell. A third time they were raised to the battle breeze, and were carried from the field when the regiment retired.

CARLYLE ON NON-INTERVENTION.—Thomas Carlyle lately made the following characteristic utterance with reference to the American war: "It is," said he, the dirtiest chimney that's been afire this century, and the best way is to *let it burn itself out.*"

☞ Horace Mann, on being asked if he believed in the fall of Adam, replied, "Yes, and not only in the fall of Adam, but in a perfect succession of cataracts from Adam all the way down.

☞ Riches are the baggage of virtue; they cannot be spared or left behind, but they hinder the march.

☞ Believe one half the ill one woman speaks of another; but credit twice the good she reports of her.

☞ Can any one define the exact width of a narrow escape?

HOMICIDAL PRACTICE. INVALIDS, EXERCISE YOUR REASON.

There are innumerable roads to that grand terminus, the grave. More than fifty diseases may be classed as fatal, under improper or inefficient treatment; and when we consider the immense flocks of raw medical fledglings that annually take wing from the collegiate nests, it must be allowed that the sick, tending toward their "long home," need never lack "professional aid" to boost them along. Knowing something of the habits of a large class of medical students, and how much they prefer "seeing life" to investigating the phenomena of disease and death, we do not put much reliance on the skill of the "Young Guard" of the profession, while on the other hand the "veteran corps" are too much the slaves of prejudice and precedent. The only sure test of the value of a medicinal preparation is the authentic record of its effects; and as the most voluminous, comprehensive and indisputable testimony that we have ever seen adduced in favor of any remedies is that furnished by the sick of all nations, who have recovered from almost every phase of internal and external disease, under the operation of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, we unhesitatingly and urgently recommend them to all who need medical assistance. We consider Professor Holloway one of the greatest public benefactors the world has ever known. He has not only originated two remedies which are direct antidotes to the virus of disease, but he has disseminated them over the whole earth. Since their introduction into the United States some years ago, more cases of dyspepsia, fever and ague, liver complaint, and ulcerous and eruptive disorders have been cured by their use, than by all other remedies combined. Professor Holloway offers his verified statistics, and challenges the profession to the proof.—*Boston Traveller.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Cady, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

AUSTIN FULLER, Administrator.
September 12, 1862. s20

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for pearly white and sound teeth?

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's

UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER,

warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 27 cents per bottle. This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

the most effective and delightful remedies known. They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies, and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get

DR. W. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY,

the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price $1. Sent by express on receipt of price. For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose on their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society. Address W. B. HURD & Co., New York.

For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer. x

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long a white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

THE HORACE WATERS Modern Improved Overstrung Bass

FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS,

Are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow, the touch elastic. Each piano warranted for three years. Prices from $175 to $700.

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$150.—*New Seven Octave Pianos,*

In Rosewood cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass, of different makers, for $150; do. with mouldings, $160; do. with carved legs, and inlaid nameboard, $175, $185, and $200; do. with pearl keys, $225, $250, and $300; new 6½ octave, $135; do. 6½-octave, $140. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the city. Please call and see them. Second hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, and $100.

The Horace Waters Melodeons, Rosewood cases, Tuned the Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell and Solo Stop. Prices from $35 to $200. Organ Harmoniums with Pedal Bass, $250, $275, and $300. School Harmoniums, $10, $60, $80, and $100. Also, Melodeons, and Harmoniums of the following makers: Prince & Co., Carhart & Needham, Mason & Hamlin, and S. D. & H. W. Smith, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. These Melodeons remain in tune a long time. Each Melodeon warranted for three years.

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NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to thee; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jennie Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my mother and my home; Merry little birds are we, (a song for children); Slumber my darling, and Why have my loved ones gone? by Stephen C. Foster. Shall we know each other there? by Rev. R. Lowry. Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts. There is a beautiful world, by I. M. Holmes. Price 25 cents each. Freedom, Truth, and Right, a national song and grand chorus, music by Carl Heineman, with English and German words, 30 cents. Where liberty dwells is my country, Plumley. Forget if you can, but forgive; I hear sweet voices singing, and Home is home, by J. R. Thomas. 50 cents each. These songs are very popular. Mailed free at retail prices,

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NEW MUSIC FOR THE MILLION, in cheap form; arranged as Quartettes and Choruses, for Musical Societies, Choirs, Sunday Schools, Public Schools, Seminaries, etc.:

Shall we know each other there? Shall we meet beyond the river? Be in time; There is a beautiful world; Don't you hear the Angels coming? Where liberty dwells is my country; Freedom, Truth, and Right, (national songs); Is there a land of love? Sorrow shall come again no more. Price 3 cents, 25 cents per dozen, $2 per 100. Postage 1 cent. In sheet form, with Piano accompaniment, 25 cents. HORACE WATERS,
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Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

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Store removed to

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Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—

Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,

And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, or that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner

☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.

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EVERY VARIETY OF

PRINTING

Executed with

RAPIDITY,

NEATNESS,

and DISPATCH!

There are few offices in the country capable of doing so good work as this. We print

POSTERS, large and small,

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With Cut.

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Cut to any size, and from any kind of board.

☞ We can furnish a pack of Printed Cards at

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES' NOTICE.

BOOKS BOUND,

Neatly and Durably.

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TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

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ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

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☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

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☞ Provide for your family while in health!

☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!

☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

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☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

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E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New York, is now publishing in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery,

In which is included Portraits of nearly all the Prominent Men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard; Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits, $3 per doz. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

Are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form.

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; and in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., ad infinitum.

Our INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3 per dozen. We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and

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E. ANTHONY,
Near St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED

HAIR RESTORATIVE!

$1,000! PREMIUM. $1,000!

It is not a Dye!

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will restore grey or diseased hair to its original condition and color; will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates dandruff; will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.

Read the following testimonials:—

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Southern District, New York.

PRICE....75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES....$2.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 115 Franklin st.; D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway; HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New York, and retailed by all responsible druggists throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars containing certificates from people of the highest respectability, from all parts of the country.

52—1y.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.

Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 4, 1862,

Trains Leave Palmer 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Leave New London 7. A. M. and 2.45 P. M.

Trains connect with Western road, east and west, with Hartford and Fishkill road at Willimantic, at New London with Stonington and Providence, New Haven and New York trains and boat to New York.

Trains connect at Palmer with Western road at 11.05 a. m., 1.58 p. m., for Boston, and 11.20 a.m., 7.38 p.m., for Springfield. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by A. M. HIGGINS & Co.

Palmer, July 1.—tf

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m., and 3.45 p. m.

Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland. j7.

Amherst, June 2, 1862. W. DIXEY, Supt.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS

Ware, Feb, 16, 1861.

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THRILLING INCIDENTS of the GREAT REBELLION

or, The Heroism of Our Soldiers and Sailors.

Illustrated. 1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by John Lothrop Motley, LL.D., author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the relief of disabled soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending an account of it.

Booksellers, postmasters, and canvassing agents will be furnished with a subscription prospectus, on application to the publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

The History of American Manufactures, from 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I now ready; Vol II nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

The Business Man's Legal Adviser; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400pp., sheep. Price, $1.

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Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

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THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish, is certified by all the leading New York Furniture dealers and Piano Forte makers, to be the best in the world for removing scratches, marks, and dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of varnished work, from furniture to leather. It is cheaper and better than varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by furniture dealers and storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Depot No. 1 Spruce st., New York.

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Sold in Palmer by A. M Higgins & Co. x

TARRANT'S

EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the medical profession, and the public as

The most efficient and agreeable Saline Aperient.

It may be used with the best effect in Billious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles, and all complaints where a gentle and cooling Aperient or Purgative is required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents of Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

☞ It is in the form of a powder, carefully put up in bottles, to keep in any climate, and merely requires water to be poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public. Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,
278 Greenwich st, cor. Warren st., ... NEW YORK.
52.1y And for sale by Druggists generally.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.—

I. H. STOCKWELL,

Having taken the store formerly occupied by M.S. Moulton, Would announce to the citizens of Stafford Springs and vicinity, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches and Jewelry, eight day and thirty hour Clocks, Gold, Silver, Steel and Plated Spectacles, Chains, Fancy Goods, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought anywhere for the same quality.

☞ All kinds of Watch Repairing done promptly, at reasonable prices, and *warranted to give general satisfaction.* Clocks and Jewelry repaired, and Spectacles fitted.

☞ Next door north of H. T. SMALL & Co.

Stafford Springs, Jan. 1, 1862.—1y

G. K. CUTLER,
Dealer in

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

PAPER HANGINGS, MUSIC,

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Ware, March 15th. 3m 44.

"DOUBLE QUICK!"

THE word is "forward at the double quick," all ye who are indebted to me by note or account, for the day of reckoning is at hand. "I speak as unto wise men; judge ye what I say."

GEO. ROBINSON.

Ware, August 14, 1862. tf

JUST RECEIVED—
a fresh lot of

DELHI FLOUR,

which will be kept constantly on hand; also,

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

S. G. SHAW.

Palmer, May 3, 1862.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Magazines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this office.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862. NUMBER 22.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
GORDON M. FISK & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months, 67 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.
G. M. FISK. JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

EFFICIENCY OF WORK.—We get so wrought up, at times, in contemplating the pictures of this war, that we might despair of the Republic, but employment comes as a favorable alterative to the mind. The hand corrects the head and cools the heart. We are not omnipotent; we cannot restore a defeat, reset a maladjusted plan, put the Government on the right track, or couch the cataract of eyes that will not see; but there is one thing we always can do—we can do some practical thing to help on the cause. We can give money—better, we can give ourselves. We can watch with the sick and wounded; or we can write to a friend in the army and cheer up his heart with a word from home; or we can send a box of clothing or hooks to the Sanitary Commission; or we can take some speciality of service in a town to awaken or enlighten public sentiment; or, if work is denied us, we can, even upon a sick bed, or in travel by day or night, on land or sea, commune with him who holds and guides all hearts. And as soon as we begin to work, the blue devils and the black devils fly off, we already see that there is ample ground for hope, and no ground for despair; and the sun already shines brighter when we resolve to work to-day in the vineyard of the Lord.—Nobody has any right to complain if his soul is stiff with despair, if he never gives one healthy impulse to his blood by work. Do not, if you have been bereaved, wronged, betrayed or disappointed in this great overturn, sit moody, drooping and glooming at home doing nothing, but choose some prompt and useful course of helping on the nation's mighty task, and you will be a happier and a wiser man. And finding by hard experience how difficult it is to bind up a wound, or convert a doubter, or raise a subscription, or get even one recruit, or induce your town or neighborhood to do the thing that is right, you will then have some mercy on those who have senates and armies to lead, and battles to fight, and campaigns to make good.

ANGELS IN WASHINGTON.—A tall, slim, comely lady, with dark eyes and dressed in mourning, entered Armory square hospital a few mornings since, and before passing many patients she noticed a man about fifty years of age who seemed about bidding adieu to these troublous times. Without uttering a word, she removed her bonnet and took a seat beside his clean and narrow bed. As she fanned his feverish brow and placed the cooling liquid to his lips, and passed her delicate fingers through his thin hair, she seemed to catch his feeble whisper, and return it with and affirmative nod. After thus ministering to him for the space of four hours, she sent for the chaplain, who commended him to God. She then closed his eyes, kissed him, and clipping a lock of hair that hung over his brow, turned to the chaplain and said:—

"Please to send this to Sarah, his daughter, who he told me lives in Philadelphia.—Say to her a stranger woman watched him in his dying moments, closed his eyes, and kissed him for her."

Though fiends maim and kill our best patriots, angels in woman-form guide their spirits from scenes of carnage to the haven of peace.

THE MODEL MERCHANT.—A very staid and worthy old gentleman resided in New Haven, whom a successful mercantile career of thirty years had placed in independent if not affluent circumstances; but through custom, or desire to add to his already princely store, he still continued his business and his anteprandial visits to the counting room. One morning the good wife had postponed the matutinal meal in consequence of his absence, until that valuable thing in woman, her patience, was nearly exhausted. At last, however, he made his appearance, and without any apology for his tardiness, but looking glum and out of humor, he sat down to eat. A cup of coffee partially restored him, and opening his mouth, he spake:—

"A most extraordinary circumstance—most extraordinary indeed!"

"What do you mean, my dear?" asked the lady.

"Mean? Here I have been to open the store with my own hands; and after sitting in the door a full hour, waiting for my boys, not one of them made his appearance, and I was forced to close the store again and come home to breakfast."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the lady with horror, "you have not been to the store!—Why, it's Sunday!"

"Sunday!" returned he; "Sunday? Impossible, madam! *We did not have codfish for dinner yesterday!*"

☞ During an examination at a young ladies' seminary, one of the most promising pupils was asked:—

"Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?"

"No," was the prompt reply; "he was excommunicated by a bull!"

☞ Any one who has lain all night upon a shelf, with an irresistable conviction that the house was dancing a polka, to the imminent danger of pitching him off, can form an idea of a first "night's rest" in the berth of an ocean steamer.

☞ A Scotch paper tells the story of a dairy farmer, who, after the burial of his wife, drove a hard bargain with the grave-digger, who, bringing his hand down on his shovel, exclaimed: "Down wi' anither shillin' or up she comes!"

☞ There is a man living somewhere in Albany so alarming bright that he uses the palms of his hands for a looking-glass. It is said anybody can see through him.

THE VASTNESS OF A TRILLION.—Not a trillion of seconds has elapsed since the creation of Adam! nor will that number have elapsed until February 1st, in the year of our Lord 25,825! for in a trillion of seconds there are 31,687 years, 12 days, 1 hour, 46 minutes, and 40 seconds.

ORIGINAL.

The Autumn Rain.

BY ORRIN PIERRE ALLEN.

The rain! the rain! the Autumn rain!
Comes pouring darkly down again;
It patters now among the leaves,
Like girlhood's tears when sad she grieves,
And with a music all its own,
It mingles with the low wind's moan—
The rain, the rain, the Autumn rain,
With ever sweet and sad refrain.

'Tis sweet to listen to the sound
Of raindrops falling on the ground,
And see the verdure grow as green
As when the smiling Spring was queen,
And yet 'tis sad, the livelong day,
To sit uncheered by one bright ray,
And view the clouds go trailing by,
In heavy masses 'gainst the sky.

But when anon the surging rain
Pours like a deluge on the plain,
And darkness folds in robes of night
All earth's scenes from the cheering light,
And wildest winds withal engage
To waken all the storm's deep rage;
'Tis dreary then to hear the strain
That echoes from the Autumn rain.

The rain! the rain! the Autumn rain!
It bringeth pleasure, bringeth pain;
Its pleasure where the heart owns not
In all its stores a darkened spot;
But pain to him who sadly bears
The rain with such autumnal tears,
Weeps o'er the dead and buried past,
That hath its shadows round him cast.

Palmer, Mass.

THE DUELIST'S REVENGE.

The bitter animosities existing in France between the royalists and imperialists found its culmination on the restoration of Louis the Eighteenth, and innumerable quarrels and bloody duels were the results. In Paris, the two factions met more numerously at the Palais Royal than at any other given point, and here the insult, the challenge, the acceptance, followed each other in rapid succession; and both parties, immediately adjourning to some convenient locality in the vicinity, not unfrequently settled the whole affair within an hour.

In this state of affairs, it behooved every man of mark to be a good swordsman and a dead-shot, as about the only means of prolonging his life, for if known to be inferior in the use of deadly weapons he was almost certain to be involved in a quarrel with some skilful antagonist, who would take both pride and pleasure in sending him out of existence.

Wherever duelling is fashionable, there are always more or less professed duelists—men who have trained themselves to fight with deadly weapons, who know all the nice points of advantage, and how to obtain them, who have schooled their nerves to an iron rigidity, and their features, manners, and language, to express a perfect confidence in their success, and who boast of glory in their individual prowess, and the number of victims they have murderously sent out of the world. Yet these same apparently bold, daring, reckless, and bloody-minded men are generally cowards at heart, and have really as much fear of danger as those whose timidity is made glaringly manifest; but, like the professional gambler, they have been trained to calculate the chances for and against themselves, and seldom venture on what gives promise of a doubtful issue, so that, to save yourself from the annoyance of these gentry, it is only necessary to have it generally known that in an affair of honor you would be quite as likely to kill as to get killed.

There were many of this class in Paris at that day, who actually made a living by duelling—they had their price, like the Indian assassins of a former period, for getting rid of persons obnoxious to their employers—though, as we have already stated, they took good care to know all the fighting qualities and idiosyncrasies of the proposed victim, before actually closing the bargain of blood, and, if they found too much danger in the case, they readily invented such an excuse as would save both their lives and credit; for who would dare question the motives and courage of men so famous for bloody deeds? Sometimes, however, they made serious mistakes, notwithstanding all their nice calculations, and then the world became a trifle better for suddenly getting rid of a human curse.

There were others, who fought for the mere love of fighting, because their combative and destructive organs would never let them rest in peace; and these were always ready for anybody and any mode, it being immaterial to them whether they were to fire at their antagonist at ten paces, cross swords with him at one, or he tied to him for a quick settlement with dirks. Then, again, there were others, who fought to avenge slights, both real and fancied, or to settle personal or political animosities, or because they were embittered by disappointments, or because they were tired of living and did not care to commit suicide; and, of course, in all this range of character, there were many eccentricities displayed; for, where duelling was so common that an ordinary meeting would scarcely be spoken of on the following day, certain persons were sure to seek to make themselves remembered by some peculiarity which could not fail to be long talked of on account of its novelty.

Most of these duels, as we have intimated, were between partisans—between royalists and imperialists—and when they met at the Palais Royal, the great quarters of Paris, the mode of insult was simple and easy. A saucy look, a grimace, or a smile of contempt, was frequently sufficient to draw forth a challenge; but if these failed, a jostle, a push, or a tread on the foot, was always certain to be a success.

One day, an imperialist officer, one Captain Honitan, who was suffering from gout, was slowly hobbling along under the famous wooden gallery of the palace in question, when, being somewhat pressed by the crowd, and fearful of being injured in his suffering limb, he took a sudden step aside, and accidentally trod on the foot of an officer of the royal guard. Quick as lightning, the latter, a young man of spirit and fire, took the former by the nose, and then cuffed him on both sides of the head. The face of the imperialist turned deadly pale, as he said, quite calmly and politely, evidently controlling his passion by a master-effort of the will:

"I would have apologized for what was really an accident, had not Monsieur put it out of my power."

"I do not want an apology from such as you," was the insulting reply.

"Your name?" demanded the other.

"Lieutenant Duvias, of the royal guard, at your service."

"I shall remember!" rejoined Captain Honitan, as he turned to depart.

"Pray, do not forget," said the lieutenant, at the same time treading heavily upon the gouty foot of the captain, thus drawing from him an involuntary cry of pain.

Duvias then walked away, with a proud and haughty air, leaving the other suffering fearfully from pain and rage. As soon as he could extricate himself from the crowd, the captain called a carriage, and was driven quickly out of sight.

For a whole week Duvias remained in momentary expectation of a challenge from the man he had so grossly insulted, but none came. Another week passed away, and the imperialist was not heard from.

"He is a coward, and unworthy of my notice," said the dashing young officer, with a proud smile of contempt.

"Why, what could you expect of a man who, doubtless, disgraced himself at Waterloo?" rejoined one of his brother officers, with a sneer. "Bah! this comes of plebian blood, Henri!"

Months passed away, and Henry Duvias, who was the youngest son of an ancient and honorable family of royalists, was promoted to a captaincy. He had fought two duels since his insult to Capt. Honitan, but still nothing had been heard of that officer, and the little affair was nearly forgotten, or remembered only as a sneering jest. More months passed, and Capt. Duvias, affianced to a beautiful lady of rank, began to prepare for his wedding.

The morning of the intended wedding day arrived, and Capt. Henri Duvias arose early, to prepare for nuptials that were to make him the happiest man in Paris. While engaged at his toilet, a servant announced a visitor—a stranger.

"I am engaged, and can see no one now," was the reply.

"I beg your pardon, Monsieur le Captain," said the voice of the stranger, who had followed on the heels of the servant; "but I know you will see me."

"And who are you, sir? and why this intrusion?" demanded the young officer, in an imperious tone, as he coldly ran his eye over the person of a middle-aged man, in plain citizen's dress.

"I am Capt. Honitan, formerly of the imperial guard, at your service."

"Well, sir?"

"Monsieur le Captaine seems not to know me; but yet, monsieur may have the happiness to remember the pleasure he once had in pulling the nose, boxing the ears, and treading on the foot, of a quiet looking gentleman, under the gallery of the Palais Royal, some twelve months since."

This was said with the most freezing politeness; but there was something awfully wicked in the cold grey eye of the speaker, as it all the time rested quietly and steadily upon the other.

"Ha!" said Duvias, flushing to the temples; "I know you now; but, to save your reputation, you should have come sooner."

"My reputation, fortunately, was not in the keeping of a rather forward boy," resumed the other, with a grim smile and mocking bow. "I have come, at last, to ask the pleasure of Monsieur le Capitaine Henri Duvias to a little quiet walk, thinking the beautiful bride elect might be pleased to hear of the prowess of her lover on his wedding day."

"You shall see!" cried the young royalist, bursting with suppressed passion. "Coward, or no coward, I have sent your betters to the devil, and you shall soon follow."

In less than ten minutes the two antagonists were in the garden, with their swords crossed. Honitan was perfectly self-possessed, but Duvias was almost blind with rage.—The latter was accounted the best swordsman in his corps, and there were the fewest number who could cope with him, which was one cause of his overbearing insolence; but, in less than a minute, he discovered, to his horror, that he was only a mere child in the hands of his antagonist, who seemed rather disposed to play with him than to fight with him. In the course of five minutes, however, he received a disabling wound; and then, like lightning, the blade of the other flashed close before his eyes, and severed his nose clean down to his face.

"Monsieur le Capitaine did me the honor to pull my nose—I have done myself the honor to cut off his. Good-day, Captain. I will send your servant to look after you.—When you are well, I will call again. My compliments to the bride; and how will she like your beauty?"

This affair created a great sensation in the upper circles of Paris. The wedding, of course, did not come off on the appointed day, and, subsequently, the lady declined to marry a man whose features were so terribly disfigured.

From his sudden disappearance on the morning of the duel, nothing was seen or heard of Capt. Honitan, till his adversary had so far recovered as to be again abroad, when, at a like early hour in the day, he suddenly reappeared.

"I have been expecting you," said Capt. Duvias, when they again met.

"Monsieur le Capitaine does me much honor. I hope my visits do not prove troublesome."

"Follow me," returned Duvias, keeping himself fearfully calm.

He conducted his visitor into an empty hall, and procured a pair of pistols. Handing one to his enemy, he requested him to load it, while he proceeded to charge the other.

"You are more than a match for me with swords," said he, and so we will try these. It is my wish that one of us may not quit this hall alive. We will take our places and fire at the word."

"And Monsieur le Capitaine shall give the word," said Honitan, with the most perfect sang froid.

At the first fire, the imperialist received a flesh wound in the shoulder, and the royalist lost a portion of his right ear.

"Monsieur le Capitaine did me the honor to box my right ear," said Honitan coolly; "I have done myself the honor to shoot off his."

In a couple of minutes the pistols were again loaded, and the foes in their respective places. This time, Captain Hoitan received a wound in the neck, not necessarily mortal, and Captain Duvias lost a portion of his left ear.

The imperialist coolly repeated his taunting words.

As they were taking their positions for the third fire, Captain Honitan remarked, with a bitter emphasis:

"Now, then, Monsieur le Capitaine, I will remember the foot!"

Both pistols cracked together at the word, and both antagonists fell back dead—the one shot through the heart, and the other through the brain.

EATS TOO FAST.—A good-hearted Irishman, who likes to see fair play in every instance, was employed on a farm, and was told by the farmer that one of his duties would be to feed the chickens. This he did daily; but he observed, with much concern, that when he gave them corn, an old drake, that was among the flock, shovelled it in with his broad bill much faster than the chickens could do. At last, an idea struck him. One evening, as usual, while Pat was distributing corn to the fowls, he commenced soliloquising in the following manner: "Arrah! an' here ye are agen, ye spoonhill quadruped; ye lay under the barn all day, an' when I say 'chicky, chicky,' be St. Patrick, ye are the first one here, and ate three mouthfuls all in one; an' now, be jabers, an' I'll cure ye, an' so I will." Sure enough, Pat called the drake close to him, and nabbed him. "An' it's welcome ye are, confound yer picture; when I'm done ye'll not pick up more nor your share." With that, Pat got out his knife, and trimmed the drake's bill off sharp and slim, like a chicken's, and then exultingly threw him down, saying—"Now, be jabers, ye can pick up the food 'longside the chickens."

DIFFERENT VIEWS RESPECTING MARRIAGE.—Dr. Thompson, in his "Letters from Europe," handsomely hits off the different views which he obtained among different classes and in different communities respecting marriage. One says:—

"I wish to take advice about a serious matter that weighs heavily on my mind."

"What is it?"

"Getting married. Is it best?"

"Well, whom have you in view? If she is young, handsome and virtuous, the sooner you get her, the better. Who is she?"

"Oh, nobody in particular, it is marrying in the abstract that I am thinking about."—That is young Germany.

"Zounds! I love her, and will have her, if I have to swim the river for her."—Young America.

"No use to deny me or run from me.—Where you go, I will go; where you stop, I will stop; where you live, I will live; where you die, I will die; and where you are buried there will I be buried."—This is Young Ireland.

"She is worth three thousand one hundred and twenty-seven pounds, six shillings and fourpence halfpenny, which, under the circumstances, is not quite sufficient."—Young England.

A FEDERAL OFFICER SPANKS A SHE REBEL.—A friend of ours has handed us a letter, containing the following account of how Col. Buckley, of the 20th Ohio, inflicted a punishment, more merited than it was polite, upon a young secesh lady in the street of Winchester, Va. The Colonel was walking along the principal thoroughfare of the place, in company with several other gentlemen, when they met a fashionably attired, rather good looking young woman, to whom the Colonel made a polite bow. She returned the courtesy by spitting in his face. This was more than the Colonel could endure. He caught her, put her across his knee, so arranged her garments as not to interfere with the operation, and there, in the presence of many spectators, gave her a good spanking with the flat side of his sword. The woman screamed loudly, kicked terrifically, and, as soon as allowed to, skedaddled quickly.

THE GREAT END OF SOCIETY.—Property continually tends to become a more vivid idea than right. In the struggle for private accumulation the worth of every human being is overlooked, the importance of every man's progress is forgotten. We must contend for this great idea. They who hold it must spread it around them. The truth must be sounded in the ears of men, that the grand end of society is to place within the reach of all its members the means of improvement, of elevation, of the true happiness of man. There is a higher duty than to build almshouses for the poor, and that is to save men from being degraded to the blighting influence of an alms-house. Man has a right to something more than bread to keep him from starving. He has a right to the aids, the encouragements and culture by which he may fulfil the destiny of a man; and until society is brought to recognize and reverence this, it will continue to groan under its present miseries.—*Channing.*

GREAT TRIUMPHS,—"Behold, I see the heavens opened, and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God."

Thus spake the proto-martyr, in the expectation of death; and in all ages there have been those across whose vision, at their dying hour, similar scenes of blessedness have passed. As orbs of light meet our gaze when the darkness of nightfall covers the earth, so do scenes of glory appear to the Christian, when the shadows of the evening close his day of life. The eye grows dim in the light of the celestial city; the ear dull in strains of richest melody; the warmth of the body is, as it were, fanned gently away by the wings of angels. The *donius ultima* is the outer court of the palace of the Great King.

☞ A bereaved Western widow addressed the pall-bearers, at the funeral, with, "You, pall-bearers, just go into the buttery and get some rum, and we'll start this man right along."

☞ Devil is a mean word any way it can be written. Remove the *d* and it is evil, remove the *e* and it is vile, remove the *v* and it is ill, remove the *i* and the *l* remains, which has the aspirate sound of hell.

Words.

If words could satisfy the heart,
The heart might find less care;
But words, like summer birds, depart,
And leave but empty air.
The heart, a pilgrim upon the earth,
Finds often, when it needs,
That words are of as little worth
As just so many weeds.

A little said—and truly said—
Can deeper joy impart
Than hosts of words which reach the head,
But never touch the heart.
The voice that wins its sunny way,
A lonely home to cheer,
Hath oft the fewest words to say,
But oh, those few—how dear!

Birds and Ideas.

Birds are singing round my window,
Tunes the sweetest ever heard;
And I hang my cage there daily,
But I never catch a bird.

So with thoughts my brain is peopled,
And they sing there all day long;
But they will not hold their pinions
In the little cage of song!

BLOOD BATHS.

According to a dark tradition, which is incidentally mentioned by Pliny, the ancient kings of Egypt used to bathe in human blood when they were seized with leprosy. A similar story is told of the emperor Constantine; but he seems to have been restrained from employing this revolting remedy, in consequence of a vision; and he is said to have been cured by baptism. No great weight can be attached to these ill-authenticated stories; yet it is but too true that, both in ancient times and in the middle ages, decided healing virtues for the cure of leprosy were supposed to exist in the blood of innocent children and virgins, and that occasion was given thereby for numberless cruelties. It is needless to refer here to the remoter traces of the belief in the expiatory or healing properties of pure blood; they ramify far, and pass into the most ancient times. Cures of leprous people by the blood of animals, in employing which certain symbolical customs were observed, are mentioned in the books of Moses; and it might not be difficult to discover similar forms among all the nations in the world. During the middle ages, the delusion about the healing virtues of human blood, which must have had horrible effects in the great plague of leprosy, received a check, from the impression that only the blood of those children and virgins would prove efficacious, who offered themselves freely and voluntarily for a beloved sufferer.—This idea is particularly expressed in the touching story of "Poor Henry," which forms the subject of one of the most beautiful poems of the thirteenth century. A Suabian knight, who sits in the lap of happiness, is seized with the leprosy. In order to escape *civil* death, he seeks through the world for help. The physicians of Montpelier can give him no assistance; he hastens to Salernum. Here, one of the Masters makes him acquainted with the apparently hopeless means of cure. Sad at heart, he returns home, and prepares himself to sorrow out the remainder of his days in solitude. A girl of twelve years of age, the daughter of a countryman, conceives a passion for the unfortunate knight, attends him affectionately, and, upon accidentally hearing of the freewill suffering, cannot be dissuaded from her resolution to purchase the recovery of her master with her life. Both set out for Salernum, but the catastrophe is not fatal. Henry gets rid of the leprosy, and rewards his generous benefactress with marriage. The story of Amicus and Amelius is another of the same sort, which affords no less grounds for concluding that the superstition of which we speak was scarcely disbelieved in any quarter.

In connection with this, we should not omit to place the story which is told of Louis XI., that he had a mind to evade his approaching death by the use of the blood of children. Klinger has employed the incident to exalt the horrors of his tremendous version of Faust; and Sprengel, too, has given it credit, and has even spoken of the actual baths having been used; but it is by no means a well-authenticated circumstance, for we cannot discover a trace of it in any truly trustworthy source. The physician, however, to whom the bloody ordinance is charged, is an historical personagé. He is no other than the notorious Jacques Cotier.—*Medicinsche Zeitung of Berlin.*

SECRET OF BEING LOVED.—William Wirt's letters to his daughter on the "small sweet courtesies of life," contain a passage from which a deal of happiness might be learned:

"I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others is to show that you care for them. The whole world is like the miller of Mansfield, 'who cared for nobody—no, not he, because nobody cared for him.' And the whole world will serve you so if you give them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily calls 'the small sweet courtesies,' in which there is no parade; whose voice is too still to tease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little kind acts of attention, giving others the preference in every enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting."

TALENTS.—Disappointed men, who think they have talents, and who hint that their talents have not been properly rewarded, usually finish their career by writing their own history; but in detailing their *misfortunes*, they only let us into the secret of their *mistakes*; and in accusing their patrons of blindness, make it appear that they ought rather to have accused them of sagacity; since it would seem that they saw too much, rather than too little; namely, that second-rate performances were too often made the foundation for first-rate pretensions.—*Colton.*

A pickpocket who had been ducked for his malpractices, accounted to his brethren for the derangement in his appearance, by coolly observing that he had not been able to change his dress since his return from "a celebrated watering place."

☞ The worth of everything is determined by the demand for it. In the desert of Arabia, a pitcher of cold water is of more value than mountains of silver or gold.

WISE ANSWERS.—A certain lady conceived a violent attachment for Robert Leighton. She was not without charms, and she showed them off in his presence most dexterously. She was very constant in her attentions to the Archbishop, very much interested in his discourses and in his work, and made him many handsome presents. As he seemed, however, to be indifferent in the matter, and her prospects of success not particularly bright, she one day, in the ardor of her passion, said to him: "Mr. Leighton, what do you think! I have dreamed three successive nights that you and I were married!" His cool, philosophic answer was: "When, dear Madam, I dream so too, we undoubtedly shall be married."

When the young and gifted Summerfield was preaching in the city of New York and immense audiences were held entranced by his eloquence, a wealthy lady threw herself into his society, conferred upon him many favors, and finally addressed him in a note, in which she told him "her heart, her fortune, and her hand were at his disposal." The reply of the devoted and eloquent Methodist was: "Give your heart to the Lord Jesus Christ; give your fortune to the poor; and give your hand to the man who asks you for it."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Let then the aged woman be no longer the object of contempt. She is as helpless as a child; she may be learning her last lesson from her Heavenly Father. Her step is trembling on the brink of the grave; but her hopes may be finally planted on the better shore, which lies beyond. Her eye is dim with suffering and tears; but her spiritual vision may be contemplating the gradual unfolding of the gates of eternal rest. Beauty has faded from her form; but angels in the world of light may be weaving a wreath of glory for her. Her lip is silent, but may be only waiting to pour forth celestial strains of gratitude, and fallen and sad, she sits among the living; but exalted, purified and happy, she may arise from the dead. Then run if you will from the aged woman in her loneliness, but remember she is not forsaken of her God.

SUPERSTITIONS OF GREAT MEN.—Most great men have been superstitious. The courier bringing a letter from England, in which the death of his old physician, Polidori, is announced, Lord Byron remarked—"I was convinced last night that something unpleasant hung over me. I expected that somebody I knew was dead; so it turns out." Who can help being superstitious? Scott believed in second sight. Rousseau tried whether he was to be damned or not, by aiming at a tree with a stone. Goethe trusted to the chance of a knife striking the water, whether he was to succeed in some undertaking. Swift placed the success of his life on the drawing a trout he had hooked for out of the water.

TO STOP BLEEDING.—Bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, or even days, if necessary. In this manner the life of a horse was saved, which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased in five minutes after the application. It was left on three days, when it worked loose, and was easily removed from the wound, when it healed.

A MARVELOUS STORY.—The Silver Age tells a story about a lake which has just been discovered, sixty miles east of Carson City, in a desert, the waters of which are salter, by a third, than those of Salt Lake; and in them lives a huge serpent, 150 feet long, and as large around the body as a large sized man. Some white men tell of this, and the Indians in the vicinity of the lake corroborate the statement, but put the length of his snakeship at 50 feet.

THE HONEY-MOON BRIGADE.—The New York Express gives the following as a communication:—

"Deuteronomy, 24th chapter, 5th verse: When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business; but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he has taken."

If this "higher law" were in force now what a rush there would be to the matrimonial altar.

AVOID BAD COMPANY.—The following little fable contains a great deal of wisdom; and editors, clergymen, and indeed all classes in society will do well to remember it and govern themselves accordingly.

"A skunk challenged a lion to single combat. The lion promptly declined the honor of such a meeting.

'How,' said the skunk, 'are you afraid?'

'Very much so,' quoth the lion, 'for you would only gain fame by having the honor to fight a lion, while every one who met me for a month to come would know that I had been in company with a skunk.'"

☞ The barbarous practice of murdering the male children of the royal family of Turkey has now been officially abolished, the Sultan not only communicating the fact to Fatime Sultana, his niece, but naming her son Mehemet Faud, and sending him a handsome ornament soon after his birth. A son recently born to Monroud Effendi, eldest son of Abdul Medjid, has also been suffered to live.

THE DOLL.—The doll is one of the most imperious necessaries, and at the same time one of the most charming institutions of female childhood. To care for, to clothe, to adorn, to dress, to undress, to dress over and over again, to teach, to scold a little, to rock, to cuddle, to put to sleep, to imagine that something is somebody—all the future of a woman is there.

☞ A pretty woman's soul sometimes sits and looks out through a bright eye, like a purring cat out of a sunny window.

☞ Assiduity in labor produces glory and fame.

☞ An editor who was going courting, said he was "going to press."

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1862.

GEN. BRAGG's army in Kentucky attacked Gen. Buell's advanced force, at Perryville, on Wednesday morning. The rebels seemed to have the best of it on that day, but preparations were making by our army to renew the battle on Thursday, with every prospect of success. Gen. Dumont surprised and routed the rebels at Frankfort, on Thursday morning.

Retaliation.

The President's proclamation of emancipation is received with a perfect howl of rage by the rebels at the South. They view it in the light of an effort to stir up the slaves to cut their masters' throats, murder their women and children, and ravage their plantations with fire. They threaten fearful retaliation in return, and if they execute half the vengeance they threaten, the war will soon become one of bloody extermination. The legislature of Virginia has adopted a resolution authorizing any person to put to death, by any means, any one, with or without arms, who may, in any way, give effect, in that State, to the emancipation proclamation; and propositions have been made in the rebel Congress to fight, hereafter, under the black flag, showing no quarter, and asking none of the federal armies.—Knowing the temper of the rebels, we have little doubt that they will live up to the spirit of this sentiment, and the nerve of the administration will be put to the test in the next three months. It has had to back down in several instances, on account of rebel retaliation, but it cannot do so in this case without drawing upon itself the contempt of the whole civilized world. If the proclamation entail horrors that make us shudder, they must be borne with till our armies can crush the monsters who perpetrate them. In doing this, we cannot be too soon or too earnest.

Annual Festivals.

In the sunshine of our prosperity no country could outvie us in the number of our social festivals, but War treads hard upon the heels of these annual pastimes and they cannot escape its effects. Civilization languishes when men are taught to use the sword; the arts lose their refinement when the artist encases himself in armor; the soil yields thistles when the husbandman exchanges the plow for the bayonet; while the graces which preside at the fireside weave chaplets for the brave instead of cultivating domestic comforts. Unconsciously, we change from refinement to a grade approaching barbarism. Our gala-days are not in honor of peaceful pursuits, but to swell the peans of praise over slain heroes.—Agriculture and the arts, which have flourished beyond precedent, drawing admiring thousands to witness their achievements, will no longer claim the attention they have hitherto received. The interest and thought of this nation and this people culminates in War!—Yet we should strive to preserve our annual festivals from being swallowed up in this vortex. These can save to us much of the happiness and comfort which years of peace and prosperity have secured. Our Agricultural Fairs, our Horse Shows, our Horticultural and Art exhibitions, should not be dispensed with, unless we would see them entirely lost sight of beneath the waves of desolation which are sweeping over us. We must continue to celebrate our harvest gatherings, our exhibitions of horses and cattle, our shows of fruits and vegetables, our thanksgivings and fastings, or we lose ground in the progress of civilization. The season of the year is now at hand when these annual exhibitions occur. Let us see to it that, while we contribute our means and efforts to carry on war, we do not forget the duty we owe to the pursuits of peace and our domestic relations.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—A County Convention will be held at Springfield, next Thursday. The officers to be nominated are sheriff, county commissioner, and two special commissioners. Mr. Bush, the present sheriff, will probably be renominated. Having discharged the duties of the office satisfactorily for the past three years, the feeling is general that he should be retained. For county commissioner there are several candidates, prominent among whom is Samuel M. Bliss, of Palmer. There has been no commissioner in the eastern senatorial district for three years, and Palmer has not furnished one for more than fifteen years. It is conceded that the position belongs to the eastern portion of the county, and Palmer may well claim the honor. As the special commissioners are of minor consequence, it is presumed there will be no great strife for the places. We trust there will be no such hybrid arrangement between Republicans and democrats as was entered into last year.

A BELLIGERENT STEAMER.—The British steamer Dispatch, at New York, was libelled some time ago, in a civil suit, for $30,000, and placed under the guns of a revenue cutter.—On Saturday, she got up steam and attempted to escape. The cutter fired three or four shots at her, which she did not heed, when the fort was signalled. Two shots were fired at her bow from Fort Lafayette, the second almost grazing her. The Dispatch then hove to under the guns of the fort, and yesterday was towed back to Quarantine, and anchored under the revenue cutter Crawford.

EASIER SAID THAN DONE.—Beauregard, on a recent visit to Savannah, addressed the rebels there, pledging his word that Fort Pulaski should be recaptured within thirty days. He expects to accomplish this work with the aid of the iron-plated Fingal and the floating battery. Beauregard's word, however, is not a synonyme for truth on either side.

THE HIGHEST YET.—A balloonist in England has ascended to a hight of six miles, where the air was less than one-third its pressure upon the earth. The balloonist narrowly escaped with his life, owing to the lightness of the air.

The "People's Ticket" and the Democratic Convention.

The "People's" Convention met at Boston, on Tuesday, and nominated the following ticket:

Governor—GEN. CHARLES DEVENS, of Worcester.
Lieut. Governor—THOMAS F. PLUNKET, of Pittsfield.
Secretary of State—Oliver Warner, of Northampton.
Treasurer—H. K. Oliver, of Salem.
Auditor—Levi Reed, of Abington.
Attorney General—Henry W. Paine, of Cambridge.

The main object of the convention seemed to be to kill off John A. Andrew and Charles Sumner, and, with a ticket partly made up of Republican nominees, it had hopes of success. The ticket, however, is a sort of "catchpenny" affair in politics that carries deception on the face of it. The convention adopted a set of resolutions sustaining the President in his efforts to put down the rebellion, but said nothing about the emancipation proclamation.—Some of the members, however, could not conceal their spite against the President for issuing the document, giving vent to their disgust in unmistakeable language. The truth is, the proclamation has knocked the underpinning from the framework of the "People's" party, and it tumbles down.

The next scene in the political farce took place at Worcester, on Wednesday. The old-line democrats met and tried to harmonize their action with the People's Convention at Boston, and did so to the extent of making no nominations; intimating, however, that the democracy should unite on the ticket put in nomination the day before. Some of the full-blooded democrats could not swallow this, but they were choked off from making any belligerent demonstrations. A set of resolutions were adopted condemning the President's emancipation proclamation, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the meeting of loyal Governors, and commending Gen. McClellan, in a back-handed stroke against Governor Andrew and others, who have been charged with endeavoring to procure his removal. The resolutions are such as the "People's" party cannot well endorse, and the grand effort to consolidate is defeated. The action of the two conventions will only strengthen the hands of the Republican party and infuse a little vigor into the campaign.

NO "UNION" IN POLITICS.—In Massachusetts there is to be no union of parties as there was last year. The Democrats and fossil Whigs could unite with Republicans last year without sacrificing their principles, and were satisfied to see Republican candidates elected. This year the Republican candidates are the same, but those Union men of last year want candidates of their own. They will have them, we hope, from Governor down to Representatives, and we shall see how many of them get elected.

DON'T LIKE THE NEGROES.—The Federal soldiers at Nashville, Tenn., have been manifesting their dislike of negroes, and especially of negro soldiers, in a violent way. At the theatre one evening they drove all the negroes from the galleries, throwing some of them over into the pit. The next day they attacked every negro found with uniforms on, beating them and tearing off their uniforms.

TAX ON CHINOLINE.—The City Railway Company of Chicago have adopted a plan, under advisement, whereby crinoline must suffer a partial collapse or pay for the luxury of expansion. The seats will not be partitioned off, but figures upon the sides of the car will indicate each five cent seat. Where additional space is occupied, additional fare is to be collected.

BOUND TO GO.—S. H. Hill, a young man about eighteen years of age, just returned from New Orleans, enlisted in Northampton a few days ago, but was rejected by the surgeon in consequence of having a stiff finger. He was told that if he would have the finger taken off he would pass him. The finger was accordingly removed, and the plucky young man has reenlisted.

A RUNAWAY WIFE FOUND.—The wife of a resident of Providence, R. I., who left her home a short time ago, in company with another man, carrying off $200 of her husband's money, was discovered a few evening since, in Philadelphia. She was arrested and locked up for hearing. Part of the money carried off was recovered.

EXECUTION OF GUERILLAS.—Ten guerilla prisoners were shot on the 26th ult., by order of Gen. Merrill, at Macon City, Mo. They had been found guilty of breaking their paroles and of again taking up arms against the Federal forces. The execution was in pursuance of orders which will be strictly enforced in like cases.

WHAT WESTERN VIRGINIA HAS DONE FOR THE WAR.—Out of a loyal population of not more than 150,000, Western Virginia has furnished 16,000 volunteers for the war. Considering how many of the prominent men of Western Virginia have enlisted in the rebel cause, this result is decidedly gratifying.

THE OTIS MURDER.—The announcement made some days since with regard to the discovery of the Otis murderers, proves to have been unfounded, as no discovery has yet been made, and neither the negroes accused, or any other persons are under arrest for the crime.

MANNING THE NAVY.—No European power can man war vessels so rapidly as we can now. Hundreds of men who cannot be received apply to enlist in the naval service. If a crew for a ship is wanted, Mr. Welles gives the order, and in twenty-four hours the required number of sailors and ordinary seamen are on board.

THE SLAVES TO BE EMANCIPATED.—Should the rebellion continue in its present shape until the 1st of January next, the number of slaves which will on that day be nominally emancipated, under the proclamation of the President, will be about 3,500,000.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ENCAMPMENT MASS. 36th REG.,
Mouth Antietam Creek, Md., Oct. 4, 1862.

The lull which has followed the severe battles of the past month is soon to be broken.—The war elements, now apparently quiet, are gathering anew, through every available channel, their mighty resources, for a fierce and determined conflict. The programme is nearly completed; the troops have been concentrated, and are eager for the fray; munitions of every kind have accumulated in vast quantities at the various depots, and we are in momentary expectation of orders which shall dispel the pervading calm and bring to our vision the dark clouds of battle. Now or never is the Union to be saved, and it is the unanimous opinion of our troops that if the master-genius of the army, the gallant McClellan, is allowed to execute his deeply laid plans, free from Cabinet or Congressional intermeddling, the enemy will meet a Waterloo defeat.

Yesterday, President Lincoln, accompanied by Gens. McClellan, Burnside, and numerous other distinguished officers, were in our camp, and reviewed the 9th army corps (Burnside's). The troops made a fine appearance, and vociferously cheered their reviewers. The President and Generals took particular notice of our regiment, it being the largest and finest looking regiment in the 1st division. During the review, Burnside rode to the right of the President and McClellan to the left. All eyes were directed to the trio. Burnside was dressed, as usual, in a loose blouse, without any decorations, and wore a slouched Kossuth hat over his massive, well-formed head. He is the idol of our corps, not merely for his bravery and daring, but for the deep interest displayed by him in the welfare of his men. As an illustration of his characteristic good humor, I give the following incident, which occurred at our last camp: One of the Ohio boys shot a pig near our regiment, and was caught in the act by the owner, who took him to Gen. Burnside for punishment. "Why did you shoot the pig?" demanded the General. "Because I was hungry, sir," answered the young soldier. "Don't you have enough to eat?" "No, sir, we have not had even half rations lately." "Very well, sir, you did right in killing the pig—go and shoot another."—Here let me add that, during our stay at that camp, beef, pork, turkeys, corn, and apples, were appropriated quite extensively by us, and the bills settled by "Uncle Sam."

I take pleasure in announcing that Lieut. Robert M. Cross has been appointed, by acting Brigadier General Welch, Aid de Camp and chief of staff. This promotion was wholly unexpected by Lieut. C., who was well contented and universally respected in the position he held in our company. We disliked to have him leave us, and miss him greatly, but Gen. Welch's quarters being in close proximity to our own, he visits his old quarters quite frequently.

Day before yesterday, I visited Harper's Ferry, some ten miles from here. The road thither I found to be the roughest I ever travelled, particularly where the turnpike winds around the Maryland Heights. The town presents a gloomy and desolate appearance.—Many of the buildings were riddled with shot and shell, and blackened with smoke. The railroad bridge, a lengthy and massive piece of masonry, had been blown up in three places, and extensively damaged. The pontoon bridge beside it had likewise been destroyed, and its remains lay scattered along the banks of the river. A large force were engaged in repairing the railroad bridge, which is, no doubt, finished ere this, and a new pontoon bridge was stretched across the Potomac soon after the town was retaken by our troops. No one who views the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry with a military eye can fail to denounce, as a cowardly traitor, the officer who abandoned Maryland Heights to the enemy. Let the blame rest where it may, the fact that the town was surrendered through treachery cannot be gainsayed. The idea of holding the place with the enemy in possession of the Heights is simply absurd and ridiculous.

Our regiment has reached a high state of efficiency in drill and discipline. The weather is quite warm, and the boys get pretty well fatigued while drilling in the sun. Co. E. is not a whit behind the other companies in soldier-like qualities, and, under our gallant captain, will, no doubt, give a good account of itself ere long. The boys are so attached to Capt. Warriner, that I really believe they would all die by his side before allowing him to be taken prisoner. As our "Little Corporal" Whitcomb says, "If the rebels want to fight tigers, let them shoot our captain; not one of us would then give or take quarter!"

To-day, one of our masked batteries has been shelling the woods across the Potomac; and just now, a dozen or more rebel deserters have come from the other side of the river and surrendered themselves. Yours for the war,

OSBORN.

BATON ROUGE NOT GIVEN UP.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Express says that Baton Rouge is still held by our gunboats. The federal troops have been withdrawn, but there is no rebel force in or near it. Nor has it been burned. A few buildings were destroyed as a matter of necessity, in order that the guns of the fleet might have a fair chance at any rebel force that should attempt to occupy the town.

WORTH KNOWING.—It is said that in shelling beans, if scalding water is poured upon the pods, the beans will slip very easily from the pod. So, also, it is said that by pouring scalding water on apples the skins may be easily slipped off and much labor saved.

TROOPS FROM MAINE.—Maine has contributed 35,000 men to the Union armies. She has in addition sent nearly or quite 5000 men to the navy, making 40,000 men at least that she has contributed to the defense of the Union and the Constitution.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.—It is stated in the Baltimore American that the number of papers daily distributed in the several armies and corps in the neighborhood of Washington exceeds eighty thousand dailies and ten thousand weeklies.

COPPER COIN.—The bill authorizing the issue of $5,000,000 in copper coins, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty-five cents, has passed both houses of the rebel Congress, which has also appropriated $200,000 to carry it into effect.

DAMAGES FOR INJURY.—Miss Mary F. Thomas has recovered from the town of Douglas $1800 for damages to her person, caused by being thrown from her carriage by a defective road.

RECEIPTS FROM THE NEW TAX BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the N.Y. Post says that the receipts from the new tax bill already reach half a million dollars.

SAD DISASTER.—The fishing schooner White Cloud, of Provincetown, was lost on the 20th ult., and all on board, thirteen in number, were drowned.

This Week's War News.

The war news of the present week may be briefly summed up. There is an ominous silence on the Potomac, which must soon be broken by an attack upon the enemy, which is represented as retreating towards Richmond.

We have had another grand victory at Corinth, which pretty generally uses up the rebel army in the Southwest. Last Saturday the rebels under Gens. Price and Van Dorn attacked our forces under Gen. Rosecranz, but they were repulsed with great slaughter, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The victory has apparently been rendered a more complete one, through the vigor with which it has been followed up. The enemy in their flight were intercepted by Gens. Ord and Hurlburt on Sunday, and after seven hours' hard fighting they were driven back five miles across the Hatchie River toward Corinth, with the loss of two batteries, about 300 prisoners and many small arms. Gen. Rosecrans, who was at Corinth, was immediately notified by telegraph to be ready for the enemy, and on Monday he notified Gen. Grant that the rebels had been totally routed, throwing away everything in their flight, and that they were being sharply pursued.

Dispatches received in St Louis are to the effect that on Saturday morning Gen. Schofield advanced upon the rebels, 15,000 strong, at Newtonia, Mo., a small town about fifty-four miles south of Springfield, and, after a two hours' engagement, routed them in all directions, with but trifling loss on our side. Intercepted dispatches disclosed the fact that the rebels intended to concentrate their entire forces at a point twelve miles from Newtonia, and at last accounts Gen. Schofield was pushing in that direction, with the intention of renewing the battle on Sunday.

Passengers on the North Missouri train, who arrived at St. Louis on Saturday, state that as they passed Wentzville, in St. Charles County, a desperate battle was going on between the guerilla Cobb, with four hundred men, and a body of several hundred Union troops. Heavy firing could be heard a couple of miles from the track, and it was stated in Wentzville that Cobb was completely surrounded and would be captured.

DRIED APPLES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Fred. Law Olmstead, secretary of the Sanitary Commission, states that dried apples for the use of the soldiers cannot be sent to the depots of the Commission in too large quantities. Town and village relief societies are requested to make arrangements for paring, cutting, and drying, by their members, and such volunteer assistance as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are unable themselves to properly prepare. Dried fruits of other kinds, and all good canned fruits, will be very acceptable. The Commission has a large force of young men in its service, and is better prepared than ever to make a faithful distribution of articles for the sick and wounded.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.—A dispatch from Col. Sibley, dated "Mouth of the Chippewa River, Sept. 25th," says: "We met a party of friendly Indians who had separated from the Crow Indians, bringing with them 91 white prisoners, whom they had been instrumental in releasing from Little Crow's party. Many of the prisoners are young men, who were completely overwhelmed with joy to be freed from the loathsome treatment of their brutal captors. A fight was had at Wood Lake, Sept. 23d, resulting in the repulse of the Indians. Our men buried 12 Indians." Gen. Sibley is arresting all Indians suspected of having participated in the outrages on the frontier, and will execute all found guilty on the spot.

COULDN'T AMALGAMATE.—A few days ago a couple of ardent lovers were sadly disappointed at White Plains, N. Y., whither they had gone to be "made one." They gave their names as Lewis Thomas and Rosanna Smith—a black man and a white woman. Neither of the Justices of the Peace would marry them, nor could they find a clergyman willing to be a party to their plans, and when the affair became noised about, indignation rose so high that tar and feathers were talked about, and they beat a hasty retreat.

POSTAL CURRENCY.—We are not likely to get a supply of the new postal currency very soon. It is estimated that it will take three years to bring out the fifty millions ordered by Congress, at the present rate of issue. Somebody proposes to help it along faster by getting up a new style of currency. It is to enclose the Post Office, or postal currency, stamp in a circle of white metal, covered by a piece of mica, making a circular metallic case, with the stamp protected from the wear and tear of use.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.—This man, who gained considerable celebrity abroad for making Union speeches, got into the lock-up in Boston Monday evening. At a Republican ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall he attempted to speak, when a bit of a muss was stirred up, and to avoid trouble he was taken to the station house. He goes against Sumner and all abolitionists.

WHO BELIEVES IT?—The New York Express of Saturday publishes a communication stating that a convention is to be held at the South, to consider the necessity and propriety of sending North all slaves over forty years of age—both men and women—on condition that they never return to a slave State, and soon after all slaves over thirty years of age.

AMERICAN BOARD.—The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Board of Missions was held in Springfield the present week, continuing from Tuesday till Friday. The annual reports and daily services of the Board have been of a highly interesting character, drawing large crowds of people from far and near.

THE TAXES ON SALARIES AND INCOMES.—It may not be generally known that the tax on salaries and incomes is not to be levied until the 1st of May, 1863, when the tax will be collected upon the income for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding, or for this year.

THE QUAKERS.—It is stated by a western paper that Governor Morton of Indiana has ordered that forty per cent. of the Quakers of the State be assessed for enrollment, and those drafted are to go or pay two hundred dollars each.

☞ The Hampden conference of churches and Hampden benevolent association will hold their meetings together, in Westfield, October 21st, 22d, and 23d. Discussions, and a sermon by Rev. J. W. Harding, of Longmeadow, will be the order of exercises.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

THE fair weather which October has given us is the subject of general remark. Warm, pleasant, summer-like, it is all that one could wish for a New England autumn. We have a splendid harvest moon, also, just the thing for husking parties, and other parties who have nothing to do with husking. In a word, this is a glorious season.

—A wild woman, with hair five feet long, has been captured somewhere in France, and is on exhibition in Paris. We have wild women in America, but almost any man can capture one.

—The wounded at the hospitals in the neighborhood of Antietam are said to be suffering for want of blankets. The mountain air is cold and foggy, and affects them badly.

—It is time the ladies were making mittens for the army. We shall soon have frosty nights, and the fingers of the soldiers will suffer unless provided with covering. The most durable, and the cheapest, are those made of firm cloth, with a thumb and finger.

—Russia declares that she will have nothing to do with any attempt that may be made in Europe to endorse the Southern Confederacy, the declaration being made as late as last month.

—It is rumored in Washington that Burnside is to take command of an army to move up the James River.

—Most of the foreign ministers at Washington approve of the President's anti-slavery proclamation, but many of our American citizens don't.

—The question is now definitely settled that there is to be no change in the cabinet, at least before the meeting of Congress, in December next.

—Wood is $15 a cord in Richmond, but there is a sort of wood, with a cord attached, with which the North would be delighted to serve out the whole rebel population of that Virginia town, the members of the Confederate Government included.

—Saturday was the Day of Atonement among the Jews, a fast strictly observed by all true Israelites.

—The original Merrimac, which went down because she was blown up, is to be raised again, brought to the upper world once more, her condition warranting such attentions as shall end in restoring her to the federal navy.

—It is proposed to take Florida for a cotton plantation, and populate it with freed slaves. Eli Thayer is going there to start a colony. That State has already cost us enough to purchase half the slaves in the South, but this time it must be purchased with blood.

—Soap is selling in Charleston at two dollars per pound, and salt is worth fifty dollars per bag—that is, soap is worth of United States currency about one dollar per pound, and salt about twenty-five dollars per sack.

ADVERSITY.

"In this wild world, the fondest and the best,
Are the most tried, most troubled and distressed."

—The Southern Confederacy is buying and building steamships in England. This looks as if it meant to make a fight for the sea. Who lives shall see.

—There is to be a military movement soon, but whether it is to be over the Potomac or over the left, we know not.

—Change is still scarce, even to a change in our national affairs for the better.

—Incendiaries are setting fires in Brookfield and Warren, burning barns and outbuildings.

—Rufus Paine, of Cleveland, Ohio, was recently mulcted in the sum of $20,000, for breach of promise of marriage.

—Gen. Pope has refused to employ the Chippewa Indians in the war against the Sioux. He does so from motives of public policy.

—"Ned Buntline," the blood and thunder story writer, has enlisted as a private in a New York regiment. Look out for more thrilling tales.

—The rebels whom our army were to have "bagged," got over the Potomac, bag and baggage.

—Peace Demands of the Rebels—That the Union shall go to pieces.

A FATHER'S LAMENT FOR HIS SON.—George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Journal, announces the death of his son, a Colonel in the rebel army, in a feeling manner. In closing he exclaims:—

"Oh, if he had fallen in his country's service, fallen with his burning eyes fixed in love and devotion upon a flag that for more than three-fourths of a century has been a star of worship to his ancestors, his early death, though still terrible, might have been borne by his father's heart; but alas, the reflection that he fell in armed rebellion against that glorious old banner, now the emblem of the greatest and holiest cause the world ever knew, is full of desolation, and almost of despair."

AN UNLUCKY REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.—An Irishman residing in Lewiston, being troubled with rheumatism, and hearing that turpentine was a sovereign remedy, one evening last week stripped himself, and with one hand applied the fluid while in the other he held a lighted lamp. In the process of applying the remedy he unfortunately brought the lamp too near his body, when the turpentine took fire, enveloping his body in flames. His screams brought assistance, and the flames were quenched, not, however, before his limbs were terribly burned.

LOYAL MARYLAND.—The loyalty of Maryland is illustrated by the following extract from a private letter by a Massachusetts officer at the battle of Antietam:

"The farmers about here have shown the greatest patriotism and kindness. They came on the field the day after the battle and took great numbers of the wounded to their own homes, to nurse and attend to them. I hear that, in the midst of the battle, a farmer brought five horses to one of our batteries, from his own barn, and generously gave them to supply the places of those killed."

A REBEL CRY FOR PEACE.—The Richmond Enquirer of Sept. 27, in an editorial upon the "peace propositions" offered by Foote, of Mississippi, in the Rebel Congress, says:—"There is no doubt that our whole confederacy ardently desires peace. We never wanted war. We did not make the war. We stood, and are standing, on our defence, against a wicked aggression. We are fighting for peace; of course we wish for it." It is evident from the tone which the leading rebel journals have recently assumed, that a desire for peace is gaining strength in the South.

THE AMOUNT OF AMMUNITION.—Some idea of the amount of ammunition required to supply such an army as Gen. McClellan's, during a heavy fight like that of Antietam, may be gained from the fact that thirty-eight tons of ammunition were forwarded to Gen. McClellan in one day from Washington. An eye-witness of the battle states that he counted at four different times during the day, the number of discharges from our artillery, and found that they were made at the rate of 78 to the minute.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—The people of Palmer have presented Capt. F. C. Cook, of the Palmer company at Camp Banks, with a beautiful sword.

COTTON.—Loads of cotton go by our office every day on their way to the mills. Four horses can draw about $3000 worth, at present prices.

NO DELEGATES were sent from this town or this section to the People's Convention at Boston, and precious few to the Democratic Convention at Worcester.

PROMOTED.—It will be seen, by a letter from our correspondent in the army, that Lieut. Robert Cross, of this place, has been promoted to Aid de Camp on Gen. Welch's staff.

A SOCIAL HOP at the Nassowanno House on Wednesday evening, next week, will be a pleasant finale to the cattle show festivities. Good music, and all for half a dollar.

LARGE APPLE.—Wm. G. Young, of Wales, has sent us a fall greening apple, which weighs 18 ounces and measures 14 inches in circumference. It is large enough to make a generous apple pie.

FURLOUGHS.—The boys at Camp Banks are not denied furloughs when they ask them.—They are at home often, and seem to enjoy the indulgence. After electing a Colonel they expect more stringent regulations.

NEW CEMETERY.—The Catholics have recently completed their cemetery, near the Old Center. It is on high ground, and very tastily laid out into lots. It was dedicated, with appropriate services, on the 28th ult.

NEW GOODS.—To be ready for the crowd of visitors who will attend the Agricultural exhibition next week, M. W. French and P. P. Kellogg have got in new stocks of fall and winter goods. See their advertisements.

THE manufacturing and repairing connected with the shoe store in the Journal Building, is not conducted by Mr. Granger, as stated last week, but is entirely independent, his interest being confined solely to the sale of ready-made goods.

LOST HIS WALLET.—A Wilbraham man, who attended the social reunion of the American Board at the City Hall in Springfield, on Wednesday evening, had his pocket picked of $100, which he considers a very irreligious transaction in a religious meeting.

PERSONS who come to the Fair next week will save themselves much trouble by providing themselves with change to pay their admission to the hall. It is much easier for them to do it, before they come, than for the door-keeper to make change at the door.

SHALL WE HAVE A DRAFT?—Palmer has seven more men to raise, to complete its last quota, and there appears to be no movement to obtain them. The draft is announced to take place next Wednesday, and if no additional postponement occurs it will come.—Meantime, the bounty of $150 is offered to each volunteer who presents himself before that time.

CAMP BANKS.—The 46th regiment, at Camp Banks, expects to be off in a week or two.—The regiment will go to Newbern, N. C., a pleasant and healthy locality to winter in. A few nights since, the boys in camp demolished a liquor shanty, which a Springfield man had erected just off the ground. They are determined to tolerate no such nuisance in their neighborhood.

OUTRAGE ON A MARRIED WOMAN.—The wife of Samuel R. Bond, living in the eastern part of Palmer, has caused the arrest of Patrick Sheridan, on a charge of having committed a gross outrage upon her last Sabbath forenoon. Sheridan came to the house while she was alone, and used extreme violence in the perpetration of the crime. Later in the day, she charges that Patrick Finnerty also came to the house and made an aggravated assault upon her, with the same intent, but was unsuccessful. Sheridan will be examined to-day.—Finnerty is still at large.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS AT WALES.—Absalom Gardner, Esq., of Wales, delivered an Address last Sabbath evening, on the Hundredth Anniversary of the Municipal Organization of the town, it having been organized by the election of officers October 5th, 1762. The address was ably prepared and well delivered, embracing brief biographical sketches of prominent early settlers, with much historical information that is worth possessing. We understand the address will be printed at the expense of the town.

THE CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR NEXT WEEK. Should the weather prove favorable, we have every reason to expect that the exhibition of the Eastern Hampden Agricultural Society, next week, will be equal to that of any previous year, if it does not excel in many particulars. A meeting of the directors was held last Saturday, and it was voted to offer a premium for trotting horses on the second day of the exhibition—Wednesday. The show of cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, takes place on Tuesday; that of horses, on Wednesday. The Fair will be open on both days, and the address of Dr. Loring will take place at the church, at 10 o'clock, Wednesday. The premiums will be announced at the church, and immediately after the trotting match will come off. The Palmer Band will be in attendance at the Park on both days of the exhibition.—As this is the only Agricultural Exhibition to be held in the county this year, under the auspices of the State, it will, undoubtedly, be a good one, and be largely attended.

The premiums offered for trotting are made up by gentlemen outside the Society, but given for the benefit of it. Two classes of premiums are offered. The first are purses of $30, $15, and $5, and the second are $20, $10, and $5; the latter for all horses that have never trotted within 2.50.

CAMP BANKS!—There is where many a heart centers—where many a mother's thoughts are. It will henceforth be holy ground to the people of western Massachusetts. There is the flower of the youth of the Connecticut Valley; the bravest and best of our mountain yeomanry; the true, loyal sons of puritan New England. Few localities are better adapted for a camp than this. Just far enough from the city to keep the boys out of mischief, but a few rods from the railroad, and on high, dry ground, it combines the two virtues—healthy and handy. Your correspondent was there Saturday, the 4th, and was well paid for the visit. The men seem to be in fine spirits, and I was told, by more than one, that nobody had, as yet, the time or disposition to be homesick. The fare is excellent for a camp, so acknowledged by those, even, who try to find something to growl about. Three or four of the companies have camp stoves, an article of furniture both useful and costly to soldiers, it being furnished by stove dealers at the *moderate* cost of $45.00. The men were not then hardly broken into drill, and "dress up" seemed to be one of the "general orders." A sword presentation took place in the afternoon, which drew many visitors to the camp, a delegation of fifty or more coming from Wesleyan Academy in a body. Capt. Conwell, the receipt of the gift, is an old inmate of that institution, and is a favorite wherever he is known. He has brought together, by his own efforts, a company that, without detraction from the merits of other companies, has the best looking set of men that we saw on the ground.—The sword presented was a magnificent affair, costing, with sash, belt, and extra scabbard, one hundred dollars. Lieut. Heath presented the sword for the company, and Sergeant Dyer the sash and belt. The captain's reply to these presentations was both eloquent and patriotic, and many a rough hand brushed away tears from bronzed cheeks as he charged the "boys" with the keeping of their present, should it be his lot to fall. A brace of pistols was also presented to Lieut. Heath, who acknowledged the receipt of them in a pleasant speech. U.

P. S.—The regiment was organized on Thursday by the choice of the following officers: Geo. Bowler of Westfield, colonel; W. S. Shurtleff of Springfield, lieut. colonel; and L. B. Walkley of Westfield, major. Rev. Mr. Gorham of Holyoke was unanimously elected chaplain. He was a private in the Holyoke company and left a good parish for the war.

WARE BANK.—The following have been chosen directors of the Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank at Ware: Orrin Sage of Ware, William Mixter of Hardwick, Cole J. Warner of Greenwich, E. Carey of Enfield, J. B. Woods of Barre, John Ward of Palmer, Nathan Richardson of Warren. Emmons Twitchell of Brookfield, Otis Lane and J. Hartwell of Ware.

SENATORIAL.—At the Union Convention of the Hampshire and Franklin senatorial district, Geo. H. Gilbert, of Ware, was unanimously renominated for senator. A. A. Ward, of Orange, was president of the convention, and W. P. Strickland, of Ware, and A. D. Hubbard, of Sunderland, secretaries.

SPECIE.—The U. S. Economist estimates that there is fully $100,000,000 more specie in the United States that there was two years ago. The people will forget its color if it is not put in circulation before long.

☞ Judge Holt says "no one can doubt the power of Mr. Lincoln to issue a proclamation of emancipation.

HAMPDEN COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.—The Republicans of Hampden county, and all others who support the present national and State governments, and are in favor of the use of all means necessary for the effectual suppression of the rebellion, are requested to send one delegate for each town and each ward of a city, and one additional delegate for every 200 voters and one for every fraction over 100 voters in each town or ward, according to the last census of voters, to a convention to be holden at the Police Court Room, Springfield, Thursday, Oct. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices to be filled at the next annual election, to wit: a sheriff, one county commissioner, and two special commissioners, and transacting such other business as may come before them. FREDERICK BUSH,
Chairman County Committee

A First-class Physician Always at Hand.—It is a pleasant thing to have a doctor in the house, if he is a good one, of the right school, and you are sick, but to have a live doctor quartered upon you all the time, has its objections. Take a hint, purchase a case of Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives, you then have the matter in your own hands. If you have any question about it try the curatives on a small scale. Are you suffering from a headache, cough or cold, dyspepsia, rheumatism, biliousness, piles, fever and ague, catarrh, or any of the different diseases for which he has prepared medicine, buy a box at 25 cents, and decide the question on the merits of the medicine.

Sold by DR. SHAW, Agent, and sent per mail by PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, 136 William St., N. Y. Manual, with full particulars, sent free on application.

☞ Diarrhea and dysentery will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of Holloway's Pills. Their use in the India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cts. per box. 213

A LYRIC.

WHAT makes me laugh when others sigh,
No tear can ere bedew mine eye,
It is because I always buy—*Herrick's Pills.*

What is it makes me hale and stout,
And all my friends can't make it out,
I really could not live without—*Herrick's Pills.*

So if you're sad, or grieved or ill,
Pray do not pay a doctor's bill,
But take a dose of magic pills—*Made by Herrick.*

Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cts. per box. Sugar coated. See advertisement on this page.

A Card to the Ladies.

Dr. Duponco's GOLDEN PILLS for Females. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating, and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for females are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success, in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint.

The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these Pills a successful preventive. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. After this admonition, the proprietors assume no responsibility, although "their mildness" will prevent any injury to health. Price $1 per box. Sold by Dr Wm. Holbrook, druggist, sole agent for Palmer, Mass. Ladies, by sending him $1 to the Palmer post office, can have these pill sent (confidentially) and free of postage, by mail, to any part of the country. Beware of counterfeits. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills," hereafter, unless the box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are base impositions and unsafe; therefore as you value your lives and health, to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money, if any one offers you the pills for less than $1 per box, look out, there is something wrong.

The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent, and they will tell you they are safe, and will perform all claimed for them. Sold also by A. & S. E. Blair, Warren; C. Deuel, Amherst, and by one druggist in every village and city in the U. S.
33 1y S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

☞ Eight years of uninterrupted success have raised FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER to the proud position of the leading Pictorial Paper of this continent. The commencement of the 15th volume affords the public the opportunity of subscribing to what is now a household necessity. Every important event of the time is described and illustrated, more especially those now transpiring on our own continent—as there never has been a war of equal interest to an American, so there never has been one so faithfully illustrated, Frank Leslie having despatched special artists to every prominent field of action. At the last battle of Antietam he had three special artists and correspondents accompanying the different divisions. The result is, that no great victory in the history of the world has ever been so completely illustrated. Besides the interesting illustrations, Frank Leslie's Newspaper has always one or more Romances, of rare excellence, continued in its pages. At the present time "Verner's Pride," and "Aurora Floyd" are causing the deepest sensation. The miscellaneous articles, poetry, gossip, etc., are of great merit. $2 50 per annum. Frank Leslie, New York.

TERMS.

One copy, one year, or 52 numbers,	$2 50
One copy, six months, or 26 numbers,	1 50
One copy for 17 weeks,	1 00
Two copies, one year, in one wrapper, to one address,	4 00
Three copies " "	6 00
Five copies, " "	10 00

One extra copy to a person sending a club of 5, two extra copies to a person sending a club of 10, and so on, in proportion. Every additional subscription only $2.

Apprentice Wanted.—A steady, intelligent boy, from 15 to 17 years of age, wanted at this office, to learn the printing business.

Old Newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper, or sale at this office at 25 cents per hundred.

A Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine for sale cheap at this office.

An Empire Sewing Machine, new, for sale low, at this office.

A Singer Sewing Machine, for sale at less than can be bought elsewhere, at this office.

A ten dollar Sewing Machine, for sale for $4 at this office.

MARRIED.

At Palmer, 4th, by Rev. Dr. Vaill, JOHN H. WAITE, of Palmer, and CARRIE A. KING, of Hartford, Conn.

In Belchertown, 9th, by Rev. Henry Blake, JOHN LAPLIN of Hartford, and SOPHIE CUSHMAN of B.

In Wilbraham, 8th, LYMAN D. BUTLER and LINDA P. MAXWELL.

DIED.

In Wilbraham, 6th, HENRY B., infant son of E. F. Ellsworth.

In Spencer, 1st, LIZZIE, 23, wife of Walter W. Snow. (Corrected.)

In Ware, 6th, SUSAN E., 29, wife of Charles E. Johnson, and daughter of Alvin Warner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—
at the Monson Granite Quarry,
10 Hand Drillers, and
5 Granite Cutters.
WM. N. FLYNT & Co.
Monson, Oct. 11, 1862.

This Week Receiving

DRESS GOODS,
DOMESTICS,
FLANNELS,
YARNS AND GLOVES,
LINENS AND HOSIERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FLOUR AND OILS,
FAMILY GROCERIES.

EVERYBODY WANTING

GOODS TO EAT OR TO WEAR,

MAY BE ASSURED THAT

I SHALL SELL

AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And an examination will prove it.

M. W. FRENCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Louisa Anderson, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to MELINA ANDERSON, Executrix.
Sept. 30, 1862. o11*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Fall Goods!

NOW OPENING,

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

New Fall Dress Goods!

JUST RECEIVED by P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

New Black Silks!

FOR SALE LOW by P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW and very large variety of

LADIES' CLOAKS,

Now ready for inspection.

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW SHAWLS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW
CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.
P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW and FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING,

For Men and Boys, FOR SALE LOW by
P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW CROCKERY
AND
PAPER HANGINGS,
P. P. KELLOGG & CO.

NEW ASSORTMENT
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW GOODS GENERALLY,
AT
P. P. KELLOGG & CO'S.

BARGAINS
—IN—
BOOTS AND SHOES!

D. GRANGER,

Having purchased the stock of Boots and Shoes lately owned by E. L. DAVIS, in the store under the Journal Office, and added largely thereto by recent purchases, now offers to the people of Palmer and the adjoining towns,

GREAT BARGAINS IN BOOTS & SHOES,

of every description, for men's, boys', youth's, ladies', misses' and children's wear, the whole comprising the

Largest & Best Assortment
EVER OFFERED IN PALMER.

FINE CALF BOOTS made on Patented PLUMMER LAST, an anatomical and nice easy fitting last.

☞ The public are invited to call and examine goods and prices, as I am confident of my ability to afford satisfaction to all my customers, in quality, prices, and fit.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
will be under the charge of
GILBERT HIXON,
a competent and experienced workman, whose work has always afforded the best of satisfaction. All kinds of

Boots and Shoes Made to Order,

and NEATLY REPAIRED, at short notice.
Palmer, Oct. 4, 1862. D. GRANGER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By order of the Judge of Probate for the county of Hampden, will be sold at auction on the premises, on Thursday, the sixth day of November next, at one o'clock p. m., the farm with the buildings thereon formerly belonging to Van R. Shearer, late of Palmer, deceased, together with the widow's right of dower. Said farm is situated about half a mile from the village of Three Rivers on the road leading from said village to Palmer Depot, and contains about one hundred and five acres of land, consisting of a large proportion of good tillage land and valuable mowing and pasture, together with about twenty acres of woodland, one half or more of which is large and valuable timber. The farm is well watered by several never-failing springs, from one of which a lead pipe aqueduct conveys water to the buildings. The above described property is very pleasantly located and is a very desirable situation for any one wishing to make improvements. Terms of payment made known at the time and place of sale. ABIGAIL SHEARER,
HORACE HUNN,
Palmer, Oct. 4, 1862. Administrators.

PENSION AGENCY!

INVALID SOLDIERS discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the United States service, or of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.
JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney.
Palmer, Sept. 20, 1862.

NEW STORE!

The undersigned has opened a new
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED
Store, in
McGILVRAY'S BLOCK,
South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where he will keep constantly on hand
ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,
All kinds of GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,
LIME AND HAIR,
ALSO BRICK.
All of which will be sold very low for cash.
S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, April 19, 1862.—tf.

6000,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS
TO SELL
Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored
Map of The United States,
CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents. 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a county map, but it is also
A COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP
of the U. S. and Canadas, combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION, and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and take back all maps that cannot be sold, and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

WANTED—Wholesale agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.*
J. T. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Shoresville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

Lloyd's Topographical
MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS,
is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

[From the Tribune, Aug. 2.]
"Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and is the best which can be purchased."

LLOYD'S
GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

From actual surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi river pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., showing every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets, $2 pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington,
J. T. LLOYD: September 17, 1862.
Sir—Send me your map of the Mississippi River, with price per 100 copies. Rear-admiral Chas. H. Davis, command'g Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES,
o4 Secretary of Navy.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental to Soldiers.
Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue
Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,
To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *water-mark*, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore carried on under the name of Cook & White is this day dissolved. All accounts due the firm are left with L. S. Hills for settlement. F. C. COOK.
Palmer, Sept. 29, 1862. W. F. WHITE.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

AGENTS are wanted to sell the "History of the Civil War in America," by J. T. Headley, (author of the "Life of Washington.") It is to be issued in two volumes; the first volume, bringing the History down to the battles in front of Richmond, will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. Persons desiring to act as agents for the sale of this work, in order to secure territory, will please apply immediately to or address
J. WHORTON SMITH & SON,
a30tf. General Agents, Monson, Mass.

PIANOS!

Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. x

GOOD ADVICE.

Should pain or anguish cloud thy brow,
Give ear, and I will tell thee how
To make it bright—just listen now,
Take Herrick's Pills.

Should friends grow cold, or foes oppress,
Should fortune never more caress,
There is a cure for such distress,
In Herrick's Pills.

Should faith and trust in man be lost,
Should every path in life be crossed,
Take the sure balm (of little cost,)
Herrick's Pills.

Should sudden illness hint of gout,
Should cruel landlords turn you out,
Your help—your refuge, you can shout,
In Herrick's Pills.

These remarkable pills continue to achieve unparalleled triumphs over disease. In fact, they are considered the alpha and omega; in medicine compounded exclusively of vegetable extracts, their use is safe, their effects lasting, and their cures wonderful; sustained by their merits for twenty-two years, their sale is unapproached by all others combined; elegantly coated with sugar, and sold in family boxes for 25 cents.

From the Albany Daily Standard.

FROM OUR ARMY.—A letter from the seat of war, received by a gentleman in this city, from his son, says:

"I owe my good health, past and present, to flannel wrappers, and the occasional use of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, with which you supplied me on leaving home. Their mildness and gentle action on the system renders them peculiarly adapted to this climate. Some of my companions have received such powerful medicines from the army doctors, that they would not recover their appetites for a week. Tell Dr. Herrick that if he will send me a quart bottle filled with his pills, I can do much good with them, as I have used out those I had until I have only a dozen left."

Comment on the goodness of these renowned pills is unnecessary—purely vegetable, powerful as mercury, safe as bread. Large boxes, 25 cts.

Agents—A. M. Higgins, & Co., Dr. Holbrook, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; H. T. Small, Stafford Springs, O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and by all dealers in medicine.
Dr. L. HERRICK & Co., Albany, N.Y.

FINKLE & LYON
Sewing Machine Company.
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the
FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES
the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This Circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care, and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class sewing machines. Hence is it that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favorably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county throughout the West. Special inducements offered.
FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,
s6 538 Broadway, New York.

To Consumptives!

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
s20 3m. Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N.Y.

UNITED STATES

BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OFFICE!
GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass.
BOUNTY *and* BACK PAY *collected promptly, and* PENSIONS *procured.*

Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to $100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the $100 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters are entitled as above.
Address GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M.,
Aug 23, 1861.—tf. Thorndike.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber has sold his stock of BOOTS and SHOES to D. GRANGER, Esq.

Thankful for the liberal patronage that he has received, hopes the same may be extended to his successor.

All persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment. E. L. DAVIS.
Palmer, Sept. 18, 1862. s27.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitos and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

"COSTAR'S"

Vermin Exterminators,

The "Only Infallible Remedies Known,"

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These Preparations, (unlike all others) are

"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the Human family,"
"Rats do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
"They are the only infallible remedies known."
"12 years or more established in N. Y. City."

Used by—The City Post Office.
Used by—The City Prisons and Station Houses,
Used by—The City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by—The City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
Used by—The City Hotels,—"Astor,"—"St. Nicholas," &c.
Used by—The Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
Used by—More than 50,000 Private Families.

See one or two specimens of what is everywhere said by the people—editors—dealers, &c.:

Housekeepers troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-bugs quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, [O.] Gazette.*

More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster [Wis.] Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—We are selling your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Vermin disappear rapidly. ECKER & STOUFFER,
Druggists, Windsor, Md.

"Costar's" RAT, ROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c.

In 25 cent, 50 cent. and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks; $3 and $5 sizes for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

CAUTION!

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by spurious and highly pernicious imitations, a new label has been prepared, bearing a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature. Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but "Costar's."

Sold everywhere by all wholesale druggists in the large cities. Some of the wholesale agents in

NEW YORK CITY:
Shieffelin Brothers & Co.
Harral, Risley & Kitchen.
B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.
Wheler & Hart.
James S. Aspinwall.
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Hall, Ruckel, & Co.
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P. D. Orvis.
Bush, Gale, & Robinson.
M. Ward, Close & Co.
McKisson & Robbins.
D. S. Barnes & Co.
F. C. Wells & Co.
Lazelle, Marsh, & Gardiner.
Hall, Dixon, & Co.
Conrad Fox, And others.

BOSTON, MASS.
Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. Weeks & Potter.
M. S. Burr & Co. John Wilson,
And others. Also, all wholesale druggists at
Providence, R. I. New Bedford, Mass.
Hartford, Ct. Worcester,
New Haven, Ct. Manchester, N. H.
Portland, Me. &c., &c.

And by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers, and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

SOLD BY

A. M. HIGGINS & Co.,
DR. HOLBROOK, Palmer, Mass.
DR. HOLDEN, Ware, Mass.
H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs, Ct.
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And by Druggists and Retailers generally.

Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct, (or if prices, terms, &c., is desired, send for [1862] circular, giving reduced prices) to
HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
j7 4m

Take Your Choice.

[Read first each verse separately; then both verses as if there was but one.]

I always did intend
Single my life to spend
It much delighteth me
To live from woman free
It's sure a happy life
To live without a wife
A female to my mind
I ne'er expect to find
A bachelor to live
My mind I freely give

To take to me a wife
Would grieve my life
To think upon a bride
I can't be satisfied
'Tis woman is the thing
Such trouble on us bring
The joy I can't express
So great in singleness
I never could agree
A married man to be

TRUTH.—Our National edifice is on fire, and the great problem is, not who first applied the incendiary torch, but how *best* to extinguish the flames. Let the fire first be put out—and we shall not scan any man at the brakes, to ascertain his nationality or color—and then, if we can find the incendiaries, we will deal with them in the most exemplary manner,

☞ "My gracious!" said Ike, "if some fairy would give me wings, wouldn't I go round among the planets, though? I'd go to Mars, and Venus, and Jupiter, and all the rest of them."

"And Satan," said Mrs. Partington, striking in, "and I'm afraid you'll go there whether you have wings or not." Ike whistled, and turned the subject to an orange the old lady had.

☞ It was a fine saying of Lord W. Russell, who was beheaded in the reign of Charles II., when, on the scaffold, he delivered his watch to Dr. Gilbert Burnett, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury. "Here, sir," he said, "take this—it shows time. I am going into eternity, and shall no longer have any need of it."

☞ A certain Irish attorney threatened to prosecute a Dublin printer, for inserting the death of a living person. The menace concluded with the remark, that "No printer should publish a death unless apprised of the fact by the party deceased."

☞ A blacksmith, having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied, with true wisdom: "I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months than I can get in a court house in a whole year."

MOON VERSUS SUN.—"The sun is all very well," said an Irishman, "but its my opinion that the moon is worth two of it, for the moon affords us light in the night time, when we really want it."

GEN. RENO'S LAST WORDS.—According to a letter from Gen. McClellan, the last words of Gen. Reno were as follows: "I can be no longer with my men, but let them know that I will still be with them in spirit."

☞ "Ah, Bill, my uncle has been to New York, and yourn hain't."

"Well, what of that?—my uncle has been in jail and yourn hain't."

☞ Many endure misfortune without daring to look it in the face, like cowards who suffer themselves to be murdered without resistance.

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267 E. C. BARR'S · 267

LADIES' AND GENTS'

REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,

—AND—

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

☞ Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

☞ Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
1y3 Opposite Chicopee Bank.

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for pearly white and sound teeth?

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's

UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER,

warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 27 cents per bottle. This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

the most effective and delightful remedies known. They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies, and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get

DR. W. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY,

the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price $1. Sent by express on receipt of price. For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose on their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society. Address W. B. HURD & Co., New York.

For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer. x

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long a white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,

Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

THE HORACE WATERS Modern Improved Overstrung Bass

FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS,

Are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow, the touch elastic. Each piano warranted for three years. Prices from $175 to $700.

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"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

$150.—*New Seven Octave Pianos,*

In Rosewood cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass, of different makers, for $150; do. with moldings, $160; do. with carved legs, and inlaid nameboard, $175, $185, and $200; do. with pearl keys, $225, $250, and $300; new 6½ octave, $135; do. 6¾-octave, $140. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the city. Please call and see them. Second hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, and $100.

The Horace Waters Melodeons, Rosewood cases, Tuned the Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell and Solo Stop. Prices from $35 to $200. Organ Harmoniums with Pedal Bass, $250, $275, and $300. School Harmoniums, $10, $60, $80, and $100. Also, Melodeons, and Harmoniums of the following makers: Prince & Co., Carhart & Needham, Mason & Hamlin, and S. D. & H. W. Smith, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. These Melodeons remain in tune a long time. Each Melodeon warranted for three years.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.—35,000 Copies issued.—A new singing book for day schools, called the Day School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, catches, duetts, trios, quartettes, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music. The Elements are so easy and progressive, that ordinary teachers will find themselves entirely successful in instructing even young scholars to sing correctly and scientifically, while the tunes and words embrace such a variety of lively, attractive, and soul-stirring music and sentiments, that no trouble will be experienced in inducing all beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill in one of the most health-giving, beauty-improving, happiness-yielding, and order-producing exercises of school life. In simplicity of its elements, in variety and adaptation of music, and in excellence and number of its songs, original, selected, and adapted, it claims by much to excel all competitors. It will be found the best ever issued for seminaries, academies, and public schools. A few sample pages of the elements, tunes, and songs are given in a circular; send and get one. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 735,000 copies. Prices—paper cover, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

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NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to thee; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jennie Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my mother and my home; Merry little birds are we, (a song for children); Slumber my darling, and Why have my loved ones gone? by Stephen C. Foster. Shall we know each other there? by Rev. R. Lowry. Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts. There is a beautiful world, by I. M. Holmes. Price 25 cents each. Freedom, Truth, and Right, a national song and grand chorus, music by Carl Heineman, with English and German words, 30 cents. Where liberty dwells is my country, Plumley. Forget if you can, but forgive; I hear sweet voices singing, and Home is home, by J. R. Thomas, 50 cents each. These songs are very popular. Mailed free at retail prices,

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Store removed to

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Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

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Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,

And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, or that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

---

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

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At short notice and in a workmanlike manner

☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.

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Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

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In which is included Portraits of nearly all the Prominent Men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits, $3 per doz. Can be sent by mail.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE!

$1,000! PREMIUM. $1,000!

It is not a Dye!

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will restore grey or diseased hair to its original condition and color; will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates dandruff; will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.

Read the following testimonials:—

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Southern District, New York.

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Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 115 Franklin st.; D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway; HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New York, and retailed by all responsible druggists throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars containing certificates from people of the highest respectability, from all parts of the country.

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Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

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Trains connect with Western road, east and west, with Hartford and Fishkill road at Willimantic, at New London with Stonington and Providence, New Haven and New York trains and boat to New York.

Trains connect at Palmer with Western road at 11.05 a. m., 1.58 p. m., for Boston, and 11.20 a.m., 7.38 p.m., for Springfield. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

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The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by A. M. HIGGINS & Co.

Palmer, July 1.—tf

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m., and 3.45 p. m.

Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland, jf.

Amherst, June 2, 1862. W. DIXEY, Supt.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

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Ware, Feb, 16, 1861.

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Illustrated. 1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by John Lothrop Motley, LL.D., author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the relief of disabled soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending an account of it.

Booksellers, postmasters, and canvassing agents will be furnished with a subscription prospectus, on application to the publishers.

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This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

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PREPARED from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish, is certified by all the leading New York Furniture dealers and Piano Forte makers, to be the best in the world for removing scratches, marks, and dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of varnished work, from furniture to leather. It is cheaper and better than varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by furniture dealers and storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

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EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the medical profession, and the public as

The most efficient and agreeable Saline Aperient.

It may be used with the best effect in Billious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles, and all complaints where a gentle and cooling Aperient or Purgative is required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents of Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

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Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent puplic. Manufactured only by

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52.1y And for sale by Druggists generally.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.—

I. H. STOCKWELL,

Having taken the store formerly occupied by M.S. Moulton,

Would announce to the citizens of Stafford Springs and vicinity, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches and Jewelry, eight day and thirty hour Clocks, Gold, Silver, Steel and Plated Spectacles, Chains, Fancy Goods, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought anywhere for the same quality.

☞ All kinds of Watch Repairing done promptly, at reasonable prices, and *warranted to give general satisfaction.* Clocks and Jewelry repaired, and Spectacles fitted.

☞ Next door north of H. T. SMALL & Co.

Stafford Springs, Jan. 1, 1862.—1y

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Dealer in

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Ware, March 15th. 3m 44.

"DOUBLE QUICK!"

THE word is "forward at the double quick," all ye who are indebted to me by note or account, for the day of reckoning is at hand. "I speak as unto wise men; judge ye what I say."

GEO. ROBINSON.

Ware, August 14, 1862. tf

JUST RECEIVED—
a fresh lot of

DELHI FLOUR,

which will be kept constantly on hand; also,

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

S. G. SHAW.

Palmer, May 3, 1862.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Magazines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this office.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862. NUMBER 23.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
GORDON M. FISK & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months, 67 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.
G. M. FISK. JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

LETTER FROM CHARLESTOWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 8, 1862.

The City As it Is—Peninsular and Neck—Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill—The Monument—Catholic Burying Ground, and Some Other Things of a Historical Nature.

Charlestown is one of the oldest towns in the State. It is united to Boston by Charles River bridge and Warren bridge, the avenues from which meet in Charlestown Square, an open space of two or three acres, regularly laid out soon after the opening of the town, in 1776, for the purposes of a market place.—The natural divisions of this town are distinguished as Charlestown Peninsular and Charlestown Neck. These divisions are of very unequal sizes. The peninsular, on which the town is principally built, is only about one mile and a quarter in length. The tract beyond, the neck, is upwards of seven miles in length. The width varies from half a mile to a mile, in various parts of the town.—Charlestown Peninsular is about half as large as that on which Boston is situated. It has three principal hills, Bunker Hill, Breed's Hill, and the West Hill. Bunker Hill is in the northeast part, and is the largest and highest of the three. One of the principal streets runs over Bunker Hill, and one of the most expensive Catholic churches in the State is built un the top of Bunker Hill. The hill has been reduced from what it originally was, except a Catholic burying ground, which is some 20 or 30 feet higher than the ground around it, and within a few feet of the church. An effort was made, some time since, not to have any more buried there, but it did not succeed. A short time since, the bank on the edge of the burying ground slid off, and exposed to view a great many coffins, buried eight or ten deep, one above another in the same grave.—Breed's Hill, on which was the battle of Bunker Hill, and where the monument is crected, is a little south of Bunker Hill. On the 17th of June, 1825, the corner stone of an obelisk was laid on the battle ground, by Gen. Lafayette, to commemorate the battle fought fifty years before. The depth to which the corner stone was laid was found insufficient to resist the action of frost. It was taken up in 1827, and relaid to a greater depth, and the base, 50 feet in diameter, was completed. It consists of 80 courses of Quincy granite, each course 2 feet 8 inches—220 feet high, and the highest of the kind in the world. The battle of Bunker Hill will render the heights of Charlestown objects of interest to generations yet unborn.

It will be remembered that the people, fearing an intention on the part of the British to occupy the important heights at Dorchester and Charlestown, which would enable them to command the surrounding country, Col. Preston was detached, by his own desire, from the American camp at Cambridge, on the evening of the 16th of June, 1775, with about 1000 militia, mostly of Massachusetts, including 120 men of Putnam's regiment from Conn., and one artillery company, to Bunker Hill, with a view to occupy and fortify that post.—At this hill the detachment made a short halt, but concluded to advance still nearer the British, and accordingly took possession of Breed's Hill, a position which commanded the whole inner harbor of Boston. Then followed one of the most important battles of the Revolution. J. B. B.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE PROCLAMATION.—Parson Brownlow made a characteristic speech at the Michigan State Fair on Thursday, last week. In the course of it he said:—

"Regarding Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, I will say, that if he means to free the slaves of rebels in arms, and pay loyal men for them, I am for it, out and out. (Enthusiastic applause.) I think the proclamation well-timed and fortunate at this moment. If it had been a month or six weeks later the rebels would have made a proposition themselves to England to take their negroes and colonize them, and I thank God that Old Abe has taken the starch out of them. (Cheers.)

"In conclusion, fellow-countrymen, I must stop, for 'Richard is not himself again.' I wish to say to you all, 'Stand by your Government, stand by the army and navy.' The administration may err. Let us take them with all their errors. When we have got an honest President let us support him. Let us uphold our boys in the field."

THE CAPITOL.—The work of preparing the Capitol for the next session of Congress will commence shortly. It is now in a filthy condition. The presence of so many soldiers has bred great quantities of vermin, which infest the fine furniture of the place. Orders have been issued from the War Department to remove the sick and wounded immediately; those who are able to travel being sent North, and the others being accommodated in the several hospitals of the city, where room can be made for them. A number have been sent off, and the total in the building at present is about eight hundred.

TAXATION OF OUR LEGISLATORS.—A handsome sum will be realized to the Government from the tax upon the salaries of members of the House of Representatives. Each member is taxed $6 a month, or $72 per year. The Speaker will be taxed $144. The next House will consist of 197 members and 7 delegates—in all 204. The aggregate amount realized will be $14,520 a year. The yearly amount of revenue derived from taxation of employes now in the House will be $7433,86, which will be augmented during the session by taxation up on salaries of additional employes.

TAXATION IN DIXIE.—The new revenue bill before the rebel Congress provides for the levying, on the 1st of January next, a tax of one-fifth the value of the products of the land for the preceding year; one-fifth the value of the increase of horses, asses, cattle, sheep and swine; one-fifth the products made in feeding the same; and one fifth the yearly income of each person. The rebels will pay dearly for their whistle.

☞If a right religious belief were essential to salvation, who could be saved?

☞Men do not seem to be much nearer to happiness for having everything else.

☞If books were oftener condensed, they would be seldomer abridged.

The Two Villages.

Over the river on the hill,
Lieth a village white and still;
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze;
Over it sailing shadows go
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river, under the hill,
Another village lieth still;
There I see in the cloudy night,
Twinkling stars of household light,
Fires that gleam from the smithy's door,
Mists that curl on the river shore;
And in the road no grasses grow,
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill,
Never is sound of smithy or mill!
The houses thatched with grass and flowers,
Never a clock to tell the hours;
The marble doors are always shut,
You cannot enter in hall or hut;
All the villagers lie asleep;
Never a grain to sow or reap;
Never in dreams to moan or sigh,
Silent and idle and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soul in prayer
Looks to the other village there,
And weeping and sighing longs to go,
Up to that home from this below;
Longs to sleep by the forest wild,
Whither have vanished wife and child,
And heareth, praying, this answer fall:
"Patience! that village shall hold ye all!"

A SCENE IN A JURY ROOM.

A THRILLING STORY.

I once had the extreme felicity of leaving my business to serve upon "the jury." I plead in all manner of ways for release, but to no effect. I could not swear that I was deaf, or blind, nor yet *non compos*, but I did say that I had already formed an opinion.—They asked me if my opinion would prevent me from receiving the testimony in good faith and rendering a verdict according to it. I replied that, of course, I should weigh the evidence carefully, and be governed by it. I was then informed that I "would do."

The case to be tried was one of arson—then a capital offense—and the prisoner at the bar was a young man named Charles Ambold, whom I had known from boyhood, and who was naturally one of the finest youths of the town where he resided. He had a widowed mother, who depended upon him for support, and his circle of friends was large and choice. I was morally certain that he did not commit the crime, and hence, I am sure, those who were friendly to him got me on to the panel and had me retained.

The trial commenced, and we twelve men took our seats in the jury box. I had a very respectable set with me—only there was one man whom I did not like to see there. This man was Moulton Warren. He was a dark-faced, sinister-looking fellow—at least to me. I knew that young Ambold had one fault.—He had recently been addicted to drink, and had been known to visit disreputable houses. It was one of those houses that had been burned, for setting fire to which he had been apprehended.

Now, I had often tried to persuade Charles Ambold from the course he was pursuing.—He had repeatedly promised me that he would reform, and as repeatedly had he broken away. I had often talked to him of his poor mother, until he had wept like a child; but the effect was not lasting. There was a power of temptation more effective than any influence I could wield. He would fall away into this evil companionship, and for a while his manhood was gone. One or two abandoned women had gained great power over him, and upon them he wasted much of his substance.

And I knew that this very man who was now upon the jury—this Moulton Warren—was the man who had done more than all others to lead the poor youth away. It was Warren who had led him away to those abominable haunts of sin and pollution.—Why was he upon the jury? I could only account for it upon the ground that Charley still supposed him to be his friend. The poor scorched insect was still ignorant of the flame which scorched him. He still believed that Moulton Warren was his friend.

The trial commenced. The indictment set forth that Charles Ambold had, "with malice aforethought," and with all sorts of wicked and felonious intents, set fire to a certain dwelling house, thereby endangering human life. This house, as I have already intimated, was a low sink of iniquity, where the abandoned of both sexes were wont to congregate, and where the youthful prisoner had spent most of his time.

The evidence for the prosecution came on, and I was startled. One after another gave in their testimony, some of them very reluctantly, and I was frightened when I saw how plainly it all pointed out the prisoner as the guilty party. Several credible witnesses swore that they had heard him threaten to burn the house down; and others had heard him say, repeatedly, that he wished it was burned down. Then came several witnesses—three of the prominent citizens—who saw him lurking about the premises on the night of the fire.

With regard to the provocation on the prisoner's part, it was proved, upon his own admission, that he had been ill-treated there, and that he had sworn to have revenge; and, furthermore, it was proved that he had been heard to say that his salvation of soul and body depended upon the destruction of that house. Next came testimony stronger still.

The fire had been set in a back basement room, where shavings and other stuff for kindling had been kept. Entrance was gained through a back window, which had been partly pried open with a stout knife. The basement wall was brick, and beneath the sash was the blade of a knife which had been broken off in trying to raise the sash. The blade was recognized as belonging to the prisoner's knife. A maker of cutlery had made a knife to order for Ambold only a month previous, and he knew the blade at once and swore to it.

But this was not all. The fire had evidently been set first to the shavings which lay upon the stone floor, but piled up against a wooden partition. The floor was damp, and some of the outer shavings were not wholly burned up; but just at the edge, where the fire commenced, lay a piece of paper, rolled up and about half burned, and, from the manner in which it lay, it was quite evident the fire had been set with it. This piece of rolled paper had been ignited by a match, a number of which were scattered around, and, as soon as it was on fire, it had been laid upon the floor, with the burning end just in the shavings. Of course, these shavings were in a blaze instantly, but the paper torch, being upon the damp stones, had not burned wholly up.

And this paper was found to be a part of a letter belonging to the prisoner; a letter which he had received from a friend of his (a friend of mine) only a week before. That friend had to come forward and swear that that piece of charred paper was a part of a letter he had written to the prisoner. This friend's name was Stephen Grant. He was a young merchant, and the letter had been written for the purpose of inducing young Ambold to reform. Stephen tried hard to avoid testifying, for he knew, as did others, that the fire must have been set with that identical paper; but he was summoned and he could not deny his own chirography.

The case looked dark. Many witnesses were willing to testify to the prisoner's good qualities, but no one could swear that he was not dissipated and degraded. That house had been to him, indeed, a region infernal.—Its destruction cried out for his bodily life; and its existence had long been eating away his soul. Poor Charley! I had before been sure of his innocence, but now I could only shake my head and pity him.

Finally, he was allowed to speak for himself. He said he was innocent of the crime imputed to him. He said that he had threatened to burn the house down—that he had said about all that had been sworn to; and, furthermore, he was round the house on the night of the fire. He was not ten rods off when the flames burst out, and he was one of the first to give the alarm. He had uttered one cry of fire, when he noticed where the flames must have originated, and the thought came to him that, if he was found there, he might be suspected of having set the fire; so he ran away. He also said that, three days before the fire, he had been robbed in that house. His pockets had been emptied of everything in them, and his pocket-book, containing forty dollars in money and some valuable papers, had been taken. He had gone there on the night of the fire to try and persuade them to give him back his money and papers—or, at least, to get what he could.—When he got there, he saw a man go in whom he did not wish to see, so he had hung around, waiting for him to depart. He was around by the back of the building once, and that was an hour before the fire broke out. He knew nothing—nothing. He clasped his hands, and, with his tearless eyes raised toward Heaven, he called on God to witness that he was innocent.

"I have told you that I knew him well. I knew him so well that, from that moment, I knew him to be innocent. I knew his very soul. I knew how free and open it was—ah! how sinfully so. I knew there was no falsehood in the story he told us.

"My boy is innocent! My poor boy is innocent!"

I heard the cry, and I saw an old woman sink back into the arms of a male companion. It was his poor mother. Her heart was well nigh broken. Yet I saw that all this had but little effect upon the mass of spectators. The prisoner's course of dissipation; his many threats against the house; and the very fact of his having been robbed and abused there, were heavy against him.

The counsel for the prisoner made his speech, which was labored and hard. He was foolish enough to intimate that, if his client was round at the back of the house more than once, he must have been intoxicated. In short, his plea had better have been left out. The evidence he could not shake, and he did all he could to suppose the evidence, some of it most absurd and ridiculous. I afterwards learned that Moulton Warren engaged that lawyer for the youthful prisoner! The government attorney made his plea. It was plain, straightforward, and very conclusive.

The judge finally gave his charge. It was fair and candid. He reviewed the evidence carefully, and pointed out such as bore heavily upon the case. He told us if there was a lingering doubt in our minds to give the prisoner the benefit of it; but I could plainly see that there was no doubt in his mind.

We—the jury—were conducted to our room by an officer, and there locked up. A silence of some minutes ensued. Moulton Warren was the first to speak.

"Well," he said, "I s'pose there is no need of our being here a great while. Of course we all know that the prisoner must have set fire to the house."

There was something in the manner of that man, as he said this, which excited my curiosity. I won't say it was suspicion then—only curiosity. He spoke with a forced effort at calmness, which I at once perceived. The more I looked at him, the more I became strongly nervous and uneasy; and I wondered why he should be so anxious to get rid of the case and have Ambold convicted. I knew that he frequented that evil house, and that he had done much toward tempting Charley to dissipation. I knew that he was in that house on the night on which Charley was robbed; for Charley had told me so when I visited him in his cell. I had then asked the unfortunate youth if he was sure Warren was his friend. Oh, he was sure of it. He should have hunted him up on the night of the robbery, only they told him Warren had gone.

By-and-by, the foreman proposed that we should each take up a piece of paper and write down our opinions, and then compare notes. I went to my hat, which I had placed upon a table with a number of others, and took out a sheet of paper. I had got half way back to the table, when I found I had made a mistake. I had got a part of a letter from another man's hat. I was about to turn back, when the name of the writer of the letter arrested my attention. I looked more closely, and read—"Stephen Grant." Next, I caught this sentence—

"And now, dear Charles, if not for your own, yet for your mother's sake, let me hope you will do better."

I started as though a shot had struck me. I held in my hand the other half of the sheet which had been used to fire the burned house. I went to the table and found that I had taken it from Warren's hat! I looked up to see if I had been observed—I had not. I put the paper back and then took a piece from my own hat, which was of the same pattern as the other, and by its side.

I returned to the table and sat down.—Warren was by my side. He had written his opinion, and took a knife from his pocket to cut it from the large sheet.

"Let me take your knife a moment, if you please," I said to him.

Without hesitation, he did so. I took it—*it was Charles Ambold's knife!—the large blade was gone!* With all the power I possessed, I restrained my deep emotion; and, having cut my paper, I handed him back the knife.

Why should he have that knife so boldly about him? I afterwards learned. He had not worn these pantaloons before, since the night of the fire, and now he used the knife, probably, without the least remembrance of the loss it had sustained during a very peculiar piece of work, to the execution of which it was made subservient.

We talked for some ten minutes, and I found that eleven of the jury were bent on rendering a verdict of guilty; though most of them were in favor of recommending the prisoner to mercy. Moulton Warren was decided. He had no mercy at all.

Presently I started up, and, pretending to be faint, said I must go out for a few moments. I kicked at the door, and the deputy sheriff came. He heard my plea and let me out. As soon as we had gained a safe distance, I told him all. He was astonished, and went away. When he came back he brought the district attorney, and the district judge, and the sheriff. I told them again what I had seen—I assured them that I knew that it was no mere suspicion; and I explained, too, Warren's manner in the jury room, and his former connections with the prisoner, and his known character.

The officers went away, and at the end of ten minutes they returned, a constable added to their number, and this constable had a freshly written document in his hand. The sheriff bade me to point out the hat to them as soon as we entered the room.

The door of the room opened, and I pointed them to the hat. The sheriff took it and asked whose it was. Warren leaped to his feet and seized it, but was held back.

Word was instantly sent to the judge that the jury could not agree. They were discharged, and then Moulton Warren was searched. The knife was found upon him, and his behavior at once exposed his guilt.—The presence of that letter was accounted for by him in a dozen different ways within an hour.

A new jury was impaneled, and Charles Ambold was acquitted. Shortly afterward, Warren was tried. It was plainly proved that the woman who kept it was to have been burned up in it, as he contrived to lock her into her room shortly after setting the fire.—She had incurred his displeasure in various ways, and this was his revenge. Not only she, but two of her girls, had suspected him from the first; but they dared not complain, for fear he would not be convicted, and would be sure to murder them.

The hardened villain confessed his guilt after he had been condemned, and then it was that he told how he happened to be so careless in regard to the paper and knife. It was he who had robbed Ambold, and when he took the old letter from his hat to use it for a torch in setting the fire he did not notice what it was, and even when that partially burned half was exhibited in court, he had entirely forgotten that he had torn off the other half and put it back in his hat, as he must have done. The letter had been found in Ambold's pocket-book, and he had kept it because in it the youth was warned against his influence.

He confessed that he had held a slight idea of calling the writer to an account when it should become convenient. With regard to the knife, it was as I before stated. He took that, also, from Ambold's pocket, and put it in his own; and on the night of the fire he used it to pry up the sash, and when he had broken it he put it back in his pocket, and had forgotten it.

Thus was Charley saved—and saved from more than an ignominious death, too. He was saved to be a noble, virtuous man; and his mother once more took ample delight and joy in the love and tender care of her only child.

When Charles Ambold knew that Moulton Warren had expiated his crimes upon the gallows, he sat down and pondered upon his past life. The thought of his old companion being hanged sent a strange thrill through his frame; but he was able to trace out, clearly and logically, this terrible result from the course of life the ill-fated man had pursued. He shuddered as he remembered how far he had gone in the same course himself; and he was able to see the only safe path for any youth.

Not only must he shun temptation—not only keep clear of even the appearance of vice—but, above all, must he shun evil companionship.

A youth may make all the good resolutions thought can afford, but if he continues one evil companionship, he is not safe.

A BLESSED PROSPECT.—The ties which bind together a family who have all a good christian hope, shall never be dissolved.—Death comes among them, but we take the Bible in our hands and inscribe on their tombstone: "Pleasant in life, and in eternity not divided." One after another falls, until the last of the circle is carried to his long home, but the grave cannot retain them. By and by the family is to meet again—husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and servants—are one day to stand within the gates of the New Jerusalem, all washed and sanctified, and justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God.

☞Prentice says that the people of the rebel cities point proudly to the long, rank grass in their streets, as proof of the astonishing fertility of the Southern soil in comparison with the sterile North.

☞Most novels are only gossip in print, and that is what makes them generally pleasing.

"I Don't Want to be Drowned"

This is the title of a song written by Frank Soule, who dedicated it to the survivors of the Golden Gate calamity. It is founded on an incident of that disaster. The little "Addie" referred to is Addie Manchester. The words have been set to music by P. R. Nichols, of San Francisco, and are as follows:

On deck there is terror and agony wild,
"The ship is on fire!" is the ominous sound;
And pleading for life, hear a motherless child,
"Oh, save me! do, please; I don't wan't to be drowned!"

"Cling close to me, Addie," a hero replied,
"I'll risk my own life, little darling, for thee"
Then sprang with her over the ship's heated side,
From merciless flames to the pitiless sea.

They're riding the waves, he is breasting the foam,
She's clinging for life to the neck of the brave,
But over them rushes the breaker's high comb,
And "Addie" sinks under the ravenous wave.
Yet never despair, for at Mercy's command,
The ocean its prey shall uninjured restore;
See! "Addie" is seized by a rescuing hand,
And stands like a nymph on the desolate shore.

TOO LATE.—Some men are always too late. Do what they will, they are behind time, and accomplish nothing through life worth naming. If they make an appointment to meet a friend in an hour, they do not present themselves until thirty minutes after. No matter how important the business is, they are always tardy. If a trip on the cars is to be taken, they are in time to be left. Did you never know a man who is always late to his meals? There are many such; they dally by the way-side, talking politics or some other subject that might be deferred better than not, until the food at home has become "stone-cold," and the cook has lost all patience. Such persons are always late in going to church—are sure to come in after the sermon is half through with, or while the last hymn is being read. They are too late to church, too late to public meetings, too late to meals, too late to bed, too late to get up, too late to be good citizens. Much rather would we have a man too early, even if he should carry out the principle to the extent that the good deacon we once heard of did, who, in following the remains of a husband to the grave, hinted to the bereaved widow that, at the proper time, he should be happy to marry her. He was in season; for scarcely had the train returned to the lady's house before the parson made her a proposition of marriage. "You are too late," said the widow; "the deacon spoke to me at the grave." Scores have lost fortunes, friends, golden opportunities, and wives, by being a few minutes too late. Always be ready in season; be ready at the appointed hour; punctuality is the soul of honor; and the man who does not observe it will be a drone in society, be poverty-stricken through life, and die without making the world any wiser or better for having lived in it. There is nothing like promptness in a man's character. Without it, he is unreliable, fickle, vacillating.

ENGLISH CONSISTENCY.—The Nevada Journal says: "The Times and its ilk have so much to say about the barbarities of the war, that it would do well to bear in mind the following facts: During the Irish Rebellion in 1798, many who sympathised with the movement, but took no active part in it, had their ears cut off, and a number were flogged to death. In 1819, a large body of men assembled at Peterloo, near Manchester, under the leadership of Hunt, to prepare a petition to Parliament, and were shot down like dogs. Though we were young at the time, we recollect seeing several of the wounded men as they were brought from the field. For eight years, England used all the force she could command, to compel China to act contrary to her own wishes in the opium trade; and, if reports are true, during the war in India, the officers caused hundreds of rebels to be blown from the cannon's mouth. A fine lecturer, truly!"

RECOGNITION IN HEAVEN.—"I must confess," says Baxter, "that my expectation of loving my friends in heaven principally kindles my love to them while on earth. If I thought I should never know, and consequently never love, them after this life, I should number them with temporal things, and love them as such; but I now delightfully converse with my pious friends in a firm persuasion that I shall converse with them forever; and I take comfort in those who are dead, or absent, believing that I shall shortly meet them in heaven, and love them with a heavenly love."

CURIOUS FACT.—It is a well-authenticated fact that soldiers wounded in the head, on recovery from the wound, have, in some instances, lost all consciousness of their personal identity. The case of a soldier who died in one of the Paris hospitals is a striking confirmation of this fact. Wounded at the battle of Solferino, the wound soon cicatrized; but he afterwards labored under a strange hallucination, fancying himself dead. When asked how he was, he would reply, "You want to know how Pierre Valin is?—Why, he was killed at Solferino. What you see is not Valin, but a machine made to imitate him."

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.—What a world of sorrow, of joy, of mingled smiles and tears we live in! To-day, youth goes forth full of hope and confidence—to-morrow he trembles and hesitates—the next day prays and struggles; and on the fourth often sinks to rise no more. Thus life's little span is run. Soon the heart ceases to beat, the deep affections that exalted or depressed the mind are hushed and still, and all those mighty loves and doubts which thrilled with ecstacy or depressed with fear, sinking in the human bosom like ocean's storm-beaten waves, are hushed in the grave. How mysterious is our existence!

☞Home can never be transferred—never repeated in the experience of an individual. The place consecrated to parental love by the innocence and sports of childhood is the only home of the human heart.

☞We should so live and labor that what came to us as seed may go to the next generation as blossoms, and what came to us as blossoms may go to them as fruit.

☞Cleopatra's needle shows that she must have been the greatest sempstress that ever lived.

AMERICAN GENTILITY.—In European countries the aim at anything like gentility implies keeping one or more domestics to perform household labors; but in our free States every family aims at gentility, while not one in five keeps a domestic. The aim is not a foolish one, though follies may accompany it—for the average ambition of our people includes a certain amount of refined cultivation—it is only that the process is exhausting. Every woman must have a best parlor, with hair-cloth furniture and a photographic book; she must have a piano, or some cheaper substitute; her little girls must have embroidered skirts and much mathematical knowledge; her husband must have two or even three hot meals every day of his life; and yet her house must be in perfect order early in the afternoon, and she prepared to go out and pay calls, with a black silk dress and card case. In the evening she will go to a concert or a lecture, and then at the end of all, she will very possibly sit up after midnight with her sewing machine, doing extra shop-work to pay fur little Ella's music lessons. All this every "capable" New England woman will do or die. She does it, and dies; and then we are astonished that her vital energy gives out sooner than that of an Irish woman in a shanty, with no ambition on earth but to support her young Patricks with adequate potatoes.—*T. W. Higginson.*

THE LAST OF THE BYRONS.—The dullness of London at this season of the year has been relieved for the day by a strange glimpse into the romance of the peerage. Last week, there died at Brighton, at the early age of twenty-seven, Byron Noel, Baron of Ockham and Wentworth. The heir of a large fortune, the grandson and last direct representative of the greatest of English poets, the young peer had—so the world might have judged—a brilliant career before him. He was the son of Ada Byron, the poet's only daughter, and this is almost all that is known of him positively. For some cause unknown, and only faintly surmised, the young baron never assumed his rank, never took his seat in the House of Lords, never even made his appearance in the fashionable world. Very early in life he broke off his connection with his family, willingly or not, served on board ship as a common sailor, then supported himself as a hired laborer in a Thames dockyard, and became engaged (if he was not actually married) to a bar-maid in a sailor's public house in Wapping. Then, in the first bloom of his young life, he died suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, and the court papers mention his existence, after years of silence. The last of the Byrons is dead; and the story of the latest descendant of that strange race is buried in the grave with him. —*London Letter.*

STICK.—To get on in the world you must be content to be always stopping where you are. To advance you must keep down. Following riches is like following wild geese; you must crawl for them both on your belly; the moment you pop up your head, off they go whistling in the wind, and you see no more of them. If you have no art of sticking by nature, you must acquire it by art; put a couple of pounds of bird-lime on your office stool and sit down on it; get a chain on your leg and tie yourself to your counter like a pair of scissors; nail yourself up against the wall of your place of business like a weasel on a barn door, or the sign of the spread-eagle; or what would do best of all, marry an honest poor girl without a penny, and my life for yours if you don't do business. Never mind what your relations say about genius, talents, learning, pushing, enterprise, and such stuff; when they come advising you for your good, stick up to them for the loan of a sovereign, and if you ever see them on your side of the street again, shiver me in welcome; but to do any good, I tell you over and again, you must be a sticker. You must get fast on a rock, if you never quit your hold of it.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE PICTURE OF LIFE.—In youth we seem to be climbing a hill on whose top eternal sunshine appears to rest. How eagerly we pant to attain its summit! But when we have gained it how different is the prospect on the other side! We sigh as we contemplate the dreary waste before us, and look back with a wistful eye upon the flowery path we have passed, and may never more retrace. Life is like a portentious cloud, fraught with thunder, storm and rain; but religion, like those streaming rays of sunshine, will clothe it with light as with a garment, and fringe its shadowy skirts with gold.

COUNSEL IN AFFLICTION.—Do not repine or murmur when thou art stricken, but *know surely* that you are not unknown of God—that He will "plead your cause" and prove your faithful, never-forsaking friend. The heart of Christ is yours. He gave for you his life. Shall he not, with that, freely give you all needed things? In a little while, if you are faithful, He will either turn your captivity here, or take you where you most desire to be, in the very presence of his glory.

☞In great cities men are more callous both to the happiness and misery of others than in the country, for they are constantly in the habit of seeing both extremes.

☞If you want to have a man for your friend never incur the ill will of his wife.—Public opinion in a great measure depends on the average predjudices of womankind.

☞Seventy-four persons were killed by the recent explosion at the arsenal at Pittsburg, Pa. They were all females, with but one exception.

☞The domestic affections can no more bloom in the hardened course of politics than flowers can flourish in the paved streets.

☞Pleasant and cool upon the souls of the scholars of the present age lie the shadows of the trees under which Plato taught.

☞In the statement of truth clearness is intimately connected with conciseness, as the lightning, which is the brightest thing, is also the briefest.

☞One of the best things for a man to invest in is the good-will of his fellow-men.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1862.

WE have the cheering intelligence that the army of McClellan has commenced its advance.—On Thursday, Gen. Hancock's division moved from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown, driving the enemy from the place and capturing over 100 wounded prisoners. The rebel steamer Alabama has captured and burned nine of our vessels recently, among them several whalers from New Bedford.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS.

Last week closed with the news that Stuart's cavalry had made another of its exciting dashes—this time into Pennsylvania, having crossed the Potomac at Hancock without much opposition. They visited Mercersburgh and Chambersburgh, destroying an immense amount of property, and exchanging their worn-out horses for good ones. They swept entirely around McClellan's army, and escaped without opposition. It was a daring raid, and blame is attached to the general commanding at Hagerstown for allowing the rebels to escape.

A forward movement is again talked of, but we are not allowed to know when or where. A reconnoissance was made sixty miles into Virginia the first of the week, resulting in the capture of 100 prisoners. The country was alive with the enemy. Another reconnoissance made in front of Washington to Aldie and Middleburg, discovered the enemy encamped within a mile of the latter place, to the number of 10,000—artillery, cavalry, and infantry. A movement of the enemy towards Centreville is anticipated.

The losses on both sides at Perrysville, Ky., are very large, but Bragg was clearly defeated. The rebel generals Cheatham and Polk are reported killed.

The garrison at Nashville, Tenn., is in need of succor. The place is surrounded by rebel guerillas, who are committing all sorts of depredations. The National troops there are on half rations and provisions are held at fabulous prices. Forty of our foraging wagons were captured nine miles south of the city last week.

We learn from Corinth that Gen. Grant on the 9th recalled Gen. Rosencrans from the pursuit of Price's army, and that he returned on the 10th, reporting the enemy dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief. They spiked and abandoned eleven cannon; three caissons were destroyed, and most of their ammunition and baggage trains captured. The victory appears to have been one of the cleanest of the war.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The County Convention held at Springfield on Thursday nominated the present incumbent, F. Bush, for Sheriff, Daniel G. Potter of Monson for County Commissioner; David Smith of Chester and Samuel M. Bliss of Palmer for Special Commissioners; and J. C. Hinsdale of Blandford, Mortimer D. Whitaker of Chicopee, and J. H. Morton of Springfield for Commissioners of Insolvency. For County Committee the following from this vicinity are appointed: S. M. Brown of Brimfield, J. S. Loomis of Palmer, David Jones of Ludlow, L. M. Hancock of Wilbraham, F. Bush, A. N. Merrick, and H. Lee of Springfield.

DRAFTING IN BOSTON.—Drafting in Boston commenced on Wednesday. There were over 2000 men needed to fill the quota of that city. Some of the most prominent men have been drafted. The draft in this county has been postponed from day to day, in order to ascertain how many volunteers each town has furnished.

FIRE IN BROOKFIELD.—Owing to the breaking of a fluid lamp in a house at North Brookfield, Tuesday evening, the town house building and one or two other buildings were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $40,000. The savings bank was destroyed, and all the town records.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Thomas C. Allen, a highly esteemed citizen of New Bedford, committed suicide the other morning by hanging. The deceased was about fifty years of age, a harness maker by trade, and for some months past has been laboring under a depression of spirits. He leaves a widow and four children.

ANOTHER PROMISE BROKEN.—Gen. McClellan informed the war department that not one of the rebels who made a pleasure tour into Pennsylvania should escape, but every one of them did, by going entirely around the union army, and carrying off whatever they wanted.

BIG OXEN.—Capt. Frank Hurd, of North Berwick, Me., has a pair of oxen, raised together from calves, seven years old, weighing respectively 4210 and 4120 pounds. The girth of the largest is nine feet six inches. This is the largest pair of oxen in New England.

SHOCKING.—One of the boilers in the Tewksbury State Almshouse exploded on Tuesday morning, tearing one end of the building out, killing six inmates and severely injuring nineteen others. The accident cannot be accounted for. Three others have since died.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Philo W. Chaffee of Oxford was killed while walking on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad track about two miles from Worcester, on Saturday, by being run over by a train of cars. The deceased was deaf, and did not hear the whistle.

☞ The Poughkeepsie Eagle tells of a drunken woman who was found by a police officer in that village a day or two ago with a dead cat in her arms, and the two legged brute had gnawed off the nose of her four legged victim.

WELL DONE.—It is stated that Illinois has raised 12,000 men over and above the quotas demanded of the State. Kansas has raised 11,000 men, which number constitutes one-ninth of her entire population.

CONTRABANDS.—A Port Royal letter says that contrabands are still coming in. There is no cessation in the stream constantly and regularly arriving. It is thought the arrivals are greater in number just now than hitherto.

THE democrats of the Tenth Congressional district have nominated Chester W. Chapin of Springfield for representative to Congress.

Tenth Annual Exhibition of the Eastern Hampden Agricultural Society, at Palmer.

TUESDAY—FIRST DAY.

A dark, foggy, cloudy morning betokened a wet, disagreeable day for the opening exhibition. Streets were wet and muddy, rendering it unpleasant to all fair goers, or goers to the Fair. Before noon, however, the clouds and fog drifted up the hills and mountains, revealing blue streaks of sky above, and at length the sun shone out warm and pleasant, gilding the gorgeous hues of the autumn forests with a richer splendor, and filling the world with loveliness—

"That loveliness ever in motion, which plays
In the light upon Autumn's soft, shadowy days;
Now here and now there, giving warmth as it flies
From the lips to the cheek, from the cheek to the eyes."

It was late before indications of the exhibition began to show themselves, but before the sun had reached its meridian a respectable gathering of people and animals on the Park gave evidence that the show had commenced.

The collection of cattle was quite large, while the quality, in breeds and condition, was a little ahead of those exhibited by the society in previous years. Monson and Palmer furnished town teams, the former 29 yokes and the latter 16.

The show of bulls eclipsed everything in the bull line that has ever been seen on the Park. They embraced about every grade in breed and age, from the three months bull to old Taurus himself, from the State Almshouse, who seemed to be the father of all the bulls present.—Among them was a grade Durham, owned by C. W. Hastings of Palmer, 25 months old, weighing 1538 lbs. Mr. Hastings had this animal's mother on exhibition, a nice cow, weighing 1600 lbs. R. R. Rogers, of Monson, also had a bull 2 years of age, weighing 1540 lbs.

There were several good specimens of fat cattle. H. A. Rindge, of Monson, furnished a steer weighing 1850 lbs., and Silas Billings, of Ludlow, had the finest pair of fat oxen on the ground.

Several herds of fine blood cattle were noticed with admiration. To this department, J. S. Blair of Brimfield, D. B. Merrick of Wilbraham, and David Knox of Palmer, contributed. There was a good show of cows, heifers, and calves. A. N. Merrick of Brimfield exhibited fine specimens of Ayershire, Duchess, Durham, and Hereford breeds. So did George E. Tucker of Monson, A. V. Blanchard of Palmer, S. C. Herring of Brimfield, Sherman Converse of Monson, and others. S. Rogers of Palmer had a couple of twin Durham calves, whose fine appearance attracted universal attention.

Col. Isaac King and J. K. Knox of Palmer exhibited flocks of sheep, while other specimens were shown by D. B. Merrick of Wilbraham, A. N. Merrick of Brimfield, and A. H. Maxwell of Palmer. There never was a better show of sheep by the society.

Fine litters of pigs were shown by S. M. Bliss, A. R. Murdock jr., of Palmer, and R. Jencks of Belchertown. The latter exhibited a sow with 10 pigs, that had had, in nine litters, 133 little squealers. The Antique House was represented by a big boar and a large family of his progeny.

The plowing match was participated in by four ox teams and one horse team. The plowing was rather shallow, but well done. A side hill plow, and a cylinder pattern, owned by J. K. and Col. Knox, did their work exceedingly well. The drivers did their best, and several patches were well plowed in a very short time.

Next came a trial of backing a cart heavily loaded with stones. Eight or ten yoke of oxen tried their hands, or necks, at it, and, so far as we could judge, did the thing handsomely.

The formation of town teams completed the exhibition of cattle, when the track was cleared, and the remainder of the day was spent in promiscuous driving of horses around the course. In several trials of speed, J. W. Weeks, of the Nassowanno House, led all others.

The exhibition of poultry was never better, so far as fine specimens were concerned. D. B. Merrick of Wilbraham, as usual, exhibited a fine collection. A. N. Merrick of Brimfield successfully competed with him in this department, by exhibiting beautiful specimens of Embden geese, black Spanish fowls, Dorkings, Guinea hens, and turkeys. A. R. Murdock jr. showed a turkey large enough to make a thanksgiving dinner for a regiment, while Master Eugene Bosworth exhibited a pair of milk white rabbits.

Entries—Working cattle over 4 years, 11; oxen 3 and 4, 12; bulls 9; breeding cows 7; milch cows 8; fat cattle 8; heifers 21; heifer calves 8; herds 5; sheep 10; swine 9; poultry 16.

THE FAIR.

The Fair at the church vestry was not large, nor largely attended on the first day. Almost every department had its representatives, and there was real merit in most of the articles.—There was an excellent show of vegetables, cereals, and fruit, but as everybody has fruit this year it is unnecessary to praise it. The principal contributors in the way of vegetables were A. R. Murdock jr., of Palmer, who had 150 varieties of potatoes, and other articles too numerous to mention, Wm. H. H. Lyman, S. C. Herring, and A. N. Merrick, of Brimfield, Col. E. Turner of Palmer, and A. Rogers of Monson.

Among the specimens of fruit there were 33 varieties of pears, contributed by Leander Wetherell of Boston; also some which weighed a pound each, by J. A. Squier, and grapes by Mrs. Wm. C. Child and J. A. Hall of Palmer. A. R. Murdock jr., of Palmer, and S. C. Herring and C. P. Collis of Brimfield furnished large collections.

There was but one entry of cake and one of bread. The show of butter was good, and that of cheese large. Attached to these were the familiar names of those who always excel in this department. One entry of honey and half a dozen of domestic wines ornamented the tables, but the greatest ornaments were comprised in the handiwork of the ladies, who filled one table with beautiful and ingenious specimens of embroidery, crochet, and fancy work. Mrs. M. K. Chapman furnished several specimens of wax flowers which were very beautiful; also a carriage blanket, designed with national emblems, hair work, and embroidery. Among other contributors of elegant needle-work, we found the names of Mrs. C. A. King, Mrs. J. D. Blanchard, Mrs. John Ferrell, Mrs. P. P. Kellogg, Miss Mary Knox, and Calista A. Wallis. Two bedspreads and a few mats, all good, comprised all the articles in that line. Wm. Merriam made a good show of leather, some of which, prepared with the hair on, was very nice. A double harrow by H. A. Rindge, a fanning mill, hay cutters, &c., were all that made up the show of agricultural implements. On the whole, the exhibition in the hall was a fair one, though not as large as we have before seen in the same place.

Entries—Butter 7; cheese 9; honey 1; vegetables 3; fancy articles 57; fine arts 4; agricultural tools 7.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The second day drew a better attendance of people than the first. Man and horse are much alike; one has an affection for the other, and both like to show themselves on a trotting park. A goodly number of horses presented themselves for inspection, mostly colts, or mares with colts by their side. Among the notable ones in pens was a 2 years old Ethan Allen colt, weighing 1000 lbs., and owned by Samuel F. Brown of Brimfield, and a beautiful 3 years old Morgan, owned by Russell Jencks of Belchertown. The spans owned by Mr. Stever, Wm. Fuller, and J. W. Weeks, of Palmer, made a fine appearance on the track, as driving horses. The show of single driving horses did not appear so well.

Entries—Stallions, 4 years, 2; mares with progeny 8; pairs 1; driving horses 5.

THE ADDRESS.

The address of Dr. Loring, of Salem, took place at 2 P. M., and was listened to by a respectable audience. His subject embraced a wide range of thought, and brought home to the farmers of Massachusetts the necessity of maintaining a high standard of agriculture. He went back to the earlier nations of the world and compared their agriculture with that of the present day, and also contrasted the agriculture of foreign nations with our own. Though commerce might fold its white wings in the present war; though art might languish and other pursuits fail, yet agriculture should not be allowed to decline. He would have the sturdy sons of the soil put down this rebellion at whatever cost. If it were not done, oppression and distress awaited the laboring man and small farmer. It was an able address, and was listened to with marked attention.

TROTTING.

After the address came the trotting matches. For the first were premiums of $30, $15, and $5. There were entered for these, "Ben. Butler," by F. Morgan, "Belle Brandon," by F. Dodge, and "Honey," by E. B. Shaw. On the first heat, "Belle Brandon" came in ahead, but the judges gave it to "Honey" on account of an alleged violation of the rules. Belle then withdrew, and the two next heats were won by "Ben. Butler." Time, 2:55, 2:55, 2:59.

For the second trot there were premiums of $20, $10, and $5. Wm. Fuller entered "Jimmy Smith," S. Fuller, of Monson, "Jeff Davis," W. W. Cross, Palmer, "Kitty Clyde."—"Kitty" took the first premium in two straight heats in 3:1 and 3. The second purse was won by "Jeff," leaving the third for "Jimmy."

PREMIUMS.

Plowing Match—Cyrus Knox $4, H. A. Rindge 3, S. Blair 2; with horses—Cyrus Knox 5, George Moores 4.

Working Cattle—A. V. Blanchard $4, J. K. Knox 3, E. P. Keep, Monson, 2; 4 years old—H. A. Ringe, Monson, 4, R. Homer, Monson, 3, S. N. Ward, Monson, 2; 3 years—Puffer & Foster, Monson, 4, E. N. Fay 3, H. A. Rindge 2; gratuities to J. K. Knox and Puffer & Foster.

Bulls—A. Rogers, Monson, grade Durham, $4, C. W. Hastings, Palmer, do., 2, A. N. Merrick, Brimfield, Herford, 4, A. B. Davis 3, D. Knox, yearling, 2.50, D. B. Merrick, Wilbraham, Devonshire, 4.

Breeding Cows—C. W. Hastings $4, D. B. Merrick 3.

Milch Cows—Geo. Moores, Palmer, $4, E. H. Keep, 3; Three years—H. A. Rindge 3, D. B. Merrick 2.

Fat Cattle—H. A. Rindge $5, Charles Carpenter, Monson, 3; single ox—Silas Billings, Ludlow, 2, H. A. Rindge 1; fat cow—D. B. Merrick 2; fat steer—Silas Billings 2.

Heifers—J. S. Blair, Warren, $3, M. F. Beebe, Monson, 2; one year old—R. Homer 2, L. King, Monson, 1; heifer calves—C. W. Hastings 1, C. Smith 50 cts.

Steer Calves—M. F. Beebe $2, D. Knox 1.

Herds—D. B. Merrick $6, J. S. Blair 4.

Town Teams—Monson $10, Palmer 8.

Swine—Boars—E. B. Shaw $4, A. N. Merrick 2; breeding sow with pigs—J. S. Blair 4, S. M. Bliss 2; litters—R. Jencks, Belchertown, 4, A. R. Murdock jr., Palmer, 2.

Poultry—Collections—D. B. Merrick $2, A. R. Murdock 1; best 6 fowls—A. N. Merrick 1; best 6 geese—D. B. Merrick 1.

Stallions—D. B. Merrick $6, W. Lincoln, Warren, 4.

Mares with progeny—A. N. Dewey $4, D. R. McCray, Wilbraham 3.

Carriage Horses—S. R. Lawrence $4, Merrick & Fay, Monson, 2; pairs—E. B. Shaw 5.

Colts—3 years old—L. Jencks, Palmer, $3, D. McCray 2; 2 years old—S. W. Brown, Brimfield, 2, John Curley, Wilbraham, 1; yearlings—L. Jencks 2, S. Billings 1.

Gentlemen's Driving Horses—J. C. Stever $5, J. W. Weeks 3, S. Fuller 2.

Single Carriage Horses—S. Fuller $4, E. B. Shaw 2.

Sheep—Buck, long wool—A. H. Maxwell, Monson, $3, A. N. Merrick 2; flock—D. B. Merrick 4. Col. I. King 2; lambs—David Knox 3, Col. I. King 1.

Vegetables &c.—Collections—A. R. Murdock jr., $10, Wm. H. H. Lyman, Brimfield, 5, C. D. Lewis, Palmer, 3; wheat—A. R. Murdock jr., 1.00, S. M. Bliss 75c, A. H. Maxwell 50c; oats—A. R. Murdock jr. 50c; beans—A. R. Murdock jr. 75c, D. Knox 50; garden beans—A. H. Maxwel 75; potatoes—A. N. Merrick 50, J. S. Blair 25, D. Knox 50, Charles Collis 25; cabbages—S. C. Herring 50, J. K. Knox 25; seed corn—David Knox 50; yellow onions—J. K. Knox 50, S. C. Herring 25; red onions—J. K. Knox 50, S. C. Herring 25; beets—S. C. Herring 50; carrots—S. C. Herring 50, E. Turner 25; flat turnips—H. Converse 50, E. Turner 25; long turnips—H. Converse 50; yellow sweet turnips—A. Rogers 50, A. H. Maxwell 25; cranberries—E. Turner 50; pumpkins—H. Converse 50; squashes—S. C. Herring 75; parsnips—S. C. Herring 50; sweet corn—C. D. Lewis 50; red tomatoes—C. B. Kittridge, Monson, 50, do. 25; red cabbage—C. D. Lewis 50; mangel-wurzel—R. Rogers 25; flat turnips—R. Jencks 25; sweet corn—G. E. Tucker 25.

Fruit—Collections—A. R. Murdock jr. $4, C. B. Kittridge 1; pears—J. A. Hall 50c.

Flowers—Miss Julia Keep, Monson; Mrs. J. A. Squier, Palmer.

Butter and Cheese—Butter—Mrs. O. Harvy $3, Mrs. J. E. Tucker, Monson, 2; cheese—S. Billings 3, M. Beebe 2; best lot old—J. S. Blair 3, Dwight Ellis, Warren, 2.

Bedquilt—Mrs. J. B. Foster, Monson, $1.

Farmers' Tools—H. A. Rindge, fanning mill, gratuity.

Miscellaneous—Mrs. M. K. Chapman, for painting $2, for worsted work 2; W. H. H. Lyman, pen drawing, 3; Mrs. C. C. Shaw, hair wreath, 2; Jennie Blair, sofa pillow, 50c; Mrs. M. Blood, embroidered dress, 50c; Mrs. M. K. Chapman, carriage blanket $2, wax flowers 75c, slippers 25, cushion and watch case 25, hair flowers 25, ornamental knitting 25; Mrs. A. V. Blanchard, embroidery, 75; Mrs. H. Morgan, sofa pillow, 50; Mrs. F. Blanchard, crochet work, 75; Miss Laura Blanchard, fancy mat and sleeves, 25; Miss Josie Fay, toilet mat, 12; Mary E. Loomis, crochet sleeves, 12; Mrs. F. Morgan, sofa pillow, 50, Mary Knox, fancy work, 75; Miss E. F. Brown, ottoman, 50; Mrs. J. B. Foster, shawl and tidy, 50; Mrs. P. P. Kellogg, cushion 25; Mrs. H. Chilson, embroidery, 50; Mrs. C. H. King, sofa pillow and chair cover, 75; Annie P. Smith, mosaic work, 50; Mrs. J. K. Ferrel, ottoman cover, 62; Mrs. M. K. Ferrell, mosaic and knit work, 62; Miss C. Wallace, shirt, 50; Mrs. F. Morgan fancy work, 50; Mrs. J. D. Blanchard, do., 50; Mrs. J. A. Squier, do., 50; Mrs. S. R. Lawrence, embroidery 25, bedquilt $1; Mrs. J. B. Foster, do., 50c.

Domestic Manufactures—Mrs. A. Rogers, rug, 50; Mrs. A. N. Dewey, mat and hose, 75; M. Whalen, hose, 25.

Wines—Premiums of 50 and 25 cts. to Mrs. J. A. Squier, for rhubarb wine; Mrs. J. B. Foster, Monson, currant; Mrs. W. H. H. Lyman, do.

A MAN KILLED BY THE ELEPHANT HANNIBAL—THE MONSTER DISARMED.—The notorious elephant "Hannibal," belonging to Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie, whose numerous exploits, when enraged, have furnished so many newspaper paragraphs, has, we learn, been shorn, as effectually as was Sampson, of his power for further mischief. A few weeks since, at Caldwell, in this State, he killed an unfortunate man who was partially deranged, and who, in the momentary absence of Hannibal's keeper, was foolish enough to irritate the huge beast, as he was standing upon the show lot, previous to his departure for the next town. No blame was attached to the keeper, as the act of the victim was as suicidal as if he had thrown himself under the wheels of a locomotive; but, in order to prevent the mischief of any other accidents from the dangerous temper of the elephant, Mr. Van Amburgh had his enormous tusks sawn off, a few inches from his jaw, thus reducing him to the position of a non-combatant in future.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

FROM THE SOUTH.—A lady who has reached Philadelphia from Alabama says there is plenty of salt in that State, large quantities having been laid in previous to the war. A poor quality of coffee, such as was formerly given to the slaves, is plenty, as are the staple provisions, but medicine is exceedingly scarce, and much suffering is experienced in consequence. The rebel Government is putting up cotton mills all over the South, and is working cotton into cloths and clothing for the soldiers. Business is lively and money plenty at Richmond, but all articles are enormously high.

SKEDADDLED.—The Aroostook Pioneer says that James McCleave, who has been doing a tanning and shoe-making business for some years in that village, recently skedaddled to the dominions of Victoria, with his whole stock of leather and hides, worth, it is said, two or three thousand dollars, leaving some of the citizens with paper of his in sums of from $1000 down, with nothing to respond.

DIPTHERIA.—This alarming disease, which has ravaged Maine and some of the eastern towns in this State, is now prevailing in Berkshire county, and in other places in the western part of the State, sweeping away, in some instances, whole families of children. The disease commences by a pain in the throat, followed by inflammation and rapid swelling. The patient is troubled for breath, and often delirious, and after from two to five days' suffering, chokes to death.

SWINDLES.—The soldiers of the Spanish army are swindled by army contractors. It has recently been discovered that the army bread is made of damaged flour, and contains carbonate of lime, acetate of lead, sulphate of iron, and other hurtful substances. The contractors and some officers of the administration are to be prosecuted.

ACCIDENT TO A FAMOUS HORSE.—The celebrated horse Ethan Allen recently took fright at the cars near Niagara, and started off, with a sulky attached to him. The sulky was smashed against the cars, and the horse ran on to the bridge across Spring avenue, which not being planked, he fell through the stringers, bruising himself badly.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR.—A typhoon of unprecedented violence swept over Hong Kong, Macao, Canton, and Wampoa, on Sunday, the 27th of July, 1862, committing frightful ravages of property, and being the cause of the death of forty thousand people. The damage at Hong Kong was slight.

GEN. DAVIS NOT TO BE COURT MARTIALED. The Cincinnati papers say that Gen. Davis, who shot Gen. Nelson, has been handed over to the civil authorities, and that the government will not interfere in the case at all.—Should he be discharged by the court, he will be retained in his command.

ARABIAN HORSES.—A railway train, loaded with one hundred splendid Arabian horses, arrived in Paris three weeks ago. They came from Algeria by way of Lyons, and are designed for a regiment of the Chasseurs of Napoleon's Guard.

ILLNESS OF GEN. SIGEL.—The N. Y. Express says a private letter states that Gen. Sigel is not in good health, and that if he (the Gen.) "is not shortly released from active duty for a few weeks," he will sink under the continued assaults of fever, exhaustion and professional annoyance.

THE GROG RATIONS.—It is stated that the crews of the vessels in Admiral Farragut's fleet are greatly dissatisfied because they cannot have the liquor ration, and that the mail steamers smuggle it out to sell to the officers, while poor Jack can't have a smell of it.

NO MORE LINT REQUIRED.—Through the contributions of the people, in response to the appeal heretofore made, the Medical Department at Washington has been supplied with immense quantities of lint and dressing, and therefore no more are at present required.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury has taken the whole matter of the supply of the postal currency upon himself, and it is said that the issue will shortly be a hundred thousand dollars a day, which is four times the present amount.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Encampment 36th Mass. Regt.,
ANTIETAM, Md., Oct. 1, 1862.

Having a few leisure moments at my disposal, I will devote them to the edification of our friends in Palmer and vicinity, by giving a brief account of our whereabouts, and what is going on in this neighborhood. Our present encampment is three miles from Sharpsburg, and one-half mile from the Potomac. The location is fine and healthy, and the parade ground around us is sufficiently large for the entire division to which we are attached. In my letter from Sharpsburg I think I stated we were in Wilcox's brigade and Welch's division, which was incorrect, and should be vice versa. Our brigade is composed of the 45th and 100th Pa. Regts., Cook's Boston battery, and our own 36th, and commanded by acting Brig.-Gen. Welch, colonel of the 45th. Yesterday a grand review of our division took place under the immediate observance of Gens. Burnside and Wilcox. The troops made a fine appearance, and went through the various manoeuvers with a steadiness and alacrity that gave evidence of the drill and discipline to which they had been subject. Were I to inform you of the number of men encamped near us, I might possibly be called to account for infringing upon the press-muzzling decree of Sec. Stanton, but I will state that at night this vicinity presents, with its numerous camp-fires, the appearance of a well illuminated city at a bird's-eye point of view. You will no doubt ask why these troops are remaining here in camp while the enemy line the Virginia side, within gunshot. This is a question which will soon be answered, I trust to the satisfaction of the people at home. Our men are at work—not only drilling, but in a manner which at present it would be improper for me to state. I think, however, we shall soon cross the Potomac in force, and when we do I know it will be over bridges completely commanded by our masked batteries. It is probable Gen. Lee is retreating from the banks of the Potomac; if, however, he makes this river his line of defense, his destruction is inevitable. Yesterday our first mail from home reached us, and Palmer Journals were immediately in great demand. Not one-fourth of the mail matter sent us has yet arrived. Mail matter for this regiment should be directed to the 9th army corps, 1st division, 3d brigade. The health of our regiment continues good, and there are none sick in company E. Our 2d lieut. J. M. Tucker of Worcester, joined us last week. He is a fine young gentleman, and well understands his duties. Three of our company have skedaddled from the regiment. One of them is Wm. Harris of Monson. He *may* be sick, but we think otherwise. OSHORN.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS DISAPPOINTED.—It appears now, definitely, from the captured papers of Beauregard, that the programme laid down for Gen. Bragg was really nothing less than the capture of Louisville and Cincinnati, and carrying the war into the Northwest.—Beauregard even goes so far as to give Bragg minute directions how to proceed, and points out the works that it will be necessary to construct at Louisville and Cincinnati, to hold those cities after their capture. But Bragg has failed—failed wofully. And now his chances of getting into Cincinnati are as dismal as were Adam's chances of getting into Paradise after it was guarded by the flaming sword.

OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.—An order has been issued from the rebel War Department, directing field officers to dismount in time of action whenever they can do so without interference with the proper discharge of their duties; and officers of all grades are reminded that unnecessary exposures in time of battle on the part of commissioned officers is not only unsoldierlike, but productive of great injury to the army, and infinite peril to the country.

A REBEL MAIL (FEMALE) ROUTE.—A rebel mail route from Wheeling, Va., to Dixie, has been recently discovered. It is conducted by women almost exclusively, and has been in operation for a year past. Old Mrs. Mollyhan, who lives at the headwaters of the Little Kanawha, is the Postmaster-General. Her house is the distributing office. The Wheeling Intelligencer understands that the route has been doing a splendid business.

NABBED.—Last Tuesday evening a number of Louisville secessionists met at the residence of Mr. W. W. Owen, with the view of paying their respects and offering consolation to a number of paroled secession prisoners, who were guests of Mr. Owen. In the midst of their hilarity, Lieut. Col. Ferrel, of the Provost Guard, paid the scene of festivity an unannounced visit, and marched twenty-two of the party to the Military Prison.

ARMY REDUCTION.—The official organ of the Czar, the Invalide Russe, announces most unexpectedly a reduction of the Russian army. Sixty soldiers of every battallion of the Guards, and about twenty of the infantry, are to be immediately discharged, and about twice the number sent on furlough. The reduction will amount altogether to some fifty thousand men.

A BAD RAT.—At Davenport, the other day, a rat, which was being chased by several persons, ran up a man's leg inside his trowsers. It laid hold the man's leg with its teeth, and held its grip with such tenacity that the man's trowsers had to be cut, and the rat was ultimately taken off with a piece of flesh between his teeth. The wound inflicted is stated to be serious.

MORE DRAFTING.—So many men who have been drafted in Connecticut have been found legally exempt, while so many others who volunteered have been rejected, that a call for 800 more to make up the deficiencies thus arising is made. Unless they are forthcoming within two weeks after the call, another draft will be ordered.

WORCESTER'S QUOTA FULL.—By looking up those citizens of Worcester who have enlisted in regiments out of the State, it is found that twenty-five or thirty more than the quota of that city are now in the army, and it is believed that further search will increase the surplus.

REFUSE TO GO.—The difficulties with the paroled Federal prisoners at Columbus continue. They refuse to go into the northwest campaign, and measures are being taken to compel them. That a few will be shot for mutiny and insubordination is probable.

☞ The estate of the late David P. Broderick has been sold at auction in San Francisco. The total amount realized upon the landed property was upwards of $170,000.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

THE nine months' volunteers from Palmer, in Camp Banks, were paid off their bounty money yesterday by Mr. Loomis.

DESERTERS CAUGHT.—Ten or a dozen deserters from Camp Banks were caught at Belchertown last Saturday night.

EXTRA copies of the Journal, containing full particulars of the Cattle Show and Fair, may be had at this office.

PREMIUMS.—Wm. Fuller of this town took the first premium on double teams at the cattle show in Amherst last week, and J. W. Weeks the second.

BOUQUET.—Miss Julia Keep of Monson has sent us a bouquet of flowers, which ornament our sanctum and lend us their cheerful beauty as we write.

CONTINUED.—The rape case which was to have been examined on Saturday was continued for two weeks on account of the absence of Mrs. Bond. Things look as though an attempt had been made to hush up the matter.

FIRE IN MONSON.—The new tobacco and cigar shop in Monson, owned by Charles Fuller, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning, last week. Loss $1600; insured for $1000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

DRAFTING.—Commissioner Morton proposes to visit Palmer the fore part of next week for the purpose of drafting men to fill the quotas of this and one or two other neighboring towns. If Palmer had got its incapacitated men exempted it would now have more than its quota in camp.

SMASH UP.—A double team in driving around the Park on Wednesday, came in contact with a single team, upsetting the latter and throwing down the pair of horses. Nobody hurt. In the afternoon while Mr. Stever of Thorndike was driving on to the Park with his pair of horses the pole broke, but the horses were saved from running by the by-standers.

SNAKE STORY.—Last Tuesday, as the scholars of the school in district No. 4 (Hasting's) were at play, they came in contact with a black snake, which showed fight and frightened both children and teacher. A neighbor, Mrs. A. R. Murdock, jr., was called to their assistance, who dispatched the reptile at once, without once thinking of yielding to his wiles, as did another woman we read of. His snakeship measured five feet in length and five inches in circumference.

DELEGATES.—At a Republican caucus last Saturday evening the following delegates were chosen: Councillor Convention—John A. Squier, Abel Webber, G. Collins, E. B. Gates, D. B. Bishop. District Attorney—J. G. Allen, P. W. Webster, G. Collins, Dwight M. Stebbins, C. D. Lewis. Senatorial—J. S. Loomis, Geo. Moores, C. W. Hastings, R. James, S. G. Shaw. The following were chosen town committee: J. S. Loomis, D. B. Bishop, A. Webber.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, as Mrs. Betsey Washburn, wife of Roswell Washburn, with her daughter, Mrs. Harvey B. Moores, and an infant, were descending the hill near Corps' shop, in Stafford, some part of the harness gave way, and frightening the horse, threw them out with much force. Mrs. Washburn, whose age was 66, was instantly killed; she gasped but once after help arrived. Mrs. Moores was insensible, and remains in a critical condition, being much bruised. The child was not much injured.

MR. EDITOR:—I have noticed for some time the pertinacity, not to say unfairness, of the Springfield Republican, in opposing the reelection of Charles Sumner to the Senate of the United States. It is recorded of the elder Cato, that he concluded all his speeches in the Roman Senate with the words, "Carthage must be destroyed." In like manner, the editor of that paper labors to impress upon its readers the necessity of defeating Charles Sumner; and, in prosecuting this object, he does not hesitate to make charges his own conscience must assure him have no foundation in fact. For instance, a few days ago, in an editorial, he classed Charles Sumner in the same category with William L. Garrison and his clique, who, it is well known, have, in past times, arrayed themselves, not only against the Constitution of the United States, but against all laws, human and divine. Now, if the editor of the Republican does not know, it is time he learned, that such a charge is as base as it is baseless. In to-day's paper he says, "There are two things which Massachusetts, at this time, cannot afford to be misunderstood about: First, we must vote for no man who will not, in this hour of our country's peril, give an unwavering support to the administration; and, secondly, we must have an anti-slavery man." Now, where can we find an abler or truer man, in both these particulars, than Charles Sumner? He is, and has been, ever since the commencement of this unholy rebellion, a firm supporter of the administration, and no man can show a clearer anti-slavery record. If Massachusetts is strongly anti-slavery to-day, it is owing to the labors of Charles Sumner and other kindred spirits, rather than to the old hunkers who were anti-slavery by *profession* while they were always pro-slavery in *action*. ***

MONSON, Oct. 16, 1862.

DESPERATION.—A gentleman from Richmond states that since President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was issued, the feeling in the rebel army, and among the rebels in general, is in favor of desperate measures, chief of which is the raising of the black flag. In fact, many of the soldiers refuse to fight longer unless it is done.

FIRE IN SPRINGFIELD.—At a fire in Springfield, on Friday, last week, several workshops were burnt. D. W. Barnes, one of the owners, was insured for $800, which will probably cover his loss. H. Adams, dyer, loses $1200—insurance $700; R. B. Inshaw, gunsmith, $200; J. Holden, carpenter, $350.

☞ The rebel Gen. Hardee, who commands a division of Bragg's army, is in the last stages of consumption. He has been greatly opposed to Bragg's retreating policy.

☞ Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, who shot Gen. Nelson, is still in close confinement at the Galt House, Louisville, not being permitted to leave his room.

☞ The Government is in possession of reliable information going to show that the rebels are now maturing a plan for the occupation of Wheeling and other portions of Northern Virginia. It has been supposed of late that such a project had been entirely abandoned, but the evidence at hand is such as to prove conclusively that the effort, unless checked by our arms, will certainly be made.

A SMART BOY.—In Cleveland, a boy of seventeen was accepted as a substitute for a drafted man, and received $200 bonus. He spent the money, and then obtained his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that he was under the age prescribed by law for recruits.

☞ A gentleman from Harper's Ferry states that on the top of a pillar of one of the churches, which was much battered in the Antietam fight, some one had written, in large letters, "THE RESULT OF SLAVERY." Hundreds had written their names on the post below, endorsing the sentiment.

THE REBEL ARMY.—The New York Herald foots up 648,000 rebels in arms, of which 328,000 are in Virginia, 70,000 in Tennessee and Kentucky, and 250,000 in the States west of the Mississippi, at Corinth, Mobile, Charleston and Savannah.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The British schooner Harvest Queen, from Newburyport, Mass., of and for Cornwallis, N. S., was capsized in a gale on the 4th inst., and all on board, seven in number, perished.

AN AGED LABORER.—A Mrs. Burns, living n Augusta, Me., is 96 years of age. One day ast week she gathered and put into a cellar 150 squashes, and received a dollar for her day's work.

SUES FOR DAMAGES.—Charlotte Weeder, a pretty Jewish girl, only 21 years of age, living at New York, claims $10,000 of Jacob Samuel for breach of promise of marriage. The case is on trial.

TRAITOR DEFEATED.—That traitor Vallandigham has been defeated in his district, so his vile presence will not contaminate the next Congress.

☞ The corporation of the city of New York is about to issue notes of the denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

SELLING OUT.—Springfield is selling its surplus volunteers to Boston.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper has reached its 15th volume, a sure proof that the public consider it as the great Pictorial Paper of America. It is now more than ever an indispensable guest in every household, being a Pictorial History of the times. Its illustrations of the present Civil War comprise every battle and event of importance made from authentic sketches by his Special Artists, and are indeed the only reliable ones published. Its editorials are also of great interest, embracing every prominent topic, which is discussed with the greatest fearlessness and candor. To these great attractions are added those of Romance, Poetry, and general literature, every number containing portions of a great and original Romance, besides shorter tales of stirring interest. The Music, Drama and Fine Arts are likewise fully and ably discussed. $2,50 per annum. FRANK LESLIE, New York.

TERMS.

One copy, one year, or 52 numbers,	$2 50
One copy, six months, or 26 numbers,	1 50
One copy for 17 weeks,	1 00
Two copies, one year, in one wrapper, to one address,	4 00
Three copies " "	6 00
Five copies, " "	10 00

One extra copy to a person sending a club of 5, two extra copies to a person sending a club of 10, and so on, in proportion. Every additional subscription only $2.

A Card.—The family of the late Lieut. Wm. Horton desire to express their thanks in a public manner for the kindness and universal sympathy expressed by the people of Stafford in their great bereavement. The Citizens' Guard, and also the Bands, so kindly volunteering, are held in grateful remembrance. Satisfied that all comes from the spontaneous outbursts of patriotic hearts, we can only say, may you receive that reward your kindness deserves. WILLARD ORCUTT.

Soldiers, to the Rescue!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fevers, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. Holloway's Pills, used occasionaly during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cts. per box. 214

☞ One is often asked the question, what is good to take for a bad cough or cold, or what shall I do for the rheumatism, headache, dyspepsia, or some of the other forty and one ills that flesh is heir to. Now to all we answer, buy Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives. There is nothing like them to make a man well and keep him so. They consist of forty different kinds, and are sold at 25 cents per box.

Sold by DR. SHAW, Agent, and sent per mail by PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, 136 William St., N. Y.

Manual, with full particulars, sent free on application.

A LYRIC.

WHAT makes me laugh when others sigh,
No tear can ere bedew mine eye,
It is because I always buy—*Herrick's Pills.*

What is it makes me hale and stout,
And all my friends can't make it out,
I really could not live without—*Herrick's Pills.*

So if you're sad, or grieved or ill,
Pray do not pay a doctor's bill,
But take a dose of magic pills—*Made by Herrick.*

Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cts. per box. Sugar coated. See advertisement on this page.

A Card to the Ladies.

Dr. Duponco's GOLDEN PILLS for Females. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating, and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for females are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success, in almost every case, in correcting irregularties, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint.

The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these Pills a successful preventive. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. After this admonition, the proprietors assume no responsibility, although "their mildness" will prevent any injury to health. Price $1 per box. Sold by Dr Wm. Holbrook, druggist, sole agent for Palmer, Mass. Ladies, by sending him $1 to the Palmer post office, can have these pill sent (confidentially) and free of postage, by mail, to any part of the country. Beware of counterfeits. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills," hereafter, unless the box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are base impositions and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money, if any one offers you the pills for less than $1 per box, look out, there is something wrong.

The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent, and they will tell you they are safe, and will perform all claimed for them. Sold also by A. & S. E. Blair, Warren; C. Deuel, Amherst, and by one druggist in every village and city in the U. S.
33 1y S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

Apprentice Wanted.—A steady, intelligent boy, rom 15 to 17 years of age, wanted at this office, to learn the printing business.

Old Newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper, for sale at this office at 25 cents per hundred.

MARRIED.

In Brimfield, Tuesday evening, Oct. 14, by Rev. Charles M. Hyde, Hon. THOMAS RICE of Shrewsbury, and ELLEN A. LAWRENCE of B.

DIED.

In Three Rivers, Oct. 14th, OCRAN PAYSON HANKS, 23, son of O. Hanks.

In Wilbraham, Oct. 10th, NETTIE H. BLISS, 20, daughter of Lorenzo and Clarissa Bliss.

At Washington, in hospital, CLARENCE SMITH, of Adams, N. Y., formerly of Ware.

In Ware, 9th, Mrs. HANNAH CARTER, 80.

At Frederick, Md., in hospital, 11th, ADDISON H. MOSELY, of South Wilbraham, member of company A. 37th Regt.

In Springfield, 14th, MARTHA E., wife of George Ashmun.

In Washington, N. C., 4th, of diptheria, LEWIS C. OLDS, 20, son of Harvey S. Olds of Ware.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. P. KNOWLTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
252 Main Street, opposite Court Square,
23 SPRINGFIELD, MASS. 1y

VIENNA MATCHES.

THESE Matches are the only ones used by the Royal Families, Nobility, and Gentry of Europe, and they are the ONLY matches which should be used by respectable families in this country, being without sulphur, odorless, smokeless, varnished, waterproof, and beautifully colored, in fancy round boxes, and at a price which brings them into competition with the disagreeable suffocating sulphurs made in this country. For the sick room and parlor they are an indispensable necessity and luxury. Imported and for sale, wholesale and retail, by J. M. & P. RICHARDS,
o18 3m 111 Commercial st., Boston.
☞ Country Merchants call and see samples.

WANTED—
at the Monson Granite Quarry,
10 Hand Drillers, and
5 Granite Cutters.
WM. N. FLYNT & Co.
Monson, Oct. 11, 1862.

This Week Receiving

DRESS GOODS,
DOMESTICS,
FLANNELS,

YARNS AND GLOVES,
LINENS AND HOSIERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
FLOUR AND OILS,
FAMILY GROCERIES.

EVERYBODY WANTING

GOODS TO EAT OR TO WEAR,

MAY BE ASSURED THAT

I SHALL SELL

AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And an examination will prove it.

M. W. FRENCH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By order of the Judge of Probate for the county of Hampden, will be sold at auction on the premises, on Thursday, the sixth day of November next, at one o'clock p. m., the farm with the buildings thereon formerly belonging to Van R. Shearer, late of Palmer, deceased, together with the widow's right of dower. Said farm is situated about half a mile from the village of Three Rivers on the road leading from said village to Palmer Depot, and contains about one hundred and five acres of land, consisting of a large proportion of good tillage land and valuable mowing and pasture, together with about twenty acres of woodland, one half or more of which is large and valuable timber. The farm is well watered by several never-failing springs, from one of which a lead pipe aqueduct conveys water to the buildings. The above described property is very pleasantly located and is a very desirable situation for any one wishing to make improvements. Terms of payment made known at the time and place of sale. ABIGAIL SHEARER,
HORACE HUNN,
Palmer, Oct. 4, 1862. Administrators.

PENSION AGENCY!

INVALID SOLDIERS discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the United States service, or of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.
JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney.
Palmer, Sept. 20, 1862.

New Fall Goods!

NOW OPENING,

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

New Fall Dress Goods!

JUST RECEIVED
by
P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

New Black Silks!

FOR SALE LOW
by
P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW and very large variety
of

LADIES' CLOAKS,

Now ready for inspection.

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW SHAWLS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

N E W
CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.
P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW GOODS GENERALLY,

AT

P. P. KELLOGG & CO'S.

BARGAINS

—IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

D. GRANGER,

Having purchased the stock of Boots and Shoes lately owned by E. L. DAVIS, in the store under the Journal Office, and added largely thereto by recent purchases, now offers to the people of Palmer and the adjoining towns,

GREAT BARGAINS IN BOOTS & SHOES,

of every description, for men's, boys', youth's ladies', misses' and children's wear, the whole comprising the

Largest & Best Assortment

EVER OFFERED IN PALMER.

FINE CALF BOOTS made on Patented PLUMMER LAST, an anatomical and nice easy fitting last.

☞ The public are invited to call and examine goods and prices, as I am confident of my ability to afford satisfaction to all my customers, in quality, prices, and fit.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
will be under the charge of
GILBERT HIXON,
a competent and experienced workman, whose work has always afforded the best of satisfaction.
All kinds of

Boots and Shoes Made to Order,

and NEATLY REPAIRED, at short notice.
Palmer, Oct. 4, 1862. D. GRANGER.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

JULIUS PREVOST,
Having bought out James Clark, of the Springs village, next door north of the market, is prepared to do any job-work entrusted to his care, in a workmanlike manner, with dispatch.
CLOCKS AND WATCHES repaired and warranted, at as low prices as any one, also all kinds of JEWELRY, at short notice.

THE SALOON,
will be kept open as usual. The best of
OYSTERS, by the plate or gallon,
and all other fixings sufficient for the epicure or hungry.
PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.
J. PREVOST.
Stafford Springs, Oct. 4, 1862.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD, & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.
Cooper Union, New York; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.
Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges are comprised in Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education. A scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular.
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
ag23 Cooper Union, New York City.

NEW CROCKERY
AND
PAPER HANGINGS,
P. P. KELLOGG & CO.

NEW and FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING,

For Men and Boys, FOR SALE LOW by
P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW STORE!

The undersigned has opened a new
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED
Store, in
McGILVRAY'S BLOCK,
South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where he will keep constantly on hand
ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,
All kinds of GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,
LIME AND HAIR,
ALSO BRICK.
All of which will be sold very low for cash.
S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, April 19, 1862.—tf.

6000,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS
TO SELL
Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored
Map of The United States,
CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents. 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a county map, but it is also
A COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP
of the U. S. and Canadas, combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION, and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and take back all maps that cannot be sold, and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

WANTED—Wholesale agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.*
J. T. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Shoresville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

Lloyd's Topographical
MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS,
is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

[From the Tribune, Aug. 2.]
"Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and is the best which can be purchased."

LLOYD'S
GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

From actual surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi river pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., showing every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets, $2 pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington,
J. T. LLOYD: September 17, 1862.
Sir—Send me your map of the Mississippi River, with price per 100 copies. Rear-admiral Chas. H. Davis, command'g Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES,
o4 Secretary of Navy.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental to Soldiers.
Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue
Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,
To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *water-mark*, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore carried on under the name of Cook & White is this day dissolved. All accounts due the firm are left with L. S. Hills for settlement. F. C. COOK.
Palmer, Sept. 29, 1862. W. F. WHITE.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

AGENTS are wanted to sell the "History of the Civil War in America," by J. T. Headley, (author of the "Life of Washington.") It is to be issued in two volumes; the first volume, bringing the History down to the battles in front of Richmond, will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. Persons desiring to act as agents for the sale of this work, in order to secure territory, will please apply immediately to or address
J. WHORTON SMITH & SON,
a30tf. General Agents, Monson, Mass.

PIANOS!

Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. x

GOOD ADVICE.

Should pain or anguish cloud thy brow,
Give ear, and I will tell thee how
To make it bright—just listen now,
Take Herrick's Pills.

Should friends grow cold, or foes oppress,
Should fortune never more caress,
There is a cure for such distress,
In Herrick's Pills.

Should faith and trust in man be lost,
Should every path in life be crossed,
Take the sure balm (of little cost,)
Herrick's Pills.

Should sudden illness hint of gout,
Should cruel landlords turn you out,
Your help—your refuge, you can shout,
In Herrick's Pills.

These remarkable pills continue to achieve unparalleled triumphs over disease. In fact, they are considered the alpha and omega; in medicine compounded exclusively of vegetable extracts, their use is safe, their effects lasting, and their cures wonderful; sustained by their merits for twenty-two years, their sale is unapproached by all others combined; elegantly coated with sugar, and sold in family boxes for 25 cents.

From the Albany Daily Standard.

FROM OUR ARMY.—A letter from the seat of war, received by a gentleman in this city, from his son, says:

"I owe my good health, past and present, to flannel wrappers, and the occasional use of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, with which you supplied me on leaving home. Their mildness and gentle action on the system renders them peculiarly adapted to this climate. Some of my companions have received such powerful medicines from the army doctors, that they would not recover their appetites for a week. Tell Dr. Herrick that if he will send me a quart bottle filled with his pills, I can do much good with them, as I have dosed out those I had until I have only a dozen left."

Comment on the goodness of these renowned pills is unnecessary—purely vegetable, powerful as mercury, safe as bread. Large boxes, 25 cts.

Agents—A. M. Higgins, & Co., Dr. Holbrook, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; H. T. Small, Stafford Springs, O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and by all dealers in medicine.
Dr. L. HERRICK & Co., Albany, N.Y.

FINKLE & LYON
Sewing Machine Company,
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the
FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES
the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This Circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care, and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class sewing machines. Hence is it that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favorably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county throughout the West. Special inducements offered.
FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,
s6 538 Broadway, New York.

To Consumptives!

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
s20 3m. Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

UNITED STATES

BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OFFICE!
GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass.
BOUNTY *and* BACK PAY *collected promptly, and* PENSIONS *procured.*

Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to $100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the $100 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters are entitled as above.
Address GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M.,
Aug 23, 1861.—tf. Thorndike.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Louisa Anderson, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to MELINA ANDERSON, Executrix.
Sept. 30, 1862. o11*

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitos and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

"COSTAR'S"

Vermin Exterminators,

The "Only Infallible Remedies Known,"

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These Preparations, (unlike all others) are

"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the Human family,"
"Rats do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
"They are the only infallible remedies known."
"12 years or more established in N. Y. City."

Used by—The City Post Office.
Used by—The City Prisons and Station Houses,
Used by—The City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by—The City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
Used by—The City Hotels,—"Astor,"—"St. Nicholas," &c.
Used by—The Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
Used by—More than 50,000 Private Families.

See one or two specimens of what is everywhere said br the people—editors—dealers, &c.:

Housekeepers troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-bugs quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, [O.] Gazette.*

More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster [Wis.] Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—We are selling your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Vermin disappear rapidly. ECKER & STOUFFER,
Druggists, Windsor, Md.

"Costar's" RAT, ROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS,
"Costar's" &c.
"Costar's"

In 25 cent, 50 cent. and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks; $3 and $5 sizes for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

CAUTION!

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by spurious and highly pernicious imitations, a new label has been prepared, bearing a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature. Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but "Costar's."

Sold everywhere by all wholesale druggists in the large cities. Some of the wholesale agents in

NEW YORK CITY:
Shieffelin Brothers & Co.
Harral, Risley & Kitchen.
B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.
Wheler & Hart.
James S. Aspinwall.
Morgan & Allen.
Hall, Ruckel, & Co.
Thomas & Fuller.
P. D. Orvis.
Bush, Gale, & Robinson.
M. Ward, Close & Co.
McKisson & Robbins.
D. S. Barnes & Co.
F. C. Wells & Co.
Lazelle, Marsh, & Gardiner.
Hall, Dixon, & Co.
Conrad Fox, And others.

BOSTON, MASS.
Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. Weeks & Potter.
M. S. Burr & Co. John Wilson,
And others. Also, all wholesale druggists at
Providence, R. I. New Bedford, Mass.
Hartford, Ct. Worcester.
New Haven, Ct. Manchester, N. H.
Portland, Me. &c., &c.

And by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers, and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

SOLD BY

A. M. HIGGINS & Co.,
DR. HOLBROOK, Palmer, Mass.
DR. HOLDEN, Ware, Mass.
H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs, Ct.
WM. N. PACKARD, Thorndike.
T. F. PACKARD, Monson.
O. F. PACKARD, Three Rivers.

And by Druggists and Retailers generally.

Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct, (or if prices, terms, &c., is desired, send for [1862] circular, giving reduced prices) to
HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
j7 4m

A MORAL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—"Listen," said I, "listen and attend, and you shall have a moral and example. When the wasp now on the window entered, you flew at it with a kind of violence. I wonder it don't sting every one of you. Now in the future let a wasp, when it comes, have its little bout and make its little noise. Don't stir a muscle—don't move a lip—be as quiet as the statue of Venus, or Diana, or anybody of that sort, until the wasp seems inclined, as at this moment, to settle. Then do as I do now."—Whereupon, dipping the feather end of the pen in a cruet of salad, I approached the wasp, and in the softest and tenderest manner possible, just oiled it upon the body—the black and yellow, like groomo, waistcoats—when down it fell, turned upon its back, and was dead in a minute. "There, girls," said I, "see what kindness and a little oil does. Now here's my moral and example: When a husband comes home in an ill-humor, don't cry out and fly at him, but try a little oil—in fact, treat your husband like a wasp."—*Familiar Letters.*

HASTY MARRIAGES.—A thousand hearts and homes of sadness respond to the oft-quoted passage on hasty marriages, which, we believe, appeared first in the New York Tribune:—

"There is not a city, there is scarcely a township, which does not number among its inhabitants women who have married on very short acquaintance only to be abused, deserted, and left a life-long sorrow to the families in which they were born and reared, and which they most imprudently and improperly deserted to share the fortunes of relative strangers. If young ladies would realize how grossly indelicate, as well as culpably reckless such marriages appear in the eyes of the observing they surely would forbear. A year's thorough acquaintance with the most circumstantial accounts, from disinterested and reliable witnesses, of the antecedents from childhood, are the very least guarantee which any woman, who realizes what marriage is, will require of a stranger. Even then, if her parents are not fully satisfied as well as herself, she still hesitates. Marriage is an undertaking in which no delay can be as hazardous as undue precipitation.

☞ Particular kinds of good and evil, like particular kinds of vegetables, are continually dying out, and new ones take their place. Providence varies the modes of instruction and discipline more than the amount.

☞ There is no readier way for a man to bring his own worth into question than by endeavoring to detract from the worth of other men.

☞ History resembles a tree, which gradually loses its foliage and limbs, and in time becomes a shapless trunk.

COMING TO AMERICA.—Garibaldi has written a letter to our consul at Vienna, stating that as soon as his wounds are healed, and he is se at liberty, he shall come to the United Statest to fight on the side of the loyal Government.

LADIES WITH CANES.—Fashionable ladies now, in Paris, carry small canes with jewelled heads, when they promenade the public thoroughfares.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267

LADIES' AND GENTS'

REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,

—AND—

FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

☞ Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

☞ Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
1y3 Opposite Chicopee Bank.

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for pearly white and sound teeth?

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's

UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER,

warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 27 cents per bottle. This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

the most effective and delightful remedies known. They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies, and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get

DR. W. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY,

the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price $1. Sent by express on receipt of price. For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose on their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society. Address W. B. HURD & Co., New York.

For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer. x

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long a white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberel discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

THE HORACE WATERS Modern Improved Overstrung Bass

FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS,

Are justly pronounced by the Press and Music Masters to be superior Instruments. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full and mellow, the touch elastic. Each piano warranted for three years. Prices from $175 to $700.

Opinions of the Press.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

$150.—*New Seven Octave Pianos,*

In Rosewood cases, iron frames, and over-strung bass, of different makers, for $150; do. with moldings, $160; do. with carved legs, and inlaid nameboard, $175, $185, and $200; do. with pearl keys, $225, $250, and $300; new 6½ octave, $135; do. 6¾-octave, $140. The above Pianos are fully warranted, and are the greatest bargains that can be found in the city. Please call and see them. Second hand Pianos at $25, $40, $50, $60, $75, and $100.

The Horace Waters Melodeons, Rosewood cases, Tuned the Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell and Solo Stop. Prices from $35 to $200. Organ Harmoniums with Pedal Bass, $250, $275, and $300. School Harmoniums, $10, $60, $80, and $100. Also, Melodeons, and Harmoniums of the following makers: Prince & Co., Carhart & Needham, Mason & Hamlin, and S. D. & H. W. Smith, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices. These Melodeons remain in tune a long time. Each Melodeon warranted for three years.

☞ A liberal discount to clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.—35,000 Copies issued.—A new singing book for day schools, called the Day School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, catches, duetts, trios, quartettes, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music. The Elements are so easy and progressive, that ordinary teachers will find themselves entirely successful in instructing even young scholars to sing correctly and scientifically, while the tunes and words embrace such a variety of lively, attractive, and soul-stirring music and sentiments, that no trouble will be experienced in inducing all beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill in one of the most healthgiving, beauty-improving, happiness-yielding, and order-producing exercises of school life. In simplicity of its elements, in variety and adaptation of music, and in excellence and number of its songs, original, selected, and adapted it claims by much to excel all competitors. It will be found the best ever issued for seminaries, academies, and public schools. A few sample pages of the elements, tunes, and songs are given in a circular; send and get one. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 735,000 copies. Prices—paper cover, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, No. 2.—85,000 copies issued.—It is an entire new work of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will soon be as popular as its predecessor, (Bell No. 1) which has run up to the enormous number of 650,000 copies, outstripping any Sunday school of its size ever issued in this country. Also both volumes bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Prices of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15 cents, $12 per 100; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100; cloth, bound, embossed, gilt, 30 cts., $23 per 100; Bell No. 1, paper covers, 13 cents, $10 per 100; bound, 20 cents, $18 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Bells Nos. 1 and 2, bound together, 40 cents, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100, 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—President Lincoln's Grand March, with the best vignette of his excellency that has yet been published, music by Helmsmuller, leader of the 22d regiment band, 50 cents. Our Generals' Quickstep, with vignette of 35 of our generals; music by Graffula, leader of the 7th regiment band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Gallop, and Laura Keene Waltz, 35 cents each; Comet Schottische, 25 cents, all by Baker. Music Box Gallop, by Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grassa, 25 cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents. Spirit Polka, Gen. Scott's Farewell Grand March, 25 cents each; Airy Castles, 30 cents, all by A. E. Parkhurst. Freedom, Truth, and Right Grand March, with splendid vignette; music by Carl Heineman, 50 cents. All of which are fine productions.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to thee; A penny for your thoughts; Little Jennie Dow; Better times are coming; I dream of my mother and my home; Merry little birds are we, (a song for children); Slumber my darling, and Why have my loved ones gone? by Stephen C. Foster. Shall we know each other there? by Rev. R. Lowry. Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts. There is a beautiful world, by I. M. Holmes. Price 25 cents each. Freedom, Truth, and Right, a national song and grand chorus, music by Carl Heineman, with English and German words, 30 cents. Where liberty dwells is my country, Plumley. Forget if you can, but forgive; I hear sweet voices singing, and Home is home, by J. R. Thomas, 50 cents each. These songs are very popular. Mailed free at retail prices,

Foreign Sheet Music at 2 cents per page. All kinds of Music merchandise at war prices.

HORACE WATERS. Publisher,
481 Broadway. N. Y.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE MILLION, in cheap form; arranged as Quartettes and Choruses, for Musical Societies, Choirs, Sunday Schools, Public Schools, Seminaries, etc.:

Shall we know each other there? Shall we meet beyond the river? Be in time; There is a beautiful world; Don't you hear the Angels coming? Where liberty dwells is my country; Freedom, Truth, and Right, (national songs); Is there a land of love? Sorrow shall come again no more. Price 3 cents, 25 cents per dozen, $2 per 100. Postage 1 cent. In sheet form, with Piano accompaniment, 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 481 Broadway, New York.

For sale by N. P. Kemp, Boston; Charles S. Luther. Philadelphia; G. Crosby, Cincinnati, and Tomlinson and Brothers, Chicago. 1y5.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as wax, and cheap as one could wish, at this office.

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W. W. HAGAR, Jeweler and Repairer of Watches.

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A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notic Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

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FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,

Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to

NASSOWANNO BLOCK.

Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—

Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,

And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, or that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner

☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.

Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. 14tf.

TOWN REPORTS printed neatly, cheaply and expeditiously at this office.

ENVELOPES, embellished with Business Cards, furnished at this office.

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Printing Establishment!

EVERY VARIETY OF

PRINTING

Executed with

RAPIDITY,

NEATNESS,

and DISPATCH!

There are few offices

in the country capable of

doing so good work as

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POSTERS, large and small,

HAND-BILLS, of every variety,

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With Cut.

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With Cut.

MANUFACTURERS' LABELS,

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PAMPHLETS,

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Printing in Colors,

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Printing of every description.

CARDS

Cut to any size, and from any kind of board.

☞ We can furnish a pack of Printed Cards at

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES' NOTICE.

BOOKS BOUND,

Neatly and Durably.

☞ Orders received through our agents,

G. K. CUTLER, Ware.

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ALL WORK WARRANTED

TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Palmer, 1862.

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ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

☞ All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

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75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

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☞ Provide for your family while in health!

☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!

☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

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☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

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Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

THE HEROES OF PEACE AND THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New York, is now publishing in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery,

In which is included Portraits of nearly all the Prominent Men of America, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits, $3 per doz. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

Are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form.

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; and in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., ad infinitum.

Our INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of vehicles, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3 per dozen. We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and

Photographic Materials

In the United States, and perhaps in the world. Catalogues, containing lists of all our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., will be sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY,
Near St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED

HAIR RESTORATIVE!

$1,000! PREMIUM. $1,000!

It is not a Dye!

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will restore grey or diseased hair to its original condition and color; will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates dandruff; will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.

Read the following testimonials:—

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Southern District, New York.

PRICE....75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES....$2.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 115 Franklin st.; D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway; HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New York, and retailed by all responsible druggists throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars containing certificates from people of the highest respectability, from all parts of the country.

52—1y.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.

Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 4, 1862,

Trains Leave Palmer 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Leave New London 7. A. M. and 2.45 P. M.

Trains connect with Western road, east and west, with Hartford and Fishkill road at Willimantic, at New London with Stonington and Providence, New Haven and New York trains and boat to New York.

Trains connect at Palmer with Western road at 11.05 a. m., 1.58 p. m., for Boston, and 11.20 a.m., 7.38 p.m., for Springfield. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by A. M. HIGGINS & Co.

Palmer, July 1.—tf

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m., and 3.45 p. m.

Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland. j7.

Amherst, June 2, 1862. W. DIXEY, Supt.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS

Ware, Feb, 16, 1861.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS!

THRILLING INCIDENTS of the GREAT REBELLION

or, The Heroism of Our Soldiers and Sailors.

Illustrated. 1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by John Lothrop Motley, LL.D., author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the relief of disabled soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending an account of it.

Booksellers, postmasters, and canvassing agents will be furnished with a subscription prospectus, on application to the publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

The History of American Manufactures, from 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I now ready; Vol II nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

The Business Man's Legal Adviser; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400pp., sheep. Price, $1.

Opportunities for Industry; or, A Thousand Chances to Make Money. Cloth, $1. This has been re-published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps.

Address

FREEDLEY & Co.,
x Tribune Buildings, New York.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish, is certified by all the leading New York Furniture dealers and Piano Forte makers, to be the best in the world for removing scratches, marks, and dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of varnished work, from furniture to leather. It is cheaper and better than varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by furniture dealers and storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Depot No. 1 Spruce st., New York.

SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. Address box 1972, New York P. O.

Sold in Palmer by A. M Higgins & Co. x

TARRANT'S

EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the medical profession, and the public as

The most efficient and agreeable Saline Aperient.

It may be used with the best effect in Billious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles, and all complaints where a gentle and cooling Aperient or Purgative is required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents of Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

☞ It is in the form of a powder, carefully put up in bottles, to keep in any climate, and merely requires water to be poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public. Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,

278 Greenwich st, cor. Warren st,..... NEW YORK.

52.1y And for sale by Druggists generally.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.—

I. H. STOCKWELL,

Having taken the store formerly occupied by M.S. Moulton,

Would announce to the citizens of Stafford Springs and vicinity, that he keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches and Jewelry, eight day and thirty hour Clocks, Gold, Silver, Steel and Plated Spectacles, Chains, Fancy Goods, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought anywhere for the same quality.

☞ All kinds of Watch Repairing done promptly, at reasonable prices, and *warranted to give general satisfaction.* Clocks and Jewelry repaired, and Spectacles fitted.

☞ Next door north of H. T. SMALL & Co.

Stafford Springs, Jan. 1, 1862.—1y

G. K. CUTLER,

Dealer in

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

PAPER HANGINGS, MUSIC,

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Ware, March 15th. 3m 44.

"DOUBLE QUICK!"

THE word is "forward at the double quick," all ye who are indebted to me by note or account, for the day of reckoning is at hand. "I speak as unto wise men; judge ye what I say."

GEO. ROBINSON.

Ware, August 14, 1862. tf

JUST RECEIVED—

a fresh lot of

DELHI FLOUR,

which will be kept constantly on hand; also,

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

S. G. SHAW.

Palmer, May 3, 1862.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Magazines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this office.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1862. NUMBER 24.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
GORDON M. FISK & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. To those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, Twenty-five Cents will be deducted. For six months, 67 Cents; for three months 38 Cents.
G. M. FISK. JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

WATERLOO AT NIGHT.—The following vivid paragraph from the new novel of Victor Hugo, "Cossette," is strikingly vigorous:

At night, however, a sort of visionary mist arises from it, and if some traveller he walking there, if he looks, if he listens, if he dreams like Virgil in the fatal plain of Phillippi, he becomes possessed by the hallucination of the disaster. The terrible 18th of June is again before him; the artificial hill of the monument fades away; this lion, whatever it be, is dispelled; the field of battle resumes its reality; the lines of infantry undulate in the plain; furious gallops traverse the horizon; the bewildered dreamer sees the flash of sabres, the glistening of bayonets, the bursting of shells, the awful intermingling of the thunders; he hears, like a death-rattle from the depths of the tomb, the vague clamor of the phantom battle; these shadows are grenadiers; these gleams are cuirassiers; this skeleton is Napoleon; that skeleton is Wellington; all this is unreal, and yet it clashes and combats; and the ravines run red, and the trees shiver, and there is fury even in the clouds, and in the darkness; all those savage hights, Mont St. Jean, Hougomont, Frischemont, Papelotte, Planchenoit, appear confusedly crowned with whirlwinds of spectres exterminating each other.

A FORCIBLE ILLUSTRATION.—A clergyman in a country church had been, in the course of his sermon, expounding on the nature of miracles. No sooner had the services ended, than he was waited upon by a bluff farmer, who began to thank him for what he had learned in attending to his discourse; but hoped that his reverence would pardon his asking for some further elucidation of the meaning of a miracle, nothing that he had heard having tended to enlighten his ignorance of the nature of such an occurrence.—The divine immediately assented, requesting the farmer to wait in the porch till the congregation had dispersed. In the porch, accordingly, did Giles station himself, happy in the hopes of the solution of such a mystery, and was sedulously watching the departure of the last loiterers in the church yard, when he was literally "taken all aback" by a tremendous salute in the rear from the well-directed and vigorously applied foot of the pastor, who, in reply to the mingled expressions of pain and wonder which burst from his disciple, mildly enquired if what he had then received caused him any pain? "Hurt me! hurt me like thunder!" rejoined the farmer. "Then," said the pastor, in his most significant manner, "all I can tell you is, that it would have been a *miracle* if it had *not*."

A FOREIGN VIEW.—A writer in one of the Liverpool papers shows that the noble policy of our Government is not lost on fair-minded observers abroad. He says:

"The American Government has proved its capacity to take care of itself, to discomfit those who malign it, to teach the nations of the earth what a united people can accomplish. What are the effects of all this? In the first place, the North has conducted itself in a way that no Government ever before did conduct itself in the face of rebellion. The Executive has sharpened no axe, erected no gallows, contrived no new instruments of torture; it has not visited treason with death, massacred prisoners, or starved them. It has done precisely, as nearly as possible, the reverse of all this. Confident in its strength, it seeks to reclaim, not punish. Its example on the world will not be lost; the lesson it has taught of a fine humanity and true policy will be learned by Governments on this side of the Atlantic."

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Beautiful is old age, beautiful as the slow drooping, mellow autumn of a rich, glorious summer. In the old man nature has fulfilled her work; she loads him with the fruits of well-spent life; and, surrounded by his children she rocks him away softly by the grave, to which he is followed by blessings. God forbid that we should not call it beautiful. There is another life, hard, rough and thorny, trodden with bleeding feet and aching brow; a battle which no peace follows this side of the grave; which the grave gapes to finish before the victory is won; and, strange that it should be, this is the highest life of man. Look back among the great names of history; there is none whose life has been other than this.

WORTH OF THE WORLD.—Is not the experience of every thoughtful man this: "The world is worth but little?" We do not say that the sun is not bright, that flowers are not beautiful, or that companionship is not good; but this: "There is something in me that is capable of higher enjoyments than I have here; and these are specked with such sorrows and disappointments that, though they are well enough for once, I should not care to live them twice, if I had to go through the same experiences.

EMPTINESS OF THE WORLD.—The late Duke of Queensbury, leaning over the balcony of his beautiful villa at Richmond, where every pleasure was collected which wealth could purchase or luxury devise, followed with his eyes the majestic Thames, winding through groves and buildings of varied loveliness, and exclaimed, "Oh, that wearisome river!—Will it never cease running, running, and I so tired of it?"—*Remains of Mrs. R. Trench.*

☞ Some one says, "it is well that we are not all perfect; for if we were, we should be so intolerably proud of it, that there would be no getting along with us."

Query. Would we *be* perfect, if *proud* of our perfectness?

☞ Many a poor, sore-eyed student would grow fatter, intellectually and physically, if instead of sitting up so late he honestly slumbered a fool's allowance.

☞ Fortune's wings are made of time's feathers, which stay not whilst one may measure them.

Facts and Fancies.

A clothes-line, in yonder garden,
Goes wandering among the trees,
And on it two very long stockings
Are kicking the evening breeze;
And a lot of fancy dry goods,
Whose nature I cannot divine,
Are wildly and merrily flapping
About on the same old line.

And a very fair young lady
At the parlor window sews,
And I rather think, if you tried it,
You'd find she'd fit into "them hose."
She's only a half-length picture,
Fore-shortened below the breast,
But the dry goods which dance on the tight rope
Out yonder, just make up the rest.

So dream-like she seems, so gentle,
You'd think her too good for earth,
And I feel that a holier spirit
Is banishing vulgar mirth
To its worldly home—by jingo!
What a flourish that muslin throws!
And how uncommonly taper
Those stockings go off at the toes!

O, eyes! like the sky when 'tis bluest!
O, hair! like the night without star!
O, muslin and hose—I can't help it,
Ye still draw my thoughts over "thar."
The lady alone is substantial,
The clothes but a fancy ideal;
Yet somehow or other—confound it!
I've mixed up the sham and the real.

O, love! you're the same old sixpence
With the poet, the muff, or the brick;
You go up with a rush, like a rocket,
But come down at last like the stick.
Our loves, be they lofty or lowly,
Platonic or flash, I opine
That they all, like yon dry goods and stockings,
Belong to the very same line!

ORELIA, THE STAR OF FLORENCE.

A TALE OF LOVE AND REVENGE.

CHAPTER I.

Another tale of thine, fair Italie.
What makes my lute, my heart, aye turn to thee?
[L. E. LANDON.

Twilight was throwing its dusky shadows over the earth; the gentle evening breezes played softly with the flowerets, lifting their drooping heads, and bearing on their odorous perfume, as Orelia del Hamantes, the Star of Florence, stepped forth upon the vine wreathed balcony of her father's mansion.—In thoughtful attitude, she leans upon the balustrade; like some marble figure she looks, as no movement betokens life, and evening envelopes all objects in gloom; but from o'er the "Waters of the Amo" the silver moon is already beaming; higher she rides through the cloudless expanse, and her mellow light shines full upon the face and form of the maiden, rendering her features distinctly visible.

The dark hair, waving back upon the marble white shoulders, and the mouth full and tempting in its rich beauty; but the eyes, though large, and black as midnight, seem devoid of feeling, and there is a cold brilliancy in their fire, which is sadly at variance with her otherwise gentle profile. She moved not until startled by a gentle touch upon her shoulder, and her father's voice exclaimed:

"Orelia, is it thee, still out in the damp night air, with no mantle to protect thee from the falling dew?"

"I am insensible of the dampness, and was deep in the mazes of thought."

"How is it thou art not at the masquerade to-night, my daughter?"

A haughty smile curled her lips, as she replied,

"I found my own fancy a better companionship than the sycophants who overwhelm me with flatteries when I am abroad."

"Thou seem'st sad, my child. Hath not this lovely scene power to chase away all melancholy?"

"Sad!" and she laughed in contempt; "sadness is no term to apply to me! Those are sad who repine and languish over the past.—I never do. My thoughts are of the future," and she passed majestically into the corridor, gained her boudoir, and was soon unrobed by her skillful maid.

The parent stood, with folded arms, on the spot where she had left him, musing upon the strange and repelling conduct of his only child, the heiress of his wealth and title.—Thus coldly she acted toward all, chilling the hearts of those who would have loved her, by her repulses of anything like affection.—Yet Orelia del Hamentes *had loved*, if the emotions of such a being may be so styled; though it was a passion, more like the mad boiling of some rushing torrent, working tumultuously within her. Yes, she had loved; but the deadly desire of revenge now occupied its place.

The object upon which those affections had been fixed was one of the noble scions of the house of Vendredi. At a ball at Milan she had met Manello Vendredi, and then, for the first time, she felt the power of the gentle god. The attentions bestowed upon her by the noble were received with unfeigned pleasure, and she endeavored, by all the intrigues in her possession, to retain him by her side. This was, however, no hard task, for the wily noble had a part to play; he would win and wear the scornful prize no other could subdue. To him, and to him only, she dispensed glances of ardent affection, the first those haughty orbs had ever expressed.

CHAPTER II.

Thou two came by—that voice to her was death!
That night she brooded o'er her wrongs,
And bitterly prayed for revenge.

'Twas the third night after her first meeting with Vendredi, and Orelia was preparing for the carnival; she had selected a most striking costume, and was already planning with herself the best mode to entrance him with her charms.

The halls were crowded when Orelia arrived, and hastily her form swept past the vast throng. There were princes and lords, peasants and flower girls, and, in short, every description of array, while the masks of the multitude completely hid the features; but as she returned, all eyes were fastened upon the queen of the assemblage, the Star of Florence, robed in crimson and gold, the jewels sparkling among the folds of her domino, betraying rank and wealth.

She sweeps haughtily on; they press around, offering her their homage; but ah! he sees her too, and quickly hastens to her side, to breathe his unmeant flatteries in her ear.

"Think you, fair lady, to pass unrecognized, when that graceful step and form, unrivalled in all Florence, would be known even by the motley crowd? I claim the privilege of this fair hand for the promenade."

She extended the small, white hand, glittering with gems, which he gallantly kissed and drew within his arm; they glided on, through the mazy assemblage, until they reached the open air; they stopped not, even then, until they gained the secluded grove, within whose precincts breathless stillness reigned. Graceful couches were scattered about, inviting repose for the weary. Upon one of those they seated themselves.

"Lay aside thy mask, my beautiful, that I may once more behold thy radiant features; we are secure from interruption."

She bowed her head while unfastening the silken cord; the mask slipped off, revealing her ardent glance to his searching eye, and, bending down, he imprinted a kiss upon the now glowing cheek. He saw his power, and deemed the present a fitting time to perfect his design. With low voice, he plighted his false vows to her, and then received hers in return. His black eyes flashed in triumph, unseen by his unsuspecting dupe. Strange, that one usually so marble-like should exhibit such warm, intense passion as did that haughty figure.

Again the perfumed grove! again two figures, in its bowery retreat, breath forth their impassioned vows.

"Oh, Elva, be mine forever!"

"Manello, have you not proved false? have you not breathed words as sweet to another?"

"And should it be so, what then?" he asked. "Believe me, dearest, I love thee only! If 'twere true I had once before said words as sweet, they were guided by the desire to punish one who, cold and haughty, looks disdainfully on all."

"And to whom will you prove so false?"

"No falser than herself, my own; 'twas to Orelia del Hamentes."

"I pity her, in loving you, Manello, who always to me seem so noble and kind—hark! was that not a voice?"

"No, my Elva, 'twas nought but the whispering breeze rustling the foliage."

"Surely, I heard a whispered sound, but perhaps 'twas fancy or the wind."

They press onward, and hasten from the grove; while, from among the trees, emerges that proud and haughty form—Orelia!

After Vendredi had left her, she had again sought the grove, and was pacing through its windings, when she caught the sound of that voice which, but a short hour ago, breathed of love to her. "Oh, Elva, be mine forever," the breeze brought to her astonished ears.—She approached, with noiseless step, nearer their retreat, and, with jealous, revengeful mood, listened to the already recorded conversation.

"'Be mine forever! I love you only,' and she 'pity' Orelia del Hamentes! Ah, let her beware! I pity her; and Manello Vendredi, let thy lying tongue breathe again, to thy silly dupe, the words you whispered to my fool's enraptured ears so short a time ago!"

The eyes looked glittering and malignant as a serpent's. Kneeling, she raised her hands to heaven, and swore revenge; yes, deadly vengeance, upon the head of the innocent Elva de Vere, and upon the false Manello Vendredi. Then, hastily arising, she sped quickly away from the spot which had witnessed such opposite demonstrations of passion.

She met Manello after that dread night, but no look or sign betrayed her purpose.

'Twas these scenes that had occupied her thoughts at the bour of twilight, when first we saw her.

CHAPTER III.

"That night there was another saddest scene."

Midnight broods around. It is still as death, except the murmur of the restless waves, dashing against the shore. A slight form glides hastily through the clustered trees; 'tis enveloped in a black mantle, the hood of which completely hides the face.—Onward, to the still woods, then carefully searching around, as if seeking to discover some wished-for article—'tis found! for a low cry of joy breaks from the lips; a white hand is put forth from the dark folds of the mantle; it plucked the white blossoms from the top of a low bush, whose clusters are scarcely to be seen, so hidden are they by the surrounding shrubs.

The blossoms are placed in a small basket, and the figure retreats as hastily as it came; it has reached the balcony, and now the boudoir; it enters; the black robe falls off, and reveals the cold features of Orelia, the Star of Florence. There is no longer need of disguise; she had dismissed her maid an hour earlier than usual.

Taking the blossoms from the basket, she placed them in a mortar, and crushed to a pulp the fragile leaves; then, putting the soft mass in a small brass cup, she set it over a sort of furnace, used by chemists in experimenting. She then procured the necessary implements to complete the work, fastening on the glass mask, and again assuming the domino, to cover her other garments.—From time to time, she added ingredients to the mixture, which diffused a sickly odor throughout the apartment. After it had simmered for some time, she poured the whole through a crystal strainer, afterwards dispensing with the pulp and preserving the liquid. From her secretary she took a small phial, in which she sealed the clear decoction, every drop of which was poison. To clear away the traces of the night's work was her next object; and, gathering up the mortar, mask, and other articles, she stole, with noiseless step, across the corridor to her father's library. Here, she deposited them in their proper places, and as quickly returned to her room. How fierce she looked, as, again drawing the bottle from its resting place, she held it up to the light, and gazed with evident pleasure upon its limpid contents.

"My child! come hither. You must not thus remain at home, when all Florence cries out that the one bright star of the firmament is missing. Why do you thus confine yourself? I am sure you are not well."

"Thank you for your regard, father, but your fears are unnecessary; my health was never better. See, do I not look well?" and she turned her dark, gleaming orbs upon him. "Believe me, 'tis my own pleasure to thus remain at home. However, give yourself no uneasiness, as I shall attend the fete to-morrow eve."

"'Tis well! but, Orelia, wherefore so cold, in action and in word, to your only parent?"

"You know 'tis my usual manner. I despise such foolish demonstrations of love!—My respect does not admit of my acting differently. Farewell."

"She is gone, and with her departs my last, my last hope of reaching the heart of my only child.

"Still, I am glad to know she is well, and that she is going to-morrow night. I oft' have wondered at her remaining at home before. How I love her—this, my only one!—Oh! 'tis hard for me, her sole surviving parent, thus to hear her repelling moods!"

A tear glistened in Del Hamentes' eye, as he spoke.

"This pledge to thy beauty, my fair Orelia!"

They quaffed the ruby wine, as they stood alone in the now empty saloon.

"Once more to health and happiness, Manello!" He filled again the goblets, and stooped to pick up the beautiful feather fan, with which she had been toying. Swift as a flash of lightning, she takes a tiny phial from her girdle, and empties the contents into his wine. He sees her not, but, rising, restores the fallen ornament.

Again they sip the sparkling liquid, as he pledges health and happiness to his fair partner; and now he whispers soft words within her ear; he repeats once more those untruthful vows. She betrays not unbelief, but rather seems to grow more trustful.

"Aye, kiss those lips, and fancy they have breath,
Till they chill even thee: they're damp with death."

The gardens are deserted, as Manello Vendredi leads forth a fair, fond being, to its cool, inviting retreat. Confidingly she leans upon his arm, and sweetly smiles her welcome.

"See, Elva! this fairy bower, where wild the woodbine, climbing, unites with blushing rose. Come, rest awhile."

"Manello, hast thou seen Orelia to-night?"

"I left her, dearest, but a short time ago, in the saloon, where, pledging her health and happiness, my heart was longing to wander with thee."

"Dost not she know where thou art gone?"

"Far from it! she deems that I love her, when I am all thine own! Dost blame me, love, for saying so?"

"Manello, I fear 'twould not be well with thee, should she discover thy deception."

"My own, she dreams not aught of my love for thee!"

"I pity her."

"Liar! meet thy doom," was thundered in their ears.

A bright flash, as the moonlight reflected back a polished surface, and, with a low cry, Elva de Vere sank, bleeding, at Vendredi's feet! He darted up, and caught, with frenzied grasp, the black object flitting by, and, drawing his blade, drove it deep into the intruder's breast.

"Ha! ha! raise me," cried the figure, as it sank heavily to the ground.

He started at the voice, and, kneeling down, tore aside the mantle, when lo! the bright moon-beams fell full upon the pallid face of—Orelia del Hamentes!

He gazed, horror stricken and amazed, upon the now ghastly but revengeful features of Orelia.

"Ha! traitor, I die revenged! See! your betrothed lies dead at your feet, the once fair Elva! She pitied me! and do you not already feel the burning of your poisoned veins? Manello, thou art poisoned! Yes, fond one, I did it, even while you drank to health and happiness!"

He staggered, and she fell, lifeless, upon the earth. Her last words were, "My poison does its work! I die revenged!"

'Twas too true! Already, Vendredi felt the tingling blood rushing tumultuously through his body—a faintness came over him, and, clasping the dead body of Elva in his arms, he expired. 'Twas thus they were found by friends.

A note left in Orelia's boudoir, to her father, explained all. He followed her to the grave, in a week after that awful night.—Friends mourned the untimely fate of the loving pair, but all shuddered at the name of her who wrought their doom—Orelia del Hamentes, the Star of Florence.

☞ "Mamma," said an inquisitive little lady of six summers, "what makes the sea so hot in a storm?"

"Hot, my dear?" mamma answered; "what makes you think it is hot?"

"Why, mamma, I have just been reading about the *boiling* waves."

TRUTH VS. POETRY.—A line in one of Moore's songs reads thus:—

"Our couch shall be roses bespangled with dew."

To which a sensible girl, according to Landor, replied:—

"'Twould give me the rheumatiz, so it would you."

☞ The editor of a country newspaper, in answer to a reader's complaint that he did not give news enough, advised him to read the Bible, which he had no doubt would be news to him.

☞ A precocious youth being asked in his geography what they raised in South Carolina, replied, "They used to raise niggers and cotton, but now they are raising the devil."

☞ Though the sun scorches us sometimes and gives us the headache, we do not refuse to acknowledge that we stand in need of his warmth.

☞ It is easy to exclude the noontide light by closing the eyes, and it is easy to resist the clearest truth by hardening the heart.

☞ Clarendon says it's not the quality of the meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests which makes the feast.

☞ The best way to expand the chest is to have a large heart inside it.

☞ It is less pain to learn in youth than to be ignorant in old age.

Autumn.

The dying year! the dying year!
The heaven is clear and mild;
And withering all the fields appear
Where once the verdure smiled.

The summer ends its short career;
The zephyr breathes farewell;
And now upon the closing year
The yellow glories dwell.

The radiant clouds float slow above
The lake's transparent breast;
In splendid foliage all the grove
Is fancifully dressed.

On many a tree the autumn throws
Its brilliant robes of red;
As sickness lights the cheeks of those
It hastens to the dead.

That tinge is flattering and bright,
But tells of death like this;
And they that see its gathering light,
Their lingering hopes dismiss.

O! thus serene, and free from fear,
Shall be our last repose;
Thus, like the Sabbath of the year,
Our latest evening close.

THREESCORE AND TEN.—When I was a boy I used to think threescore and ten years a very sufficient spell of this world. I wondered how anybody could grumble at so liberal an allowance of life; and, indeed, for my own share, I would no more have hesitated to give up my claim to the odd ten years than the gold sellers do at the diggings to throw the odd ounce into the bargain. That, I say, was in my boyhood, when I was too far off from what I was dealing so generously with to be able to understand anything about it. I know better now. Threescore and ten might have suited the Israelites very well when they were wandering in the wilderness; but I am decidedly of opinion that Moses, when stating the limit, in his prayer printed in the Book of Psalms, made no allusion to us. In fact, the period in itself is objectionable, inasmuch as it is not a period at all, but more like a semicolon. It is an uneven number—which is odd, resembling more a half way house than a final resting place. It makes me uncomfortable to hear people talking of threescore and ten, as if they thought it improper to fly in the face of Moses.—*Chambers.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO A FEMALE BLONDIN.—A terrible accident recently occurred to a female Blondin, while she was crossing a rope, which was suspended a hundred feet in the air, at Highbury Barn, near London. It was about ten o'clock in the evening, and, by the aid of blue fires, she had crossed the rope several times in safety; performing the feat of wheeling the barrow while covered with a sack. She commenced her final tour in the midst of fireworks, discharged from the ends of a balance pole which she carried in her hands. When some fire-wheels at the ends of the pole had reached their greatest velocity, she was observed to oscillate most fearfully. She soon fell, head foremost, to the ground. When first found, she was completely doubled up and apparently lifeless.—She was restored to consciousness, but it was thought that her injuries were fatal.

READING.—Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a working man, after daily toil, or in the intervals, there is nothing like reading a newspaper or a book.—It calls for no bodily exertion, of which the mind has had enough—perhaps too much. It relieves his home of dullness and sameness. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work, and gives him something to think of besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation; something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward to with pleasure. If I were to pray for a taste which would stand by me under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading.—*Willis.*

WHITHER BOUND?—A noble ship is fully freighted with a rich cargo. Her sails are set; the wind is fair; she is sailing swiftly on the broad ocean; everything betokening her onward progress in a prosperous voyage.—She is hailed by another vessel—

"Ship ahoy! whither bound?"

"Nowhere."

The question is supposed to be misunderstood, and is repeated. The answer comes—

"Don't know."

"Have you a captain?"

"Yes, but we don't mind his orders."

"Have you a chart, a compass, a chronometer?"

"Yes, but we never use or look at them."

Young man, outward bound on the ocean of life, how does this compare with your experience, your prospects, your destination, as an immortal being?

GOD OUR KEEPER.—Adam had his salvation in his own hands—he could not keep it. Esau had his birthright in his own hands—he could not keep it. The prodigal had his patrimony in his own hands—he could not keep it. If our souls were left in our own hands we could not keep them. The world is a false keeper. The devil is a churlish keeper. The body is a brittle and inconstant keeper. God only is the sure keeper.

ERROR.—The walls of a castle have been undermined by the burrowings of small and despised animals; and the beginnings of error, though at first unheeded, will soon, if not checked, sap the foundation of truth, and build up its own wretched dogmas on its ruins. All great errors arise from small beginnings. They rapidly increase to large ones to desolate society.

☞ Stripes, whether on a lady's dress or on the walls of a room, always give the effect of hight; consequently a low room is improved by being hung with a striped paper. The effect is produced by a wavy stripe as well as a straight one, and as curved lines are the most graceful, they should generally be preferred.

☞ No great thing ever did become popular at once. The fact of its being popular at once shows it is not worth much.

☞ "I say, Jim, are there any bears in your country in the winter?" "Y-e-s; the ice bears!"

HOW THEY GO TO BED.

The difference between a man and a woman in disposition finds no plainer illustration than that afforded at the moment when either of them retires to bed.

The young girl trips gaily up to her chamber, and with the cautious timidity peculiar to her sex, first locks the doors and arranges the window curtains, so that by no possible chance a passer-by or belated nocturnal wanderer from the pavement can catch a glimpse of her budding beauty when *en dishabille.*—This task completed, she turns on the gas to its full, and institutes a general search throughout the apartment, that she may be sure it does not contain a "horrible burglar," or a "desperate ruffian" in big whiskers and crispy black hair. Carefully, with her delicate little fingers, she lifts the bed valance, peers into places where even Tom Thumb couldn't squeeze his diminutive corporation, and takes a cursory peep into the half empty trunk, not forgetting to glance nervously under the sofa, the space between which and the floor is not sufficient to contain the ghost of Calvin Edson, much less an ordinary robber.

Having ascertained that she is really alone, she leisurely proceeds to divest her fair form of "the silk and linen conventionalities of society." First, she relieves her glossy hair from its thraldom of pins and combs, and "does it up" more compactly. Then off comes the little embroidered collar and the light, vapory cloud of lace she calls her undersleeves, which all the day have been clasped around her white, plump arms by a couple of India rubber straps. Next the "love of a spring silk" dress is unfastened in front, partially revealing—never mind what, just now. Then sundry waist strings and buttoned straps are unloosened, and lo! what a collapse! A collapse like that of Lowe's big balloon. She stands, like Saturn, in the center of rings. There they lie upon the soft carpet, partly covered by the linen under-fixins and over-fixins, with no more expression in them than there is in the bare floor beneath the carpet. Sits she now upon the edge of the snowy bed, and begins the unlacing of gaiters, and the disrobing of those fair, swelling limbs, of the stockings. The pretty little foot is perched upon the knee, down drops the gaiter, off comes the elastic garter, and her thumb inserted at the top of the stocking, pushes it down, down over the heel, and—the cotton rests beside the prunella. So with the other foot, only involving a slight change in the position.

There is a happy smile that peeps out from behind the blushes of her face, now, as standing before the glass she places upon her head the night-cap, and with a quick twist of her fingers ties the bewitching bow. Then the night gown is thrown on over the frilled chemise, concealing the heaving bosom and the fair round shoulders in the linen folds. Don't you envy that night robe and the liberties it takes? Don't you envy it, you wretched, miserable old bachelor, you snarling, growling old curmudgeon?

Then the counterpane and sheets are thrown back, the gas is turned down very, very low, and the fair form presses the yielding couch, and the angel goes off into the world of dreams, in which the handsome moustache of her Adolphus and his vows of eternal love are prominent, the remainder of the picture being filled with ministers, bridesmaids, new dresses, drives to Central Park, and plenty of "gold galore," or "love in a cottage."

Now, in the room directly above her is the great brute of a brother. He comes into it, shuts the door with a slam, turns the key with a snap, growls at a chair that happens to be in his way, pulls off his boots and throws them into the corner, jerks his "socks" from his feet, drops his pantaloons on the floor and lets them lie there, gets off his coat and vest by a quick, vindictive sort of twist of his arm and body, unpins and unbuttons his collar, throws it carelessly at, rather than on the table, travels to the window in his short extremity to let down the curtain, as if he didn't care a cuss whether the entire population of the street beheld his anatomy or not; then puts out the light and bounces into bed like a great calf jumping into a pile of hay, curls himself up, his knees nearly touching his nose, lies on his back, stretches his limbs out, swears at the tucking in of the bed clothes, grunts, gets over on the other side, and is—asleep. Then comes in the snoring and snorting.

Isn't there a difference in style?—*New York Monitor.*

THE TATTERED FLAGS.—It is stated that one of the most affecting features of the late review of the army of the Potomac by President Lincoln, was the regimental flags and national standards of the old regiments, all pierced by innumerable bullets. It was a sad sight to behold the old regiments, with their riddled and drooping banners, beside the new regiments, with their fresh and flying colors.

☞ Of human life as a comprehensive whole, we only see one side on this hitherward shore. Here we see but the beginning of it. The end, the other side is to be taken in by faith. The Apostles saw it. Hindrances, pressures, troubles, he saw, were working in us in some mysterious manner, so that they should evolve for us "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

☞ The man who is always counting his pulse or looking at his tongue, will soon find something wrong in the condition of both; and he whose attention follows his dinner through the process of digestion might as well watch the germination of seeds with a microscope, or daily loosen the buds inserted in his fruit trees to see if they adhere.

☞ An enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee and was operating upon the urchin's person with great vehemence, when Precocity dug into the paternal legs with his venomous teeth.

"Blazes!" said dad, "what are you biting me for?"

"Well, look a here now, who beginned this ere war?"

☞ The dove, recollect, did not return to Noah with the olive-branch till the second time of her going forth; why, then, should you despond at the failure of a first attempt?

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1862.

A reconnoissance to Hedgeville, Va., on Wednesday, resulted in driving the rebels from the place and capturing nineteen prisoners, including three officers. The rebels have evacuated Martinsburg, but have utterly destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for ten or twelve miles. All guerillas between Harper's Ferry and Leesburg have been driven away, fifty of them having been made prisoners.

No Party.

The advocates of the People's no party movement are strenuous to have it understood that they are for sustaining the President, but are opposed to all party candidates for office; so, in making up their ticket, they adopt three of the Republican candidates for State officers, leaving off those most prominent in their anti-slavery sentiments. This very action brands the leaders of this movement with deception. Why did they not nominate John A. Andrew, and leave off the others? Simply because this "no party" was created puposely to defeat him and Charles Sumner. They cry out for unity among the people in this great crisis, and at the same time stir up dissension and discord. What is the necessity for a People's party!—Can they tell us? Is it because the finances and business of the Commonwealth are not managed well? No! Is it because the people call for a new organization of political elements? No! Is it because the President is not sustained by the Republican party of Massachusetts? No! But they pretend that the Government will be better sustained and the rebellion sooner put down if a "no party" organization succeeds in Massachusetts! Wonderful idea! Stupendous project!

At the outset we warned our readers against being beguiled into this party. Its leaders today secretly denounce President Lincoln, and would cut his throat as soon as the rankest secessionist in rebeldom. They are dumb on the emancipation proclamation; they say nothing how they can aid the President any more than he is now aided; they tell us of nothing they propose doing, except to defeat John A. Andrew and Charles Sumner. That is all, with the exception of striking a heavy blow at the Republican party. Look at the men who are marshaling this no party. They are those who have been politically dead for a dozen years. Their very bones smell of decomposition; yet they dream that they are to live and reign again as of yore. Where is the democratic party all this while? Why, it stole into this "no party" through a mouse hole at Worcester. We hear of few democratic conventions since, few democratic nominations now. Does not this silence reveal "the cat under the meal?" It will be found that, without exception, every democrat and secessionist will vote this "People's" ticket, understanding that it is not only a blow at the Republican party but to the administration of President Lincoln.

We are in duty bound to expose this deception. Let those who go into this new movement do so with a full knowledge of the company they are to have, of the end aought to be obtained. We predict they will not feel proud of their adventure a month hence.

NELLIE'S PHOTOGRAPH.—Little Nellie Williams, of the Penfield Extra, has sent us her photograph, taken by Prof. R. B. Appleby, of Rochester, N. Y. The picture goes into our album of choice, never-to-be-forgotten friends, and makes one of the prettiest of the group.—Nellie writes a letter, also, in which she says:

"I wish to embrace this opportunity to acknowledge my gratitude to the kind editor, for his kindness to a motherless child, one who is thus early deprived of a kind mother and a mother's counsel. My father was formerly a printer, but poor health and eyesight has caused him to discontinue the business, and he has given his type and press to me; and I am in a fair way to support myself and aid in supporting my little sisters, through the aid of Him who alone can make burdens easy. I verily believe Him to be a guide to my feet and a lamp to my path, and I feel grateful to Him for delegating His goodness to christian people in my behalf. The kind encomiums which I receive from the world and the press at times causes my little eyes to water and my lips to quiver with gratitude. Again permit me to return my gratitude to the kind editor. May his days be those of pleasure and prosperity. This is, and ever will be, the prayer of humble NELLIE.

HYSTERICAL PANIC.—A singular hysterical panic among factory girls is reported in a Manchester paper. Upward of three hundred girls were employed in sewing in a large room, and one or two of them were subject to fits. One afternoon, recently, one of the girls was prostrated by a fit, and then another and another, until quite a panic prevailed; altogether nineteen girls becoming affected in less than an hour.

A SECESSIONIST DISOWNED BY HIS LOYAL MOTHER.—A few days since a secessionist at Wilkesbarre, Pa., was ridden on a rail. He was then conveyed home, but his mother refused to receive him, as he was a traitor and not worthy to enter the house. She told the boys to take him down South and give him to Jeff. Davis. She has two sons in the service of the United States, and regarded this fellow as a disgrace to the family.

INCOMPETENT ARMY OFFICERS.—The rebel General Van Dorn was instantly removed by Jeff Davis, after losing the battle of Corinth. General Halleck remarks that the same rigid system of accountability would, doubtless, have saved us from many disasters and reverses in the past, but our leaders are too kind hearted and complaisant to dismiss incompetent generals from the service.

IMMORAL CONDUCT.—A report prevailed at Newbern, which, if true, demands the attention and interference of the government. It is said that several of the officers of the regiments there are more intimate with mulattoes than a strict code of morality would justify. The circumstance has created some remark and not a little feeling among some of the citizens.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS.

It is difficult to say whether the silence in regard to the army of the Potomac is indicative of work or inaction. It is quite certain that an advance is urged by influential men, on the ground that, unless active efforts are put forth at once, the country will be ruined financially. If the army goes into winter quarters where it is, the effect will greatly depress the loyal people. There is no lack of men, and all that seems to be wanting is somebody to lead them. There are rumors of an immediate advance, and some of the newsmongers assign Gen. Hooker to the command of the army, instead of McClellan. There is, however, little reliance to be placed in that report.

Last week, Gen. McClellan threw forward a division to Charlestown, driving the rebel pickets before him, and rested at night on the hills two miles beyond the town, spending the night himself in the place. The bulk of Gen. Lee's army is reported to be lying between Winchester and the Shenandoah.

Another movement was made across the Potomac, at Shepherdstown Ford, which took the road leading to Smithfield, a small village, half way between Charlestown and Bunker Hill. This division encamped, on Thursday night, between Leetown and Kearneysville, having met with but slight resistance during the advance.

A balloon reconnoissance, on Monday night, disclosed the fact that the rebels are this side of Charlestown in considerable force, and Jackson, with his command, is known to be still at Bunker Hill. Tuesday morning, an expedition from Gen. Slocum's command started to intercept and capture a force of rebel cavalry, known to be foraging near Lovettsville, in Loudon county. The expedition was perfectly successful, capturing upward of thirty prisoners, including the rebel commander, and killing and wounding several. Our loss was one man killed and four wounded.

A party of our cavalry went from Centerville to the vicinity of Catlett's Station, on Saturday, with the intention of capturing a rebel train on the Orange and Alexandria railroad; but the enemy, having been apprised of our approach, took means to prevent the success of the expedition. The whole country between Centerville and the Rappahannock is reported to be swarming with rebel cavalry.

It is reported that Gen. Bragg has safely got out of Kentucky, and that Gen. Buell is marching back to Louisville.

Official dispatches, received in Louisville, from Nashville, state that the rebels were in considerable force near the latter city on the 11th inst., and that they had sent in a flag of truce, demanding a surrender. This modest demand Gen. Negley refused to accede to, as he had a National force ample for defence.

We have a rumor from Fortress Monroe that an engagement took place at Blackwater River, beyond Suffolk, on Tuesday last, the result of which is yet unknown. A lieutenant and three men, belonging to the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, are said to have been killed.

The worst feature of the news is the intelligence that the rebel steamer Alabama is still destroying our commerce, and that English secessionists are building and arming other vessels for a rebel navy. If a stop is not immediately put to the work of the Alabama, the ocean will swarm with rebel privateers.

THE REASON WHY.—It is generally believed in Washington that the government had received intelligence from Europe that intervention was imminent, and that it would be averted only by making the war one of ideas, in which France and England could not interfere on the side of barbarism. Possibly this may have prompted the President to issue his emancipation proclamation, and recent reports from Europe certainly strengthen the belief. But there are considerations which come nearer home that may have greater weight.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST ARMY QUARTERMASTERS.—The Quartermasters who permitted the shameful waste of stores in the army for some months past will probably experience an overhauling before they are aware of it. Complaints have reached Washington that immense stores have been suffered wantonly to spoil, when the slightest care or attention would have rendered them not only available, but absolutely useful. It is hard to believe that this outrageous neglect is for the purpose of private gain in the purchase of further and unnecessary supplies, though this charge is openly made.

RETURNING DESERTERS.—The rebels are beginning to return deserters from our army, doubtless in the hope of inducing the government to reciprocate the favor, and thereby deter men from deserting the rebel cause. In one lot of paroled prisoners sent into the Union lines, there were forty marked as men who had come into the rebel lines as deserters.

A LONG TRAIN.—Gen. Buell's train, which followed in the rear of his army on the march to Louisville, consisted of 1800 wagons, drawn by 10,000 horses. There were also 1500 convalescents, from 84 different regiments. Accompanying the train were 118 wagon loads of ammunition. It stretched a distance of 25 miles.

THE THOUSANDTH BIRTHDAY OF RUSSIA.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that Russia celebrated her thousandth birthday on the 20th of September. There were great rejoicings at St. Petersburg and Moscow, but the chief festival was at Novogorod, where the commemorative monument was uncovered. The Imperial family visited Novogorod on the occasion, and the Emperor's journey was marked by enthusiastic demonstrations of the peasantry.

THE OTIS MURDER.—James Callendar is now in Lenox jail, under arrest for the Otis murder. He is suspected from general bad character and residence in the neighborhood rather than from any direct evidence. A court of inquiry relative to the murder is still in session.

PURCHASE OF HORSES FOR THE ARMY.—An agent of the government will start for the West in a few days to purchase 12,000 horses for army purposes. It is expected that prices must rule higher than previous rates.

STRAGGLING.—Officers present at the battle of Antietam state that not less than 15,000 of our soldiers dropped out of the ranks and fell to the rear while the columns were advancing on the enemy.

FORT ADAMS.—The New Bedford Mercury says it is understood that a garrison is to be sent to Fort Adams immediately, to consist of 500 or 1000 troops.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PLEASANT VALLEY, near Harper's Ferry, Md., October 20th, 1862.

Since my last letter, but little has occurred to mar the quietude which reigns so ominously around us. Each day adds to our expectations of an onward movement, and, though none has yet been made on our part, I am led to believe, from present notable indications, that the day is not far distant when the order will come for us to "gird on our armor and be marching along." Since coming to this place, which event occurred about two weeks ago, little has transpired worthy of note. Stuart's cavalry raid, however, gave us a brief respite from inactivity, and occasioned our boys considerable hardship and excitement.' About dusk, Saturday, the 11th, Gens. McClellan and Burnside came riding into camp, announcing that Stuart had entered Pennsylvania, and ordering us to move at once, to prevent, if possible, the return of the rebels into Virginia.—In fifteen minutes our regiment was on the way to Harper's Ferry, and at 9 P. M. took the cars for Frederick City, which place they reached at 12 M. The troops were immediately disembarked and reformed in the streets of the city. After considerable useless parading, the regiment was ordered to halt, and rest for the night upon the street pavements. The night being quite cold, and the streets wet and muddy, the boys—all of whom had left behind their blankets and taken only their overcoats—found this resting place exceedingly uncomfortable and disagreeable. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Frederick until Sunday evening, when it again took the cars and proceeded to Point of Rocks, arriving there at 8 P. M. Notwithstanding the rain fell in torrents, no fires were allowed to be kindled, and the boys—wet, cold, and hungry—were obliged to follow the routine of the preceding night, and sleep, without blankets, upon the cold, drenched ground. The enemy being two hours ahead of our time, through the blundering of our division officers, of course our efforts were fruitless; and, after remaining at Point of Rocks till Wednesday morning, the 36th returned to Pleasant Valley, there to await for something new to "turn up." We are greatly in need of winter quarters, and already begin to suffer from the cold. The nights are exceedingly damp and chilly, and our little, open tents afford poor shelter from such weather. We won't growl, however, but only ask that Uncle Sam will allow us to winter farther down in Dixie. We have a large number sick with measles, but I am happy to state that, thus far, every case has been successfully treated.

Last week, Lieut. Cross, recently appointed aid de camp and chief of staff to Brig. Gen. Welch, was promoted to the same position on the staff of Gen. Fenton, commanding 1st Div., in place of Gen. Wilcox, who now commands the 9th army corps. The *Aide de Compte* is certainly on the road to fortune, and none wish him better success than the boys in Company E. Yours in haste, OSBORN.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been well said, that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."—Now, it is well known that when Charles Sumner first took his seat in the Senate there was so little anti-slavery sentiment in Congress that he was declared to be *outside of any healthy political organization*. The North had, for some time, relaxed that vigilance which is the only safeguard of liberty. The love of country was fast giving place to the love of the almighty dollar; and, reposing in the Delilian lap of commercial prosperity, the people were settling down into that fatal lethargy in which they would have been shorn of their strength, and condemned, in all coming time, to labor in the prison house of southern slavery. It was then that such men as Hale and Sumner sounded the tocsin of alarm; the smouldering fires of liberty were rekindled upon her almost deserted altars, and an anti-slavery sentiment was aroused, that culminated in the victory of 1860, achieved by the ballot,

"That falls as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes the freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God."

And now, the very men who profess to rejoice that there is so much anti-slavery feeling among us are loudest in their denunciations of Charles Sumner, who has labored so efficiently in producing it. Do you ask why? I answer, human nature is the same everywhere and in all times. The spirit which prompts the opposition to Charles Sumner, to-day, is the same as that which, more than eighteen hundred years ago, raised the cry of "Away with him! away with him! crucify him!"—the same spirit that, in ancient Greece, instigated the Athenian peasant to vote for the banishment of Aristides, because he could not bear to hear everybody call him "the just."—It is not because Charles Sumner is wrong now, but because he was right when they were wrong; but the friends of Charles Sumner may safely rely upon the future—

"For time at last sets all things even;"

And had he even suffered martyrdom when that brutal attack was made upon him in the Senate, they would have been able to say of him, in the language of the poet—

"We read thy doom without a sigh,
For thou art freedom's now, and fame's—
One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

MONSON, Oct. 22, 1862. ***

NARROW ESCAPE FROM STUART.—The great rebel freebooter, in his late enterprise into the North, narrowly missed 1400 fat cattle, destined to supply beef for the national commissaries, and which would have made a welcome addition to his spoils for the replenishment of the lenten larder of Lee's army. They were en route from Pennsylvania, and Stuart passed within a mile or two of the drove, as he was on his way back to Virginia.

A ROBBER CAUGHT.—On Friday night, last week, Charles Sutter, a Swiss, employed in Kirkham's jewelry store at Springfield, drugged and chloroformed another clerk who slept in the store, and then cleaned out the establishment to the amount of $6000 or $7000.—He was caught the next night in bed at Blandford, and all the stolen property recovered.

SAD DEATH.—A sad case of death recently occurred at Pittsburg. A little girl, about six years old, procured a pint of whiskey which had been carelessly left within her reach and drank the whole of it before she was discovered. She immediately sickened and then fell into a stupor, and although a physician was called in, she died the same evening.

DEAD-HEADS.—The dead-heads travel at their own risk. A New York Court so held last week in the case of a damaged party who was riding on a pass on the New York Central. It is held in the light of a contract of exemption between the company and the dead-head.

GIVE THEM THE "MITTEN."—Ladies, the soldiers want something to keep their hands warm during cold weather, and if you have never had the privilege of giving a gentleman the mitten, you can now have the pleasure of dispensing several pairs of them.

Charles Sumner.

The issue of the present political campaign in Massachusetts is concentrated in the question as to the re-election of the Hon. Charles Sumner to the United States Senate. Even Republicans are somewhat divided upon the subject, while democrats, fossil whigs, and the soured elements of every defunct political organization, enter the contest against him with a bitterness that has no parallel. The issue is made, and we must meet it. We all know who Charles Sumner is. He has never said one thing and acted another. Six years ago, the people said he represented the sentiments of Massachusetts, and he was almost unanimously re-elected. Have the sentiments of Massachusetts changed since then? We think not. Neither has Mr. Sumner changed one iota in his course since he first entered Congress. No one disputes that he is one of the ablest men in Congress; no one questions the advantage of retaining those whose experience is sure to give shape and weight to the councils of the nation. Then, why is not Charles Sumner just the man? What better man do his opponents offer us? They do not point us to anybody, or to a single idea which they wish to elevate. Shall we accept their vague argument instead of a man and principle embodied in one? Let reasoning men consider, for one moment, the inconsistency of such a course.

But we are told that Sumner is a radical anti-slavery man; that he has brought on the war by his malignity against the South; that he has delayed the putting down of the rebellion by interfering with the plans of the administration. The first we admit, as there is no mistaking his sentiments on the subject of slavery; but there is no proof, however slight, of the last two charges. If he advised the President to declare emancipation, the President has seen fit to proclaim it, and he now stands precisely upon Charles Sumner's platform. Even the enemies of Sumner declare their intention to stand by and sustain the President. In doing this they sustain Mr. Sumner's principles, and why not sustain Mr. Sumner also?

We believe it is the duty of the State to return Mr. Sumner to the Senate, and we believe he will be returned. Massachusetts should be put in no false position by substituting a negative man in his stead. As citizens who love a principle, a country, and universal liberty, let us see to it that the good old Commonwealth is not misrepresented in the next Congress.

A MASS CONVENTION.—The "Peoples" had a great mass convention at Springfied yesterday, Friday, at which Judge Abbott, Linus Childs and several others who want to get up a great "muss" in politics were advertised to speak. An extra train from Boston brought up a lot of the "Peoples," for fear that they could not raise enough of 'em in and around Springfield to make a respectable audience.—Friday is an unlucky day, and so we presume the "Peoples" will find it for Western Massachusetts.

DRAFTING.—Drafting in Massachusetts proves to be a farce. Boston is the only place where the commissioners have drawn any names, and there the draft is virtually a failure, the city having taken the matter in hand and procured nearly volunteers enough to fill its quota. Hampden county has its quota nearly furnished, and if a draft is to come it will be to fill up the discrepancy which late exemptions in many of the towns has caused. For this a special draft will be ordered.

REBEL VESSELS IN ENGLAND.—Private advices confirm the fitting out of several steamers in England for the use of the rebels. They are represented as very powerful vessels, with engines of four thousand horse-power, and an armament of the heaviest possible character. It is believed that these steamers are paid for out of the proceeds of the cargoes that have of late run the blockade at Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile.

SINGULAR FANATICISM.—A man at work near Moosehead Lake, recently cut off his hand. He had been intently reading the passage of Scripture which says, "If thy right hand offend thee cut it off." Placing his hand upon a log he cut it off just below the thumb, but not being satisfied, he struck with his ax again and cut it off at the wrist. This did not satisfy him, and he cut it off a little higher up.

COUNCILLOR AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY CONVENTIONS.—Conventions to nominate a councillor for Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire counties, and a district attorney for Hampden and Berkshire, were held at Hinsdale on Wednesday. Z. M. Crane from Berkshire was nominated for councillor, and E. C. Gillette of Westfield received a renomination for district attorney.

ACCEPTED.—Gen. Devens has accepted the nomination of the "People's" party for Governor. If the General is a good soldier, his services are more needed in the field than in the State House at Boston. If he is not a good soldier, he is not fit for a Governor.—Will the "Peoples" put this idea in their pipe and smoke it?"

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—John Morrissey, sergeant-at-arms at the State House, having been appointed Major of the 3d Reg., has deputised Benjamin Stevens to fill his place. Mr. Stevens was sergeant-at-arms for nearly a quarter of a century.

COMFORTING THE "PEOPLES."—Our neighbor, the Springfield Republican, is giving aid and comfort to the "People's" party, but that party will require more aid and comfort than our contemporary can give, to make it successful.

COD-FISHING IN THE WOODS.—About 2500 pounds of codfish were discovered in the woods in Yarmouth, about a mile from Bass river upper bridge, a few days since, by persons living near by. It is supposed to have been stolen.

A PRINCIPLE TO WORK FOR.—In this campaign the Republicans have a principle to work for, while the "Peoples" don't pretend to have any.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

FALLING leaves, a chilly air, and an ungenial sky, betoken autumnal days. Forests begin to stretch out their naked arms to the pitiless wind, and the sound of rustling leaves comes upon the ear like the falling clods of the grave-yard upon the coffins of those we love. These are sad October days, because the light and beauty of the early autumn is fading into the drear and cheerless season when the dying year shall put on its shroud of snow and lie down in the grave of the eternal Past.

—The negroes in Virginia are beginning to feel the effects of rebel vengeance against the President's emancipation proclamation. Seventeen of them have been hung, charged with organizing an insurrection against the whites. Copies of newspapers containing the proclamation were found upon them.

—The ladies of Charleston have built a rebel ram, with which they expect to destroy our blockading fleet. It has been solemnly baptized by Mr. Yeadon, who gave it the name of "Palmetto State." The ladies appear to be as much in love with their ram, as an ancient lady was with a bull, which caused the death of her. We read, also, that old Neptune once took possession of a ram, and, in that guise, violated Bisaltis. Who can say that the Palmetto ladies will escape a similar fate?

—The Chiriqui negro colonization scheme is abandoned, although it is said that thirteen thousand colored people had signified to Senator Pomeroy their willingness to leave the country for Central America.

—It is rumored that Queen Victoria will abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales when the Prince is married.

—It is stated that a white man, painted, was captured among the Indian marauders in Minnesota. He was hung upon the nearest tree, without judge or jury.

—In Prince George county, Md., some wealthy secessionists have been drafted, and they are paying as high as $2000 for substitutes.

—Eight thousand signatures have been appended to the appeal from the women of the loyal States to the President, praying for the removal of incompetent army officers.

—The Quakers of Pennsylvania were around during the threatened rebel invasion of that State. In some of the volunteer companies extemporized, more than half were Quakers.

—Mr. Otis Alden, of Randolph, became insane a little over two weeks ago, and was taken to the hospital at Taunton, where he refused food for ten days, at the expiration of which period he died.

OPINION.

"Opinion's but a fool, that makes us scan
The outward habit by the inward man."

—Relative to the surrender of Harper's Ferry, the citizens of Charlestown say some one got a good round sum in gold for its surrender.

—Why does Stuart's late incursion into Pennsylvania beat King Solomon?—Because Solomon, in all his glory, was not *a raid* like one of these!

—The Belfast Age says that a married woman, belonging in Damariscotta, Me., named Knowlton, has been taken into custody on a charge of drowning her infant child.

—Claudine Louisa Maria, a Portugese woman, at Nantucket, has been held to answer to the Superior Court upon a charge of setting fire to two dwelling houses.

—Substitutes are offered in Cincinnati as low as $12.

—Rebecca S. Snow, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Snow, of Barnstable, was severely burnt on Tuesday, by her clothes taking fire, and survived but thirty hours.

—During their late raid into Pennsylvania, the rebels met a funeral procession, and took from it forty-three horses, including the one attached to the hearse, and made a joke of the robbery by saying that they were taken by order of Gen. McClellan!

—There are fifty millions due to our soldiers.—The country owes them much more than that. We wish the debt of gratitude could be as easily paid as the money debt.

—Some people think the blockade is a "machine," it is "run" so often. It is a "broken" machine, then.

—New York's quotas are "short" to the number of 35,000 men. Seymour and his crew are so acting as to discourage enlistments.

—Mr. Bancroft, the historian, has been nominated for Congress by the Union men of the 8th New York district.

—Vermont raised twelve thousand troops in twelve months.

—The herring fishery has failed. What dividend it will pay we do not know. Probably a scaly one.

WANT TO GO HOME.—It is said that the soldiers in our army are tired of campaigning and want to go home, where they can meet their families and sweethearts and talk over their deeds. In order to do this some have allowed themselves to be taken prisoners so as to be paroled. In one day 527 were arrested at Washington in citizens' dress, endeavoring to take the cars for the North.

CHARLES SUMNER IN SPRINGFIELD.—Hon. Charles Sumner will speak at the City Hall in Springfield this, Saturday evening. Hon. A. H. Bullock will also address the meeting.—Everybody who can should go and hear Mr. Sumner, and especially those who have any idea of voting the "People's" ticket.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Gen. Butler has ordered Uriah G. Patterson, an ex-Policeman at New Orleans, to be confined for six months at Fort Pickens, at hard labor, with a twenty-four pound ball attached to his leg, for sending in an insulting and seditious report to the United States authorities.

☞ The Richmond Dispatch of the 17th claims that the rebels have captured from nine to ten thousand prisoners in the Kentucky and other battles in the West. It also exults over Stuart's late raid into Pennsylvania. Offensive war is strongly urged, and no quarters if emancipation is proclaimed.

NEWBERN.—By the last arrival from Newbern it appears that there was a rebel cavalry force within eight miles of Washington, N. C., which was being occasionally reinforced. The number of guerillas was increasing, and the whole farming population of the State appeared to be engaged in that kind of warfare.

☞ On Wednesday of last week, the barn, shed and tobacco barn belonging to Edmund Burke of Hadley, and containing several tons of hay and about $300 worth of tobacco, were destroyed by fire. Loss about $800 with no insurance.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

RETURNED.—S. C. Herring, Esq., of Brimfield, who went to Europe in July, with his family, returned on Friday last.

THANKS.—Capt. F. C. Cook, of Co. H., 46th regiment, thanks the people of this town, in a card, for the presentation of a sword, sash, and belt.

LATE FROSTS.—Frosts hold off late in Belchertown, according to evidence furnished us by Daniel Ruggles, who contributes a large bouquet of dahlias, fresh and fragrant as if they bloomed in early September.

LARGE APPLES.—Alva Foskitt, of Warren, has left in our office half a bushel or more of apples, each one of which is large enough to make a meal for an able-bodied man. They are also as smooth and fair as the cheek of the fairest farmer's daughter.

VISITING THE SOLDIERS.—On Tuesday, some of our citizens visited the Palmer company at Camp Banks, carrying with them a supply of eatables and choice dainties which will cause the boys long to remember the donors. On Wednesday, a delegation from Brimfield bestowed a similar kindness on the Monson and Brimfield company.

RAT STORY.—A lady from Worcester, visiting in Palmer a few days ago, found a live mouse in her pocket while sitting down to the dinner table, having brought him all the way from Worcester, and carried him about half a day without discovering him. There was a slight scream when his mouseship made his appearance.

REPRESENTATIVE.—We are likely to have several candidates for nomination at the Republican caucus, which is to be held on Saturday evening, next week. The names mentioned are James S. Loomis of this village, J. B. Siever of Thorndike, and Luther Arnold of Duckville. They are all good Republicans, and we regret that the district is not large enough to send them all. The democrats or "peoples" will run somebody, no doubt.

SENATORIAL.—The Republican convention for the nomination of a candidate to represent the Eastern Hampden Senatorial District will be held at the Nassowanno House next Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Several names are spoken of in connection with the convention, among which are Dr. Chapman of Longmeadow, Eliphalet Trask of Springfield, Rev. Miner Raymond of Wilbraham, and Wm. N. Flynt of Monson.

A LITTLE OUT OF THE RANKS.—Rufus Bacon, jr., a volunteer from Palmer, was found on the steps of a gentleman's residence in Springfield, one morning this week, minus overcoat, hat, and several other articles, including his $150 bounty money and a watch. On taking him to Camp Banks, it was ascertained that a comrade had taken the money and watch for safe keeping while Bacon made a pilgrimage through the rum holes in Springfield.

QUOTA FULL.—The quota of Palmer is full, and no draft is needed. On Friday, last week, Mr. Granger, the town treasurer, paid off the men in camp their bounty money, amounting to $7,050. The debt of the town incurred by paying bounty money is now $9,750, or, in round numbers, taking other expenses into consideration, over $10,000. The interest on this amount will be $600 a year, but when the war is over, and prosperous times return, there will be no difficulty in meeting principal or interest.

☞ A Mrs. Dobb made her appearance before the drafting commissioner of Polk county, N. Y., recently, with two small infants in her arms, and followed by fourteen other children of various ages and sizes. She said she and her children had come to plead for her husband's exemption from draft on account of disability. The commissioner bashfully suggested that her large family was not very good evidence of disability, and declined to grant her request.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR MUTILATED SOLDIERS.—Medical Director Abbott has issued an order directing that such patients as have suffered amputation of the leg shall, as soon as able, be removed to St. Elizabeth Hospital, at Washington, where they will be supplied with artificial limbs.

THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASING SPECIE.—A Washington dispatch says the statement to the effect that the Government had not been in the market to purchase specie to defray interest upon bonds, &c., is erronous. Over 20 per cent. premium has been paid for specie on government account.

☞ One of the principal hotels in Philadelphia a few days since discharged all its force of white employees and substituted colored ones in their places. This change created considerable dissatisfaction, but no trouble ensued.

☞ "Substitute Agents" from Massachusetts are at work in New York. The Judge Advocate of that city will probably stop their business as he did similar agents from Connecticut a week or two since.

REBEL PREDICTION.—Late Richmond newspapers assert that there will be a great battle soon, which shows that they believe in the readiness and willingness of Gen. Lee to give battle when he is menaced by Gen. McClellan.

GOOD.—The board of common council of Louisville, Ky., have adopted a resolution dismissing from office all persons who claim foreign protection as exemption from military service.

SWEET.—A lump of fine loaf sugar weighing 192 pounds, intended as a present to Mrs. Gen. McClellan, is on exhibition in Philadelphia. It is the largest lump of fine white sugar ever manufactured in this country.

THE RESULT.—In some of the western States the republicans have all gone to the war, leaving the democrats to carry the elections as they please, and they have availed themselves of the opportunity.

INDIAN ARROWS.—One of the arrows discharged by the Indians in the recent massacre at Madelia was taken from the body of one of the victims on the day after the fatal occurrence. The arrow penetrated through the heart to the depth of twelve inches. The Indians discharge these instruments with wonderful accuracy and terrible effect. Instances were seen of their having gone entirely through the body.

"COMING OUT AGAINST SUMNER."—It has been currently reported that this paper was comout against Charles Sumner, and we believe last week's paper was designated as the one to make the announcement. We have, from the first, advocated the re-election of Charles Sumner to the U. S. Senate, and if this is "coming out" against him, then we shall keep doing so.

DANGEROUSLY SICK.—Brig. Gen. Henry S. Briggs, late colonel of the Mass. 10th regiment, is dangerously ill with fever at Washington.

☞ One-tenth of the new troops arriving in Washington do not stand the test of a rigid examination by army surgeons, and large numbers of them are sent back.

☞ The drafted men in Cleveland are paying all the way from fifty and sixty dollars to three or four hundred for substitutes for the nine months' service.

RENOMINATED.—Milton B. Whitney of Westfield has been renominated for the senate from the Western Hampden district.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—A neat card, containing a list of "stamp duties," or the amount of tax to be paid on everything in every-day business, as well as the penalties of evasion has just been issued by T. B. Peterson & Bros., 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, who will send it by mail on receipt of the price—10 cents per single copy, three copies, 25 cts.; twenty-five do., $1 75; fifty, $3; one hundred, $5. It is reliable, convenient for reference, and should be at the side of every business man.

Also Harper's Magazine for October, the last number of the present volume, and taking it as an indication of the volume to follow, we cease to wonder that "Harper's" should be considered an indispensable by those who know it best. For sale by all the news agents.

Apprentice Wanted.—A steady, intelligent boy, from 15 to 17 years of age, wanted at this office, to learn the printing business.

Old Newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper, for sale at this office at 25 cents per hundred.

A Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine for sale cheap at this office.

An Empire Sewing Machine, new, for sale low, at this office.

A Singer Sewing Machine, for sale at less than can be bought elsewhere, at this office.

A ten dollar Sewing Machine, for sale for $4 at this office.

A CARD.

CAMP BANKS, Oct. 20, 1862.

To the donors of the beautiful sword, sash, and belt, presented to me by sergeant Anson A. Dorman:

Gentlemen—Allow me to return to you my most heartfelt thanks for your generous and beautiful present. I shall feel proud to bear this token of your kind regards with me to the battlefield, and should it be my fate never to return, may this sword be returned to you by some comrade who can tell that my last act was with it to defend our liberties against the traitors of our country.

Yours truly, F. C. COOK,
Commanding Co. H, 46th Regt., M. V.

☞ Scurvy and scrofulous eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with Holloway's Ointment. It is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cts. per pot. 215

A LYRIC.

WHAT makes me laugh when others sigh,
No tear can ere bedew mine eye,
It is because I always buy—*Herrick's Pills.*

What is it makes me hale and stout,
And all my friends can't make it out,
I really could not live without—*Herrick's Pills.*

So if you're sad, or grieved or ill,
Pray do not pay a doctor's bill,
But take a dose of magic pills—*Made by Herrick.*

Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cts. per box. Sugar coated. See advertisement on this page.

A Card to the Ladies.

Dr. Duponco's GOLDEN PILLS for Females. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating, and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for females are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success, in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint.

The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family will find these Pills a successful preventive. Pregnant females, o those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. After this admonition, the proprietors assume no responsibility, although "their mildness" will prevent any injury to health. Price $1 per box. Sold by Dr Wm. Holbrook, druggist, sole agent for Palmer, Mass. Ladies, by sending him $1 to the Palmer post office, can have these pill sent (confidentially) and free of postage, by mail, to any part of the country. Beware of counterfeits. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills," hereafter, unless the box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are base impositions and unsafe; therefore as you value your lives and health, to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money, if any one offers you the pills for less than $1 per box, look out, there is something wrong.

The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent, and they will tell you they are safe, and will perform all claimed for them. Sold also by A. & S. E. Blair, Warren; C. Deuel, Amherst, and by one druggist in every village and city in the U. S.
33 1y S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, N. Y.

BORN.

In Monson, 22d, a son to E. C. ROBINSON.
In Wilbraham, 18th, a son to WM. CALKINS.
In Stafford, 14th, a son to HARRISON HOWE.
In Stafford Springs, a son to MARSHAL KEITH.

MARRIED.

In Palmer, 19th, by Rev. S. G. Smith, CHARLES A. STUDLEY, of company H, 46th regiment, and ELIZABETH E. RICH, of Palmer.
In Northampton, 18th, LEMUEL INGALS of Stafford, Ct., and MARY C. RUFFUM of Westmoreland, N. H.

DIED.

At Wilbraham, 23d, MORRIS STREET, 34.
In Stafford, 18th, of diptheria, HENRY, 2 yrs., 10 mos., son of John H. Adams.
In Hydeville (Stafford), 19th, of diptheria, HELLEN A, 15, daughter of Samuel B. Guthrie.
In Windsorville, Ct., 15th, of wounds received at Antietam, corporal WM. D. WARRINER, of company B, 11th (Ct.) regiment.
In Brimfield, 16th, WM. BROWN, 79.
In North Amherst, 17th, Rev. JOHN W. UNDERHILL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION!

Boston Clothing House!

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR

GENTS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING!

We desire to inform the citizens of Springfield and vicinity, that at the above House may be found one of the

LARGEST AND RICHEST STOCKS

of Clothing ever offered to the people of Western Massachusetts. Both Departments—Gents' and Boys'—are well filled with all the leading styles in every variety of material. We have purchased heavily for the

FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

but do not intend to carry over this season's goods to show you another winter.

MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS!

is our motto, and we shall do it. Our entire stock must and will be sold. Now is your time to save money. People out of town will MORE than save their travelling expenses by purchasing at the

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE.

FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS,

GLOVES, &C.,

Constantly on hand, and Large Stocks to select from.

OUR FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT

Stands Unrivalled!

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS should examine this Stock.

Prices named which will insure sales.

Call at the

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE,

One door north of Currier & Hodskins' Dry Goods Store,

CORNER OF MAIN AND COURT STS.,

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

E. S. KIMBALL, Proprietor.
Oct. 25, 1862. 2m

THE NEW YORK

CLOTHING

COMPAMY

Have taken the Store

No. 138 MAIN ST.....SPRINGFIELD,

For the purpose of selling

CLOTHING

from one of the

LARGEST WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS

in the City of New York,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Any one wishing a

GOOD SUBSTANTIAL ARTICLE

— FOR A —

LITTLE MONEY,

would do well to

EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

All Goods sold by us are

WARRANTED

To be just as represented.

☞ We will allow the privilege of exchanging, (within three days) any garment sold at retail, which upon examination at home does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser, either in

MATERIAL, STYLE, OR FIT;

or, if that is not sufficiently liberal we will REFUND THE MONEY.

Our terms of sale are strictly for cash, and

WE GUARANTEE

— A —

Better Article of Clothing

For the same price than can be obtained elsewhere.

CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELVES,

— AT THE —

NEW YORK CLOTHING CO.'S SALESROOM,

No. 138 MAIN STREET,

Corner of Main and Vernon Streets, nearly opposite the Baptist Church.

SPRINGFIELD, ... MASS.
o25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.—The Republicans of Palmer are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday evening, Nov, 1, at 7½ o'cl'k, to nominate a candidate for Representative to the Legislature. Per order Town Committee.
Palmer, Oct. 25, 1862.

NOTICE!

THE Republicans of Ware, Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, and Prescott, are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at the Town Hall, Enfield, Monday, Oct. 27, at 1 o'cl'k, P. M., to nominate two candidates for representatives to the General Court, from the Sixth Representative District.

CHAS. S. STEVENS, FRANKLIN DICKINSON,
CHAS. RICHARDS, ZEBA SNOW,
CHAS. HODGKINS, District Committee.
Oct. 9, 1862.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Palmer, September 8, 1862.

Adams Miss Ella	Gregory Mrs Robert
Broadhurst James	Gibbs Chas L
Barnes Miss Ethina—2	Goldthwait Mrs M
Brooker " Martha—2	Halstal Mrs Mary—2
Barnes Mrs Caroline—2	Harrington Mrs Kate
Barber John	Morgan Jennie
Burlingham Dr H D	McMaster Mrs Mary
Clarden Mrs Ambrey	May " " —2
Chapman & Baker Messrs	Maguire " John L
Conly John	Nichols " H
Chapman Miss Jennie	Prouty Miss Celia
Congleman C	" D D
Day Roszina	Simons Mrs AngelineL
Dugan Wm	Shumway Geo W
Davis Miss Lucy	Twish Patrick
" Geo E	Thornton W H
Feny Mrs Mary	Tyler Abner
Gardner Miss Carrie	Terry R S
Walker Mrs Calista A.	

Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised." CYRUS KNOX, P. M.

This Week Receiving

DRESS GOODS,

DOMESTICS,

FLANNELS,

YARNS AND GLOVES,

LINENS AND HOSIERY,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FLOUR AND OILS,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

EVERYBODY WANTING

GOODS TO EAT OR TO WEAR,

MAY BE ASSURED THAT

I SHALL SELL

AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And an examination will prove it.

M. W. FRENCH.

M. P. KNOWLTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
252 Main Street, opposite Court Square,
23 SPRINGFIELD, MASS. 1y

VIENNA MATCHES.

THESE Matches are the only ones used by the Royal Families, Nobility, and Gentry of Europe, and they are the ONLY matches which sho'd be used by respectable families in this country, being without sulphur, odorless, smokeless, varnished, waterproof, and beautifully colored, in fancy round boxes, and at a price which brings them into competition with the disagreeable suffocating sulphurs made in this country. For the sick room and parlor they are an indispensable necessity and luxury. Imported and for sale, wholesale and retail, by J. M. & P. RICHARDS,
o18 3m 111 Commercial st., Boston.
☞ Country Merchants call and see samples.

NEW STORE!

The undersigned has opened a new

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED

Store, in

McGILVRAY'S BLOCK,

South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where he will keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,

All kinds of GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,

LIME AND HAIR,
ALSO BRICK.

All of which will be sold very low for cash.

S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, April 19, 1862.—tf.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

New Fall Goods!

NOW OPENING,

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

New Fall Dress Goods!

JUST RECEIVED by
P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

New Black Silks!

FOR SALE LOW by
P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW and very large variety of

LADIES' CLOAKS,

Now ready for inspection.

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW SHAWLS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.

P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

NEW GOODS GENERALLY,

AT

P. P. KELLOGG & CO'S.

BARGAINS

— IN —

BOOTS AND SHOES!

D. GRANGER,

Having purchased the stock of Boots and Shoes lately owned by E. L. DAVIS, in the store under the Journal Office, and added largely thereto by recent purchases, now offers to the people of Palmer and the adjoining towns,

GREAT BARGAINS IN BOOTS & SHOES,

of every description, for men's, boys', youth's, ladies', misses' and children's wear, the whole comprising the

Largest & Best Assortment

EVER OFFERED IN PALMER.

FINE CALF BOOTS made on Patented PLUMMER LAST, an anatomical and nice easy fitting last.

☞ The public are invited to call and examine goods and prices, as I am confident of my ability to afford satisfaction to all my customers, in quality, prices, and fit.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

will be under the charge of

GILBERT HIXON,

a competent and experienced workman, whose work has always afforded the best of satisfaction. All kinds of

Boots and Shoes Made to Order,

and NEATLY REPAIRED, at short notice.
Palmer, Oct. 4, 1862. D. GRANGER.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

JULIUS PREVOST,

Having bought out James Clark, of the Springs village, next door north of the market, is prepared to do any job-work entrusted to his care, in a workmanlike manner, with dispatch.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES repaired and warranted, at as low prices as any one, also all kinds of JEWELRY, at short notice.

THE SALOON,

will be kept open as usual. The best of

OYSTERS, by the plate or gallon,

and all other fixings sufficient for the epicure or hungry.

PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL.

J. PREVOST.
Stafford Springs, Oct. 4, 1862.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD, & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Cooper Union, New York; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education. A scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
ag23 Cooper Union, New York City.

NEW CROCKERY

AND

PAPER HANGINGS,

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.

NEW and FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING,

For Men and Boys, FOR SALE LOW by
P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

AGENTS are wanted to sell the "History of the Civil War in America," by J. T. Headley, (author of the "Life of Washington.") It is to be issued in two volumes; the first volume, bringing the History down to the battles in front of Richmond, will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. Persons desiring to act as agents for the sale of this work, in order to secure territory, will please apply immediately to or address

J. WHORTON SMITH & SON,
a30tf. General Agents, Monson, Mass.

PIANOS!

Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care of JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. x

GOOD ADVICE.

Should pain or anguish cloud thy brow,
Give ear, and I will tell thee how
To make it bright—just listen now,
Take Herrick's Pills.

Should friends grow cold, or foes oppress,
Should fortune never more caress,
There is a cure for such distress,
In Herrick's Pills.

Should faith and trust in man be lost,
Should every path in life be crossed,
Take the sure balm (of little cost,)
Herrick's Pills.

Should sudden illness hint of gout,
Should cruel landlords turn you out,
Your help—your refuge, you can shout,
In Herrick's Pills.

These remarkable pills continue to achieve unparalleled triumphs over disease. In fact, they are considered the alpha and omega; in medicine compounded exclusively of vegetable extracts, their use is safe, their effects lasting, and their cures wonderful; sustained by their merits for twenty-two years, their sale is unapproached by all others combined; elegantly coated with sugar, and sold in family boxes for 25 cents.

From the Albany Daily Standard.

FROM OUR ARMY.—A letter from the seat of war, received by a gentleman in this city, from his son, says:

"I owe my good health, past and present, to flannel wrappers, and the occasional use of Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, with which you supplied me on leaving home. Their mildness and gentle action on the system renders them peculiarly adapted to this climate. Some of my companions have received such powerful medicines from the army doctors, that they would not recover their appetites for a week. Tell Dr. Herrick that if he will send me a quart bottle filled with his pills, I can do much good with them, as I have dosed out those I had until I have only a dozen left."

Comment on the goodness of these renowned pills is unnecessary—purely vegetable, powerful as mercury, safe as bread. Large boxes, 25 cts.

Agents—A. M. Higgins, & Co., Dr. Holbrook, Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; H. T. Small, Stafford Springs, O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. L. HERRICK & Co., Albany, N.Y.

To Consumptives!

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
s20 3m. Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

UNITED STATES

6000,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL
Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored

Map of The United States,

CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents. 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a county map, but it is also

A COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the U. S. and Canadas, combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION, and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and take back all maps that cannot be sold, and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

WANTED—Wholesale agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.*

J. T. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Shoresville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

Lloyd's Topographical

MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

[From the Tribune, Aug. 2.]

"Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and is the best which can be purchased."

LLOYD'S

GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

From actual surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi river pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., showing every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets, $2 pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington,
J. T. LLOYD: September 17, 1862.

SIR—Send me your map of the Mississippi River, with price per 100 copies. Rear-admiral Chas. H. Davis, command'g Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES,
o4 Secretary of Navy.

PENSION AGENCY!

INVALID SOLDIERS discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the United States service, or of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.

JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney.
Palmer, Sept. 20, 1862.

BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

WANTED—at the Monson Granite Quarry,

10 Hand Drillers, and
5 Granite Cutters.

WM. R. FLYNT & Co.
Monson, Oct. 11, 1862.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitos and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

"COSTAR'S"

Vermin Exterminators,

The "Only Infallible Remedies Known,"

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Every form and species of

VERMIN.

These Preparations, (unlike all others) are

"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the Human family,"
"Rats do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
"They are the only infallible remedies known."
"12 years or more established in N. Y. City."

Used by—The City Post Office.
Used by—The City Prisons and Station Houses,
Used by—The City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by—The City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
Used by—The City Hotels,—"Astor,"—"St. Nicholas," &c.
Used by—The Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
Used by—More than 50,000 Private Families.

See one or two specimens of what is everywhere said by the people—editors—dealers, &c.:

Housekeepers troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-bugs quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, [O.] Gazette.*

More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster [Wis.] Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—We are selling your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Vermin disappear rapidly. ECKER & STOUFFER,
Druggists, Windsor, Md.

"Costar's" RAT, ROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS,
"Costar's" &c.
"Costar's"

In 25 cent, 50 cent. and $1 boxes, bottles, and flasks; $3 and $5 sizes for plantations, ships, boats, hotels, &c., &c.

CAUTION!

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by spurious and highly pernicious imitations, a new label has been prepared, bearing a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature. Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but "Costar's."

Sold everywhere by all wholesale druggists in the large cities. Some of the wholesale agents in

NEW YORK CITY:

Shieffelin Brothers & Co.
Harral, Risley & Kitchen.
B. A. Fahnestock, Hull & Co.
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.
Wheler & Hart.
James S. Aspinwall.
Morgan & Allen.
Hall, Ruckel, & Co.
Thomas & Fuller.
P. D. Orvis.
Bush, Gale, & Robinson.
M. Ward, Close & Co.
McKisson & Robbins.
D. S. Barnes & Co.
F. C. Wells & Co.
Lazelle, Marsh, & Gardiner.
Hall, Dixon, & Co.
Conrad Fox, And others.

BOSTON, MASS.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. Weeks & Potter.
M. S. Burr & Co. John Wilson,

And others. Also, all wholesale druggists at

Providence, R. I. New Bedford, Mass.
Hartford, Ct. Worcester. "
New Haven, Ct. Manchester, N. H.
Portland, Me. &c., &c.

And by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers, and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

SOLD BY

A. M. HIGGINS & Co.,

DR. HOLBROOK,
Palmer, Mass.

DR. HOLDEN,
Ware, Mass.

H. T. SMALL & Co.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

WM. N. PACKARD, Thorndike.
T. F. PACKARD, Monson.
O. F. PACKARD, Three Rivers.

And by Druggists and Retailers generally.

Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct, (or if prices, terms, &c., is desired, send for [1862] circular, giving reduced prices) to

HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
j7 4m

A SHOCKING STORY.—A wealthy Russian family, consisting of five persons, disappeared from the town of Labach about forty years ago, and no trace of them was ever discovered. Suspicion fell upon a hotel servant, as, shortly after their disappearance, he purchased a hotel for the sum of forty thousand florins. Proofs were wanting, however, and he was discharged. The man and his wife having lately died, leaving a large fortune, their heirs caused the house to be repaired, and while digging at a short depth below the surface five skeletons were discovered, three in one place and two in another, and, from the position in which they were placed, it is evident that they had been bound together with a rope. A chest full of plate was also discovered in the house.

HOPE.—Hope is peculiar to all men; it is the support of the disappointed, the encourager of the unfortunate, the rest of the weary, and the firm friend of all mankind. Many an unhappy person has been enabled to support himself in the trying hours of afflictoin by the indulgence of a hope that the dark hour would not last forever, but that the time would soon arrive when he should once more be happy. Hope will spring up in the mind of man until faith is lost in sight and mortality is swallowed up in life.

☞ The avenues to learning of all kinds were planned and opened by Lord Bacon.—The nature and most intimate recesses of the human mind were explained and unfolded by Locke; and the frame and constitution of the universe by Sir Isaac Newton, in a more perfect manner than ever was done or attempted by human skill since the foundation of the world.

☞ If you happen to fall into company where the talk runs into party, obscenity, scandal, folly or vice of any kind, you had better pass for morose or unsocial, among people whose good opinion is not worth having, than shock your own conscience by joining in conversation which you must disapprove.

☞ The Winona Republican has a rumor that Col. Sibley's expedition had captured 500 Sioux Indians, Little Crow, the leader of the Sioux army, and 25 or 30 of his followers, making their escape with 17 white captives.—If the report be true, the Republican says it practically ends the Indian war in Minnesota.

FAILURE OF THE HERRING FISHERY.—The Montreal papers state that the Nova Scotia and Labrador herring fishery has proved a complete failure this season, and prices have consequently advanced.

CENTS.—The Mint in Philadelphia coins, daily, from one to two thousand dollars of nickel cents, all of which are distributed almost as soon as made; but still they are scarce.

TOES OFF.—One of the drafted men at Cleveland, Ohio, cut his big toes off on Tuesday last, to incapacitate himself from serving his country.

☞ According to the Richmond papers of the 6th inst., the belief there is that Gen. McClellan designs making his next attack on that city from the south.

☞ Mrs. McClellan is with her husband in camp, near Harper's Ferry.

☞ During last week $2,225,513 was exported from New York.

NEW ASSORTMENT
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
P. P. KELLOGG & Co.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267
LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

☞ Wedding and other parties furnished with

All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

☞ Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
1y3 Opposite Chicopee Bank.

FINKLE & LYON
Sewing Machine Company.
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the *FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES* the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is specially commended. This Circular can be had on application. It is very specific, and will be found highly instructive, having been prepared with much care, and we will abide by all statements therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was no ordinary triumph. Defiantly can we now say, "No other Machine compares with it in this respect." Hence, have we uniformly—almost without exception—taken the highest premium wherever the Machine has been properly exhibited in competition with other first class sewing machines. Hence is it that we are able to offer the following guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded." We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business man in the land. For more than five years have we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our Machine; and without a single travelling agent in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the continent where the Machine is not favorably known. We prefer such a reputation to one based on mere "talking points," as they are technically called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county throughout the West. Special inducements offered.

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,
a6 538 Broadway, New York.

DR. WILLIAM B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
And Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for pearly white and sound teeth?

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's
UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER,

warranted to be free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Celebrated Mouth Wash.

Price 27 cents per bottle. This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, &c. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from Toothache? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS.
Price 15 cts. per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

the most effective and delightful remedies known. They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of Dental Remedies, and a Treatise on Preserving the Teeth? Get

DR. W. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY,

the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price $1. Sent by express on receipt of price. For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose on their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the N. Y. City Dental Society. Address W. B. HURD & Co., New York.

For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer. x

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *water-mark*, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OFFICE!

GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass.

BOUNTY *and* BACK PAY *collected promptly, and* PENSIONS *procured.*

Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to $100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the $100 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters are entitled as above.

Address GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M.,
Aug 23, 1861.—tf. Thorndike.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH, Carpenter and Joiner.

A. M. HIGGINS & Co., Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

A. R. MURDOCK, Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

ANTIQUE HOUSE, by E. B. SHAW, East of Railroad Bridge.

B. H. JOHNSON, Carpenter and Joiner, and Mover of Buildings.

CYRUS KNOX, Jr., News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

CHAS. H. GOFF, Livery and Feeding Stable.

DANIEL GRANGER, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVERHILL, Merchant Tailor, and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

E. MARSHALL, Carpenter and Joiner.

E. S. BROOKS, Repairer of Watches and Jewelry, Confectioner and Fancy Grocer.

E. BROWN, dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel Paints, Oils and Glass.

E. B. ELSBRE, Livery and Feeding Stable.

F. J. WASSUM, Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE.—Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

G. M. STACY, Tin Plate & Sheet Iron Worker, with P. W. Webster & Co.

GEO. H. JENKS, Boot and Shoe Maker, Journal Block.

HENRY JONES, Barber and Hair Dresser. Opposite Depot.

H. W. MUNGER, Merchant Tailor, and Manufacturer of Custom Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY, by John A. Squier, Furnace Street.

JOHN SHAW, Brick Mason and Plasterer.

J. W. THOMPSON, dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour, &c.

JOHN WAITE, Agt., Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.

JOHN FEENEY, Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

J. S. LOOMIS, Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.

J. G. ALLEN, Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Gen. Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Newspapers.

K. H. ALLEN, dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Crockery and Paper Hangings.

LAWRENCE & Co., dealers in Pork, Lard, Hams, Dried Beef and Sausages.

L. S. HILLS, Deputy Sheriff.

LIVERY & FEEDING STABLE, by Wm. Fuller.

M. FOX, Wholesale Dealer in Fresh Fish, and Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, &c.

M. W. FRENCH, Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, east of the Railroad Bridge.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS, Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

NASSOWANNO HOUSE, by J. W. Weeks, opposite the depot.

N. PIPER manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones and other Marble Works.

N. SMITH, Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturer, and Repairer.

PALMER HOUSE, by John Allen, nearly in front of Depot.

P. P. KELLOGG, & Co., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Made Clothing, &c.

P. W. WEBSTER, dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

P. McMANAMY, Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

S. W. SMITH, Agt., dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's Produce, &c.

S. D. SHAW, Jr., Palmer Center, Brick Layer & Plasterer, Steam Boilers, Furnaces, &c., set.

W. N. COLBY, dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

WM. MERRIAM, Manufacturer and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Leather.

WM. HOLBROOK, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, etc.

W. W. HAGAR, Jeweler and Repairer of Watches.

W. WINTER, Forger, Carriage Repairer, &c.

WM. A. COOPER, Ambrotype and Photographic Artist. Opposite the Palmer House.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Office and residence in Lawrence's Block, Palmer, Mass.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting Cards can be printed at this office at short notice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,

Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in Eastern Hampden for

Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

TO SOLDIERS and their FAMILIES.—

Having completed an arrangement with a gentleman of legal ability and experience in Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay,

Bounties, Pensions, Bounty Land Claims,

And any claims growing out of the present, or any previous war since 1790, where, the service rendered was fourteen days or more; or if engaged in any battle. Wounded or missing soldiers can have their claims properly attended to, as well as the families of those killed, or that die of disease. Persons interested in any of these claims are invited to call, or communicate the facts by letter (enclosing a stamp) and the subject will be promptly attended to. The compensation will be in proportion to the amount obtained, and nothing charged if unsuccessful.

Ware, Nov., 1861. F. DEWITT.

10 DOZ. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative Just received and selling at 50 cents per bottle (half-price) by HIGGINS & ALLEN.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED

At short notice and in a workmanlike manner

☞ Call and see W. W. HAGAR.
Palmer, Aug. 18. 1860. 14tf.

TOWN REPORTS printed neatly, cheaply and expeditiously at this office.

ENVELOPES, embellished with Business Cards, furnished at this office.

PALMER JOURNAL
Printing Establishment!

EVERY VARIETY OF

PRINTING

Executed with

RAPIDITY,

NEATNESS,

and DISPATCH!

There are few offices in the country capable of doing so good work as this. We print

POSTERS, large and small,

HAND-BILLS, of every variety,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

HORSE BILLS,
With Cut.

TROTTING BILLS,
With Cut.

RAILROAD BILLS,
With Cut.

MANUFACTURERS' LABELS,

DRUGGISTS' LABELS,

PAMPHLETS,

TOWN REPORTS,

SERMONS,

AGRICULTURAL BILLS,

Cattle Show Bills,

BALL BILLS,

BALL TICKETS,

Printing in Colors,

Printing in Bronze,

Printing of every description.

CARDS

Cut to any size, and from any kind of board.

☞ We can furnish a pack of Printed Cards at

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES' NOTICE.

BOOKS BOUND,
Neatly and Durably.

☞ Orders received through our agents,

G. K. CUTLER, Ware.

H. T. SMALL, Stafford Springs.

S. P. ROBBINS, Warren.

ALL WORK WARRANTED
TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
Palmer, 1862.

Eastern Hampden
INSURANCE AGENCY!
ARE YOU INSURED?

☞ Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

☞ All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

☞ Rates as low as consistent with *safety* and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, ... $1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - - $230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $240,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $345,000.
75 per cent. of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

☞ Provide for your family while in health!

☞ Life is uncertain; death is certain!

☞ Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!

NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

☞ Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $250,000
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, - - - - - - $175,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED
HAIR RESTORATIVE!
$1,000! PREMIUM. $1,000!
It is not a Dye!

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will restore grey or diseased hair to its original condition and color; will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates dandruff; will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.

Read the following testimonials:—

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Southern District, New York.

PRICE....75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES....$2.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 115 Franklin st.; D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway; HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New York, and retailed by all responsible druggists throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars containing certificates from people of the highest respectability, from all parts of the country.

52—1y.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—

No article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon, costing $1,50 will thoroughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water proof, and will last three times as long a white lead or other paints. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels of forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers.

Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
Nov. 16.—1y 23 Cedar St., New York.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Golden Salve, selling at 17 cents per box.

Also, a lot of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit, and Costar's Bed Bug and Rat Exterminator, at the usual prices.

Palmer, Nov. 16. HIGGINS & ALLEN.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 4, 1862,
Trains Leave Palmer 7 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.
Leave New London 7. A. M. and 2.45 P. M.

Trains connect with Western road, east and west, with Hartford and Fishkill road at Willimantic, at New London with Stonington and Providence, New Haven and New York trains and boat to New York.

Trains connect at Palmer with Western road at 11.05 a. m., 1.58 p. m., for Boston, and 11.20 a.m., 7.38 p.m., for Springfield. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

SAPONIFER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleaner. Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove grease from kitchen utensils, etc.

One box costs 25 cts. 4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease usually given away, at about one-half cent ℔ lb, say, 20—45 cents, which is the cost of a barrel of first rate soft soap.

For sale by A. M. HIGGINS & Co.
Palmer, July 1.—tf

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m., and 3.45 p. m.
Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland, j7.

Amherst, June 2, 1862. W. DIXEY, Supt.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

F. DEWITT, agent for Ware and vicinity, for several first class Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Risks taken on the most REASONABLE TERMS
Ware, Feb, 16, 1861.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as wax, and cheap as one could wish, at this office.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS!

THRILLING INCIDENTS
of the GREAT REBELLION
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